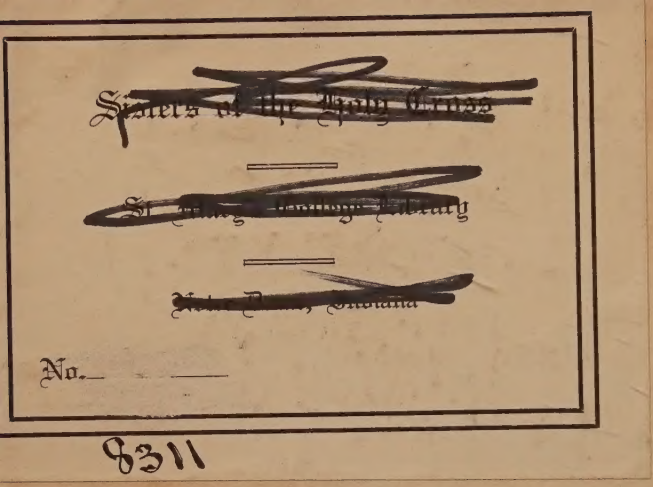

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The History *of* Nations

GENERAL INDEX

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THE HISTORY OF NATIONS

HENRY CABOT LODGE, Ph. D., LL. D. · EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

GENERAL INDEX

WORLD CHRONOLOGY
AND
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL NOVELS

EDITED BY

J. ELLIS BURDICK

ADDITIONS BY

ADAM WARD

SPECIAL MODERN INDEX

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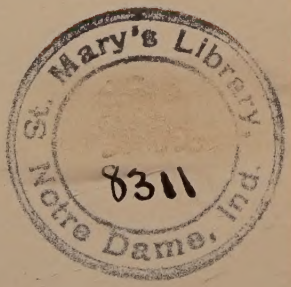

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PREFACE

The modern reader demands that books of reference be not only authoritative, but concise. The work that is complete in itself, that has everything just where the user expects to find it, is the one in demand. To make such a practical reference book has been the object of editors and publishers in preparing the Index Volume to round out, unite and enhance the value of the Lodge History of Nations.

JUN 26 '88

The fact that each nation or epoch is treated by a recognized authority on that subject makes each particular volume of unquestioned value in itself; but the importance of the work as a whole is many times multiplied by the addition of a General Index, and this General Index is preceded by an added Special Index Covering Recent History. If the reader's interest is centered in some event or period of ancient history, he will be glad to compare the accounts given in the various national histories included in the set. The Battle of Issus may be described in Volume II, or it may be found in I or V. The General Index will tell him where to look. Many nations had a stirring part in the World War and others were profoundly affected by it. The Special Index Covering Recent History enables one to take this broad view of the meaning of modern events.

The volume is in five sections. The first, having regard to the trend of present day interest, is the Special Index Covering Recent History. The second is the great General Index of nine hundred pages. In this, the references are given an encyclopædic value by the inclusion of birth and death dates and by such designations as British statesman, German soldier, American naval officer, French heroine, etc.; by defining treaties, edicts, and laws; and by defining and giving the causes, principal events, and results of wars.

In addition to the main entries, there are about three hundred biographies of noted persons, each in its alphabetical place, about one hundred special topics, such as Agriculture, Archæology, Architecture, Battles and Sieges, Political Parties and Religion, thus enabling one who is desirous of studying any of these subjects to find quickly all the references; then there are about 2500 cross-references. Many of these cross-references are such as are necessitated by variation in spell-

ing among authorities, but more are sobriquets such as "Corporal, the Little: see Napoleon (1) Bonaparte." Under "Napoleon" will be found not only the sobriquet quoted but also ten other well-known ones.

The third part is a General World Chronology, and by use of this the reader can easily fix in memory the great events and crises of world history. Used in connection with the Indexes and with the Bibliographies that follow it, the General World Chronology enables the student to acquire a true understanding of the world history of all times.

The fourth part is something rare and yet there has always been urgent need for just such a classified and chronologically arranged Bibliography of Historical Novels. See the Introduction on page 819.

Aware that many moderns are chiefly interested in the events of the last fifteen years, the editors have added at the end of this Index Volume a selected list of Recent Historic Works, as a valuable guide to an understanding of our times. Thus the Index Volume makes the Lodge History of Nations a most complete and accessible reference work from the epochs of the Ancient Empires down to the election of Herbert Hoover and the signing of the Multilateral Treaty.

CONTENTS

SPECIAL INDEX COVERING RECENT HISTORY . . . i

GENERAL INDEX 1

WORLD CHRONOLOGY 787

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL NOVELS 817

- EGYPT 821
- BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA 821
- PERSIA 822
- ARABIA 822
- ISRAEL 822
- GREECE 824
- ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, AND ITALY 825
- INDIA 830
- JAPAN 832
- SPAIN AND PORTUGAL 833
- FRANCE 834
- ENGLAND 844
- WALES 868
- IRELAND 868
- SCOTLAND 871
- THE NETHERLANDS 875
- SWITZERLAND 877
- RUSSIA 877
- POLAND 878
- TURKEY 879
- SCANDINAVIA 880
- AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 881
- GERMANY 882
- AFRICA 885
- CANADA 886
- AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND 888
- SOUTH AMERICA 888
- MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA 889
- WEST INDIES 889
- DISCOVERY OF AMERICA 890
- THE UNITED STATES 890

RECENT BOOKS PERTAINING TO MANY LANDS . . . 901

SPECIAL INDEX
COVERING
RECENT HISTORY

A

A. B. C. Powers: mediate U. S.-Mexican dispute, **24,** 1134, **21,** 260d

Abd-el-Krim: leads Riffian revolt, **19,** 319, 320, **9,** 544; defeat and exile of, 545, **19,** 320

Abdul Hamid II (1842–1918): abdicates, **14,** 513

Abruzzi: earthquake in the, **4,** 414

Abyssinia (Empire of Ethiopia): neutrality of, **19,** 321–322; recent history of, **19,** 322; British and Italian influence in, **19,** 322; Tafari crowned, **1,** 444

Acre and Haifa: captured by British, **1,** 453

Ador, Gustav: Swiss President, **13,** 597

Adriatic: Italy's interest in, **4,** 421

Adrianople: in wars, **14,** 516, 517

Ægean Sea: Greek claims in, **2,** 557

Afghan frontier: raids across, **5,** 310d

Afghanistan: conquerors pass through, **1,** 457; a key position in Asia, 457; gateway to India, 457; Durani dynasty established, 457; boundaries of established, 457; Powindah leads raids, **5,** 310d; threatens invasion of India, 310g; signs treaty with England, **1,** 457; English recognize independence of, 457

Africa: German possessions in, **18,** 451; largely under foreign control, **19,** 314; World War in, 315; British and French gains in, 317; progress on West Coast, 323; Italian possessions in, 323–324; Portuguese colonies in, 324; effects of World War in, 324; exploration in, 324; archæological expeditions in, 325; partition of, 329, 330; Portuguese, **20,** 298; Spanish possessions in, 299

African colonies: crisis of 1911, **19,** 314; as a cause of World War, 314; British and French, 317

Agadir Incident: account of, **19,** 314

Agram: Yugoslav National Council at, **14,** 599

Agrarianism: in Mexico, **22,** 417, 418

Agrarians: in Bulgaria, **14,** 594; in Mexico, **22,** 412k

Agricultural Relief: McNary-Haugen Bill, **24,** 1181

Ahmed Shah: establishes Durani dynasty, **1,** 457; becomes ruler, **5,** 370d; deposed, 370f

Ahmed Zogu: Albanian leader, **14,** 605

Air warfare: **11,** 667, 687

Aircraft: appropriations for, **24,** 1153

Airmen: discover long-distance gun position, **9,** 522

Airplane achievements: famous flights, **24,** 1183, 1186, 1187

Airplane mail service: in East Indies, **20,** 296

Aisne, Battle of the: **11,** 658

Aland Islands: dispute over, **16,** 292g, 292n; Sweden's case for, **16,** 292l

Alaska: population of, **20,** 340; leading industries in, 340; resources of, 340

Albania: revolt in, **2,** 553; religions in, **14,** 604; divisions of, 604; recognized by U. S., 605; in World War, 605; Italians evacuate, 605; influence of Italy in, 606; Ahmed Zogu is King, 607

Albania and Italy: signed new treaty, **14,** 607

Albania and Yugoslavia: rupture between, **14,** 601; relations resumed, 607

Albanians: at Durazzo, **14,** 586; an ancient people, 604; in 1908, 604; new king of, 607

Albert: captured by Allies, **11,** 687

Albert, King of Belgium: commands Belgian forces, **11,** 688; enters Brussels, **13,** 312x; visits United States, 312x; strives for unity, 312y

Aleppo: taken by British, **1,** 453

Alexander, Greek King: death of, **2,** 565

Alexander I, Yugoslav King: marries, **14,** 599
Alexandria, British Queen: visits Berlin, **11,** 644
Alexiev, General Michael (1857–1918): Russian Chief of Staff, **15,** 390
Algeciras: conference at, **18,** 452
Algeria: progress in, **19,** 320, 321; flood in, 321; mineral wealth of, 321
Ali, King of Hejaz: abdicates, **1,** 445
Alien Laws: Mexican, **22,** 421, 422
Allenby, General Edmund H. H. (1861 ——): **11,** 655; commands in Palestine, **1,** 450, **14,** 533; plans of, **1,** 452; enters Jerusalem, 534; Special High Commissioner to Egypt, 436, 437; resigns, 439
Allenby's Cavalry: in Belgium, **11,** 659
Allenstein: Samsonov's advance on, **15,** 380; German victory at, 380, 381
Allessandri, Arturo, Chilean President: program of, **21,** 246l; leaves Chile, 246l
Allies: positions of, **13,** 312i; in retreat, **11,** 656; blockade Greek ports, **2,** 562, **9,** 517; take Piraeus, **2,** 564; Spanish favor toward, **8,** 522j; in ascendant, **9,** 525; begin flanking movements, 529; gain in 1918, **13,** 312w; occupy Rhine bridgeheads, **9,** 531; aid counter-revolution in Russia, **15,** 410; station forces at Murmansk and Archangel, 410
All-Russia Congress of Soviets: preparation for, **15,** 407; forms new government, 408; supreme legislative body, 413
Alsace-Lorraine: fighting in, **9,** 499, 520; passes to France, 538; new constitution of, **18,** 454
"Alsop claims": settled, **21,** 246k
Altkirch: battle at, **9,** 499
Alvear, Dr. Marcelo T. de: President of Argentina, **21,** 260j
Alves, Dr. Rodrigues: elected Brazilian President, **21,** 254f
Amanullah Khan, Amir of Afghanistan: assumes throne, **1,** 457; wars on British India, 457; **5,** 310h; European tour of, **1,** 457; revolts against progressive policy of, 457
Amara: taken by British, **11,** 665, **14,** 524
"America": Byrd's airplane, **24,** 1184
American Army: war strength of, **24,** 1162
American Committee on Rights of Religious Minorities: reports, **14,** 591
American Expeditionary Force: first troops transported, **24,** 1154; in 1918 campaigns, 1157; transportation of, 1158; casualties of, 1161; return of, 1167
American First Army: organized, **24,** 1158; in St. Mihiel salient, 1160; in Argonne, 1160
American Legion: holds convention in Paris, **24,** 1187
American Peace Delegation: influence of, **4,** 422
American Red Cross: work of, **24,** 1162; in Japanese earthquake region, **7,** 352
American Relief Mission: in Czechoslovakia, **17,** 493
American University at Cairo: cornerstone laid, **1,** 441
Americans: aid French in Champagne, **9,** 520; victorious at Vaux, 525; reach Epieds, 527
Amritsar affair: massacre, **5,** 310g; investigation of, 310h
Amerongen: refuge of Kaiser, **13,** 322e
Amiens: German drive on, **11,** 685
Amundsen, Captain Roald (1872–1928): crosses North Pole in dirigible, **16,** 343, **24,** 1180
"Ancona": crisis over sinking of, **17,** 468
Ancre: fighting on, **11,** 679
Andrassy, Count Julius (1860 ——): opposes Hungarian Government, **17,** 470
"Anfu Club": friends of Tuan, **6,** 331; defeated, 333
Anglo-American Treaty: renewed, **24,** 1131
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: boundary settled, **19,** 317
Anglo-Egyptian Treaty: rejection of, **1,** 443
Anglo-French Treaty: on Naval Affairs, **9,** 550
Anglo-French-Spanish agreement: 11, 644

Anglo-Japanese Alliance: Britain asks aid of Japan, **7,** 337
Anglo-Russian rivalry: in Persia, **5,** 370b
Angola (Portuguese West Africa): conditions in, **19,** 319; progress in, 324
Angora: Turkish capital, **14,** 539
Angora Government: in foreign affairs, **14,** 537
Antarctic Exploration: **16,** 343, 344
Antwerp: importance of, **13,** 312a; siege and surrender of, 312m, 312o, **18,** 460; refugees flee from; **13,** 312n; improvements of Harbor at, 312z
"Anzacs": in World War, **20,** 217a
Apponyi, Count Albert (1846 ——): opposes Hungarian Government, **17,** 470
Arabia: under Turks, **1,** 445; promised independence, 445; revolt in, 445; British ascendancy in, 445
"Arabia": sinking of, **24,** 1139
Arabs: gains of, **1,** 448; coöperation with, 451; resent Balfour Declaration, 455
Araujo, Dr. Manuel Enrique: becomes President of Salvador, **22,** 442a
Archangel: Allied forces at, **15,** 410
Archer, Sir Geoffrey: resigns, **1,** 440
Arctic Exploration: achievements in, **16,** 343, 344; by air, **24,** 1180
Ardahan: to Turkey, **14,** 537
Argentina: progress in education, **21,** 260e; neutral in World War, 260f; and Germany, 260f; financial depression in, 260h; financial condition of, 260i; German colonization in, 260h, 260i, 260o; Presidents of, 260j; leaves League of Nations, 260j; opposes United States, 260j; population of, 260k; Italian colonists in, 260o
Argentina, Brazil, Chile: alliance signed by, **21,** 254b
Argonne: fighting in, **9,** 505; Crown Prince in, 506
Armenia: part to Russia, **14,** 537, **15,** 412
Armenian massacres: in Azerbaijan, **5,** 370d
Armistice, First Balkan War: **14,** 516
Armistice, Russia and Germany: **15,** 408
Armistice, between Germans and Poles: **15,** 439
Armistice, Bulgarians and Allies: **14,** 584, 585
Armistice, Austria and Allies: effects of, **17,** 472, **18,** 483
Armistice, Germany and Allies: foundation of, **18,** 484, 485; requested, **9,** 530; plenipotentiaries, **18,** 486; President Wilson's program, **24,** 1163; signed, 1165; terms of, 1166
Armistice, Turks and Allies: **14,** 535
Armistice, Greece and Turkey, **14,** 538
Army of the Meuse: to go through Belgium, **18,** 460
Army of the Moselle: to go through Luxembourg, **18,** 460
Arnim, General Sixtus von: enters Brussels, **13,** 312i
Arras: fighting for, **9,** 518, **11,** 659, 681
Arriaga, Manoel: President of Portugal, **8,** 544
Article 27 of Mexican Constitution of 1917: put into effect, **22,** 412r
Artois: Battle of, **11,** 667
Asia: German concessions in, **7,** 337
Asphyxiating gas: first use of in war, **9,** 505
Asquith, Herbert Henry: becomes Prime Minister, **11,** 643; introduces Government of Ireland Bill, **12,** 244; for Irish Home Rule, **11,** 645, **12,** 244a; announces policy toward, 244a; charges extravagance, **11,** 689
Astrid, Princess: marries Belgian Prince, **13,** 312dd, **16,** 292e
Auberive: fighting at, **9,** 506
Auffenberg, General von (1852 ——): **15,** 382; charges against, **17,** 468
Augustowo: First Battle of, **15,** 381
Australia: at outbreak of World War, **20,** 217a; expeditionary force from, 217a; immigration laws in, 217b; population of, 217c; mandates of, **11,** 688, **20,** 217a, 405
Australians: take German New Guinea, **18,** 463
Australians and New Zealanders (Anzacs): at Dardanelles, **11,** 666
Austria: after World War, **17,** 475
Austria and German: plans for union of, **17,** 481, 482
Austria-Hungary: in pre-War period,

17, 459, 460; military and naval preparations in, 461; and Serbia, 461, 462; sends ultimatum to Serbia, **18**, 458, **9**, 498; refuses Italy's demands, **4**, 416; makes advances to Italy, 417; German aid to, **18**, 463; Italian frontier of, **17**, 465; decline of trade in, 466; war loans in, 466, 469; early reverses of, 471; economic difficulties of, 471; invaded by Italians, 471; World War campaigns of, 471–472; war declarations of, 472–473; revolution in, 474

Austrian Peace Delegation: **17**, 475

Austrian First Army: movements of, **15**, 382

Austrian Republic: area and population, **17**, 475; elections in, 475; terms of Versailles Treaty for, 475–478; post-War conditions in, 478–490; loans to, 480; reconstruction of, 481; disturbances in, 482

Austrian Second Army: in retreat, **15**, 382

Austrians: on Drina, **14**, 556; defeat Serbians, 558; invade Albania, 575; on Galician front, **15**, 382; at Dukla Pass, 385; advances of, 387; invade Montenegro, **17**, 471; in offensive against Italy, 472

Austro-German forces: in Balkans, **14**, 565, 569

Averescu, General Alexander (1859–——): **14**, 579

Averescu Government: falls, **14**, 590

Aviation: advances in, **24**, 1183

Azores and Madeira: parts of Portugal, **20**, 299

Azizie: abandoned by Turks, **14**, 527

Azerbaijan: rejoins Russia, **15**, 412

B

Babuna Pass: fight in, **14,** 570
Baden, Prince Max von: becomes German Chancellor, **18,** 481; asks Wilson to take steps for peace, 481–482
Baez, Dr. Ramon: Dominican Provisional President, **22,** 504b
Baghdad (Bagdad): objective of British, **14,** 523; taken by General Maude, 527
Baghdad (Bagdad) Railway: Germans constructing, **11,** 665
Baker, Newton Diehl (1871 ——): American Secretary of War, **24,** 1142
Balchen, Bernt: makes transatlantic flight, **24,** 1184
Baldwin, Stanley: British Prime Minister, **11,** 689, 690
Balfour, Arthur James (1848 ——): British Foreign Minister, **11,** 679; visits Palestine, **1,** 455
Balfour Declaration: purport of, **1,** 453; resented, 455
Balfourier, General: east of Ypres, **9,** 504; at Verdun, 510
Balkan peoples: disarmed, **14,** 514
Balkans (Balkan States): war on Turkey, **2,** 553; new disputes in, 555; at outbreak of World War, 559; unrest in, **14,** 515; as causes of World War, 545; Germany affected by events in, **18,** 455, 457; fighting in, **11,** 678, 679; Allied offensive in, **14,** 584; protest arms shipment to Hungary, 592
Balkan Wars: account of, **17,** 460
Baltic Provinces: German occupation of, **18,** 463; discussed in Germany, 474
Baltic States: independence of, **15,** 412; areas and populations of, 449
Banat: occupied by Rumanians, **14,** 587
Bank of Mexico: creation of, **22,** 420
Bapaume: occupied by Allies, **11,** 679, 687
Barahona, Miguel: President of Honduras, **22,** 442d
Barbosa, Ruy: influence of, **21,** 254c
Barquero, Francisco Aguilar: Costa Rican Provisional President, **22,** 442m
Barzilai: at Peace Conference, **4,** 422
Basel: docks at, **13,** 599
Basra: occupied by British, **14,** 523
Batocki, Herr von: heads Food Regulation Board, **18,** 473
Battle of Arras: **9,** 518, **11,** 681
Battle of Artois: **11,** 667
Battle of the Aisne: **11,** 658
Battle of Jutland: **11,** 673, **18,** 465
Battle of the Marne, First: **9,** 501, **11,** 657, **18,** 461
Battle of Messines Ridge: **11,** 681
Battle of the Oise: **9,** 524
Battle of the Somme: **9,** 514, **18,** 462
"Battle of the Wings": **9,** 513
Battle of the Ypres, Second: **9,** 505
Battle of the Labyrinth: **9,** 505
Battle of the Yser: **13,** 321t
Battle of the Meuse-Argonne: **24,** 1160
Battle cruisers: in Jutland fight, **11,** 672, 673
Bavaria: secession foreshadowed in, **18,** 489; Spartacides influential in, 495; disturbances in, 500; outbreaks in, 502; Soviet Government in, 504; attempted revolution in, 514
Bayazin: occupied by Russians, **14,** 521
Beaconsfield, Lord: at conference of Berlin, **14,** 546
Beatty, Sir David (1871 ——): in Battle of Jutland, **11,** 672
Beaumont-Hamel: captured, **11,** 679
Beerenbrouck, Ruys de: Dutch Premier, **13,** 322f
Beersheba: fortifications of, **1,** 450
Beisan: in Palestine campaign, **1,** 452
Bela Kun: heads Bolshevist Government in Hungary, **17,** 475
Belgian Army: mobilized, **13,** 312f;

marches south, 312j; reaches Yser, 312p; defends Namur, **11**, 655
Belgian claims: against Holland, **13**, 322e, 322f
Belgian Congo (Kongo): in World War, **19**, 315, 321; additions to, **13**, 312z, **19**, 316–317, 321; government reforms in, 321; mineral wealth of, 321; products of, **13**, 312z; people of, 312z
Belgian neutrality: defended by Belgians, **13**, 312c; British action in behalf of, **11**, 650, 653
Belgian literature: **13**, 312a
Belgian War Debt Mission: success of, **13**, 312bb
Belgians: gallantry of, **13**, 312h; under Germans, 312t; in 1918 fighting, 312w; sweep coast, 312w
Belgium: position of at World War outbreak, **13**, 312c; invaded, **9**, 499, **13**, 312d, **11**, 650, **18**, 460; territorial gains of, **9**, 538, **13**, 312z; no longer neutralized, 312z
Belgium and Netherlands: new treaty between, **13**, 312dd
Belgo-Luxemburg Treaty: **13**, 312z, 312aa
Belgrade: bombarded, **14**, 555; occupied and evacuated by Austrians, **17**, 471; retaken by Austrians, 471
Belleau Wood: Americans fight in, **24**, 1157
Benedict XV, Pope: peace plan of, **4**, 420
Benes, Dr. Edward (1884 ——): Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, **17**, 494
Bennett, Floyd G.: flies to North Pole, **16**, 343, **24**, 1180
Berlin: Spartacides revolt in, **18**, 500–501
Bernardes, Dr. Arturo: elected Brazilian President, **21**, 254h
Bernstorff, Count von (1862 ——): informs of Germany's submarine plans, **24**, 1148
Bertrand, Francisco: President of Honduras, **22**, 442b
Besant, Mrs. Annie: activities of in India, **5**, 310f
Bessarabia: given to Russia, **14**, 547; to Rumania, **15**, 412
Bethlen, Count Stephen (1874 ——): Hungarian Premier, **17**, 487
Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobald von: German Chancellor, **18**, 453; war address by, 467; in German politics, 475–476; resigns, 477
Beyers, General Christian F.: heads Transvaal revolt, **19**, 315; resigns, 315
Big Four: at Peace Congress, **9**, 535
Bismarck Archipelago: to Australia, **20**, 217b
Bissolati: disapproves Italian imperialism, **4**, 422
Bitlis: occupied by Russians, **15**, 393
Black, Van Lear: flies from Amsterdam to Java, **13**, 322h
"Black and Tan": in Ireland, **12**, 244g; reprisals by, 244h
Black Hand: Italian government to stamp out, **4**, 432
Black Sea: fighting on, **14**, 520, **15**, 392
Black Sea Coast: Russians on, **15**, 393
Blockade, British: and U. S., **24**, 1135
Blockade, of Germany: **11**, 654
Blockades, British: in World War, **24**, 1145
Blue Nile: bridge over, **1**, 443
"Bluecher" (Blücher): sunk, **18**, 464
Boehm, General von: marches on Bruges, **13**, 312k
Bohemia: disaffection in, **17**, 469
Bolivia: in World War, **21**, 246g; political changes in, 246g; area and population of, 246h; resources of, 246h
Bolivia and Paraguay: dispute Chaco region, **21**, 265
Bolivia and Peru: settle boundary, **21**, 265
Bolsheviki (Bolshevists): destroy old institutions, **15**, 409; effects of rise of, **14**, 583; in peace negotiations, **15**, 408; make peace with Germany, **24**, 1161
Bolshevism: spread of, **15**, 409; fails in Italy, **4**, 421; in Hungary, **17**, 474, 475; in Bavaria, **18**, 504, 505; in China, **6**, 342; congress for, **15**, 406; opposed to Kerensky, 406
Bonar Law: as Prime Minister, **11**, 689
"Bonnet Rouge": editors accused of treason, **9**, 534
Bonilla, Dr. Francisco: Honduran President, **22**, 442b; death of, 442b

Borden, R. L.: policy of, **20,** 179a; in Imperial War Cabinet, 179e; forms coalition government, 179d
Bolo Pasha: shot for treason, **9,** 534
Boris: ascends throne of Bulgaria, **14,** 586; Bulgarian King, 593; attacked from ambush, 594
Borno, Luis: President of Hayti, **22,** 504d
Borodin, Michael: Soviet agent in China, **6,** 335
Boselli: Italian Premier, **4,** 417
Bosnia and Herzegovina: desired by Serbia, **14,** 552; in World War, **17,** 467
Botha, General Louis: puts down South African revolt, **19,** 315; heads campaign against German Southwest Africa, **11,** 665; at Peace Conference, **19,** 317; death of, 317
Bouillon, Franklin: negotiates agreement with Turkey, **9,** 541
Boundary disputes and settlements: **21,** 265; Afghanistan, **1,** 457; Bolivia and Paraguay, **21,** 260b; Brazil and Colombia, 265; Brazil, Colombia, Peru, 254i; Costa Rica and Panama, **22,** 442a; Ecuador and Peru, **21,** 246f; Greece and Albania, **2,** 557, 558; Guatemala and Honduras, **22,** 442b; Hayti and San Domingo, 504a; Irish Free State and Ulster, **12,** 244k; Poland and Czechoslovakia, **15,** 442–443; South American countries, **21,** 260d; Tacna-Arica affair, 246g, 246j; Turkey and Greece, **2,** 566; Turkey and Persia, **5,** 370d; Venezuela and Colombia, **21,** 246c
Bourgeois, Léon V. A. (1851–1925): on Council of League of Nations, **9,** 534
Bourlon Wood: importance of, **11,** 684
Boxer indemnity: claims eliminated, **6,** 332; payments remitted, 339
Boy-Ed, Captain Karl: recall asked, **24,** 1141
Braga, Theophilo: President of Portugal, **8,** 544
Bratiano, Jon: Rumanian Premier, **14,** 588, 589
Bratiano, Vintila: Rumanian Minister of Finance, **14,** 588, 589
Braz, Wenceslao: signs declaration of war on Germany, **21,** 254f
Brazil: revolt in, **21,** 254a; as affected by World War, 254b; financial depression in, 254b; battleships in revolt, 254b; influenced by Ruy Barbosa, 254c; affected by German submarine war, 254c; neutrality revoked, 254d; declares war on Germany, 254f; German immigration to, 254g; foreign trade of, 254f, 254g; at Peace Conference, 254g; British mission to, 254h; military revolt in, 254h; new monetary system in, 254i; area and population of, 254i; immigration in, 260o; colonists in, 260p; social conditions in, 260p; Portuguese in, 260s; radical nationalism in, 260s
Brazil, Chile and Argentina: alliance signed by, **21,** 254b
Brazil and Colombia: settle boundary, **21,** 265
Brazil and Peru: settle boundary, **21,** 265
"Breslau" and "Goeben": pass Dardanelles, **18,** 464; bought by Turkey, 464
Brest-Litovsk: taken by Germans, **15,** 389; Russo-German Peace Conference at, 409
Brest-Litovsk Treaty: 15, 409, **18,** 463; rouses Poles, **15,** 438
Briand, Aristide (1862 ——): succeeds Vivani as Premier, **9,** 508; succeeded by Ribot, 518; in Ministry, 532, 533; resigns, 533; Premier, 540, 546; 10th Ministry of, 547; on Greco-Bulgar trouble, **14,** 594; on Bulgar affairs, 595
Briand and Stresemann: sign commercial treaty, **9,** 548
Britain: cedes Jubaland to Italy, **19,** 323
Britain and Russia: difficulties of, **15,** 414
British Army: mobilized, **11,** 648; in Belgium, **13,** 312i
British colonies: in Africa, **19,** 323
British Dominions: in League of Nations, **20,** 267
British East Africa: becomes Kenya Colony, **19,** 317
British Expeditionary Force: embarks, **11,** 653; position of, 655
British Fifth Army: broken in German offensive, **11,** 685

British forces: at Charleroi and Mons, **9,** 500; First and Second Corps, 502; retire to new line, **11,** 664; in Palestine, **1,** 452; conquer Mesopotamia, 457; in Iraq, 458; in Persia, **5,** 370e
British King: new title of, **12,** 244m
British mandates: **20,** 405; in Near East, **1,** 447
British Navy: ready for war, **11,** 654; work of mine layers, 654; in Battle of Jutland, 672
British Somaliland: disturbances in, **19,** 323
Broodseinde: fighting at, **11,** 664
Bruce, Stanley Melbourne (1884——): Australian Prime Minister, **20,** 217a; at Imperial War Conference, 217b
Bruges: occupied by Belgians, **9,** 530
Brunswick, Duchy of: regency ended in, **18,** 456
Brusilov, Alexei (1853–1926): takes Lemberg, **15,** 383; holds Austrians, 387; in drive on Austrians, 390, 391
Brussels: taken by Germans, **13,** 312i
"Brussels Line": Mosul boundary, **1,** 458
Bryan, Charles W.: candidate for Vice-Presidency, **24,** 1177
Bryan, William Jennings (1860–1925): at Democratic convention, **24,** 1128; arbitration plans of, 1130; protests British interference on sea, 1135; protests Submarine War Zone, 1136; resigns, 1140
Bucharest: taken by Teutons, **14,** 581
Budapest: Rumanians withdraw from, **14,** 588
Buelow, Prince Bernard H. K. M. (1849——): sent to Italy, **4,** 414; in ministerial crisis, **18,** 453
Buelow, General Karl von (1846–1921): at Marne, **9,** 501; in Marshes of St. Gonde, 503; drives at Rheims, 524; attacks French, **11,** 656
Buenos Aires: population of, **21,** 260k
Bukowina: invaded by Russians, **17,** 471; fighting in, **15,** 391
Bulfin, General Edward: in Palestine campaign, **1,** 452
Bulgaria: annexes Eastern Rumelia, **14,** 547; in Second Balkan War, 551; declared neutral, 552; promises of Central Powers to, 553; loses territory, **2,** 556; power of in the Balkans, 560; attempts to gain by World War, 560; joins Central Powers, **14,** 565; to have Dobrudja, 583; asks armistice, 584; territorial losses of, 593
Bulgaria and Rumania: disputes between, **2,** 555
Bulgaria and Serbia: disputes between, **2,** 555
Bulgaria and Turkey: in danger of war, **14,** 512; sign treaty, 542
Bulgaria and Yugoslavia: difficulties between, **14,** 602
Bulgarian bandits: cross Greek frontier, **14,** 594
Bulgarian refugees: loan for, **14,** 595
Bulgarians: cross Turkish frontier, **14,** 515; defeated by Allies, **9,** 518; surrender, 531; invade Greece, **2,** 564; attack Serbians, **14,** 567; discontent among, 583
Bunerwals: raids by, **5,** 310e
Burgos, Juan B. V.: Haytian Provisional President, **22,** 504d
Burgundians: in Champagne, **9,** 506
Burian, Baron Stephen von (1851–1922): Austrian Foreign Minister, **17,** 468
Butte du Mesnil: attack on, **9,** 520
Byng, General Julian H. G. B. (1862——): commands Third Army, **11,** 682, 683; in offensive, **9,** 528; Canadian Governor General, **20,** 179e
Byrd, Commander Richard Evelyn: flies to North Pole, **16,** 343, **24,** 1180; makes transatlantic flight, 1184

C

Cabrera, Manuel Estrada: Guatemalan President, **22,** 442b

Caceres, Ramon: assassinated, **22,** 504a

Cadorna, General Luigi (1850 ——): supports military preparedness, **4,** 413; attacks on, 419; blamed for Caporetto, 424

Caillaux, Joseph Marie Auguste (1863 ——): tried for treason, **9,** 534; Minister of Finance, 544; financial policy of, 545; on French debts, 547

California Land Bill: purpose of, **7,** 334

California and the Japanese: 24, 1130

Caliph: appointed and deposed, **14,** 538

Calles, Plutarco Elias (1875 ——): one of "the triumvirate", **22,** 412j; Mexican President, 412k; economic policies of, 4120

Calonder, Felix: Swiss President, **13,** 597

Cambrai: fighting near, **11,** 682; taken by Allies, 687

Cameroon (Kamerun, Cameroons): Germany loses, **18,** 463; conquest of, **19,** 316; **11,** 669, 670; mandated, **20,** 405

Campbell-Bannerman, Sir: resigns, **11,** 643

Canada: inter-provincial conflicts in, **11,** 691; premiers confer, **20,** 179b; status altered by war, 179f; in League of Nations, 179f; opinion on Egypt, 179f; represented at Washington, 179f

Canadian Army: sent overseas, **20,** 179c; famous battlefields of, 179d

Canal Treaty: United States and Panama, **22,** 442m

Canal Zone: government of, **20,** 334; governors of, 335; U. S. sovereignty over, **22,** 442m, 4420

Canalejas: becomes Prime Minister, **8,** 522c; assassination of, 522c

Canary and Balearic Islands: parts of Spain, **20,** 299

Canberra: Australia's new capital, **20,** 217b

Canton: independent government at, **6,** 331; firing on foreign settlement, 335

Capital and aristocracy: in Germany, **18,** 453

Capitulations: declared abolished, **14,** 518; American attitude on, **1,** 438

Caporetto disaster: investigated, **4,** 424

Carbajal: Provisional President of Mexico, **22,** 412b

Carey, General: holds gap, **11,** 685

Carias, Tiburcio: Honduran revolutionary leader and dictator, **22,** 442c

Carillo, General Felipe, Yucatan governor: execution of, **22,** 426

Carol (Charles), King of Rumania (1839–1914): death of, **14,** 578

Carol (Charles), Rumanian Crown Prince (1893 ——): renounces throne, **14,** 589; supporters of, 591

Carpathian passes: fighting in, **15,** 387, 388; drive toward, 391

Carranza, Venustiano (1859–1920), Mexican soldier, President of Mexico: Provisional President, **22,** 412b; First Chief, 412d; elected President, and inaugurated, 412f; recognized by U. S., **24,** 1142; assails oil interests, **22,** 412i; attempt to force from Presidency, 412i; resignation demanded, 412j; flight and death of, 412j; on property, 412n

Carson, Sir Edward (1854 ——): leads Ulster resistance, **11,** 670, **12,** 244a

Cartago, Costa Rica: earthquake in, **22,** 442a

Casablanca: harbor development at, **19,** 320

Casement, Sir Roger: treason of, **12,** 244d; execution of, **11,** 670

Castelnau, General: in early battles, **9,** 499; commands new French Army, 503; French Chief of Staff, 533

Castriota, Georges: Albanian hero, **14,** 604
Castro: in Venezuela, **21,** 246a
Catalonia: movement for autonomy in, **8,** 522k; rebellion in, 522m
Cathedral Sveti Kral: bombed, **14,** 594
Catholic Popular Party (Italian): platform of, **4,** 423
Caucasus: war in, **14,** 520, 528; counter-revolution in, **15,** 410
Central American Peace Conference: at San Salvador, **22,** 442
Central American Treaties: **22,** 442m
Central American Union: pact of union signed, **22,** 442j; pact ratified by Costa Rica, 442m
Central Executive Committee: address to, **15,** 412
Central Relief Committee: in Belgium, **13,** 312u
Chaco region: in dispute, **21,** 260b
Chacon, Lazaro: President of Guatemala, **22,** 442j
Chamberlain, Sir Austen: on Bulgar affairs, **14,** 595; announces Anglo-French treaty, **9,** 550
Chamberlin, Clarence D.: makes New York to Helfta flight, **24,** 1183
Chambrettes: stormed, **9,** 516
Chamorro, Dr. Diego Manuel: Nicaraguan President, **22,** 442e
Chamorro, Emiliano: Nicaraguan President, **22,** 442e; not recognized by U. S., 442f
Champagne: offensives in, **9,** 505, 506, **11,** 667
Chancellor, Sir Robert: becomes High Commissioner to Palestine, **1,** 456
Chang-Hsun, General: heads monarchist coup, **6,** 331
Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian dictator: **6,** 333; attacks Wu's army, 334; dictator in northern China, 336
Channel Ports: attempts of Germans to reach, **18,** 461, **11,** 659, 686
Charleroi: fighting at, **9,** 500, **11,** 656
Charles I (Karl I of Austria, VI of Hungary) (1887–1922), Emperor of Austria: accession of, **17,** 470; abdication of, 474; death of, 485
Charlotte Amalie (now St. Thomas): importance of, **20,** 338
Chateau-Thierry: Americans at, **11,** 686, **18,** 462, **24,** 1157; drive from, **9,** 526, **11,** 686
Chauvel, General: in Egyptian defense, **1,** 434; in Palestine, 452
Chaytor, General: in Palestine, **1,** 453
Cheka (Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution): terroristic, **15,** 375, 410
Chelmsford: Viceroy, **5,** 310f
Chemin des Dames: on Craonne Plateau, **9,** 519; taken by French, 529
Chetwode, Sir Philip: in Egyptian defense, **1,** 435
Chiang Kai-shek: campaigns of, **6,** 336; takes Wuchang, 336; resignation of, 337
Chiari, Rodolfo: Panama president, **22,** 442n, 442o
Chichen Itza: Toltec capital in Yucatan, **22,** 426
Chihli Party: leaders of, **6,** 333
Childers, Erskine: death of, **12,** 244j
Chile: in Tacna-Arica affair, **21,** 246j; in World War, 246k; Presidents of, 246l; education in, 246m; economic development of, 246m; area and population of, 246n; resources of, 246n
Chile and Argentina: negotiate treaty, **21,** 246l
Chile, Argentina, Brazil: alliance signed by, **21,** 254b
Chile and Peru: *rapprochement* between, **21,** 246n
Chilean presidency: changes in, **21,** 246m
China: German leases from, **18,** 451, **7,** 338; revolution in, **6,** 324; international position of, 330; accepts Japan's demands, **7,** 340; Japanese policy toward, 344; recognizes Soviet Russia, **6,** 334; Soviet influence in, 335; anti-British feeling in, 336; Japanese attitude toward, 340–341, **7,** 350; American attitude toward, **6,** 341
China and Japan: relations between, **7,** 345
Chinese Revolution: **6,** 324
Chinese Republic: first parliament of, **6,** 324
Chinese Revolution: **6,** 324
Chinese Tariff: attitude of powers on, **6,** 340
Cholera: epidemic of, **17,** 465

Christian X (1870 ——), King of Denmark: program under, **16,** 292a; in Malmo conference, 292c
"Christian general," Feng Yu-hsiang: drives out Chang Tso-lin, **6,** 333; deserts Wu, 334, 335
Church and State, Portugal: separation of, **8,** 544
Cientificos: rulers of Mexico, **22,** 412m
Cilicia: to Turks, **14,** 537
Clam-Martinitz: Austrian Premier, **17,** 469; resignation of, 470
Clark, Champ (1850–1921): Speaker of House, **24,** 1129
Clemenceau, Georges (1841 ——): forms Ministry, **9,** 534; presides at Peace Congress, 535
Coal mines: bad situation in, **11,** 693
Coal strikes: in England, **11,** 694; in U. S., **24,** 1175
Coli, Captain François: in transatlantic flight, **24,** 1183
Collins, Michael (1890–1922): Irish Republican leader, **12,** 244j; heads Irish government, 244j; death of, 244j
Colombia: Presidents of, **21,** 246d; rights of in use of Panama Canal, 246d; area and population of, 246e; economic reform in, 246e; resources of, 246e
Colombia and Brazil: settle boundary, **21,** 265
Colombia and Ecuador: settle boundary, **21,** 265
Colombia and Venezuela: boundary question, **21,** 246c, 265
Colombia, Peru, Ecuador: have boundary in dispute, **21,** 265
Colombia and U. S.: negotiate treaty, **21,** 246d
Colonization, German: acquisitions in, **18,** 451; colonial ministry established, 452; ended by World War, 463, 507, 521
Columbus, New Mexico: raided by Francisco Villa, **22,** 412d
Combles: captured by British, **9,** 515
Communal Associations: in Germany, **18,** 470
Communist Party: in control in Russia, **15,** 413; expels Trotsky and others, 414
Communists: trials of, **14,** 541; in Bulgaria, 594; in Hungary, **17,** 484
Communists and Socialists: opposed by Fascisti, **4,** 426
Compiègne: in German line, **9,** 506; fighting at, **11,** 657
Conference at Genoa: purpose of, **9,** 541
Conference for Limitation of Naval Armament: at Washington, **7,** 351
Conference of Cannes: Briand policy at, **9,** 548
Conference of Lausanne: results of, **14,** 538
Conference of London: on Albania, **14,** 604; on reparations for Belgium, **13,** 312z
Congress of Soviets: declares Kerensky government overthrown, **15,** 408
Congress, U. S.: demand for action by, **24,** 1144; grants armed neutrality, 1149
Conscription: Canadian attitude on, **20,** 179d; Irish opposition to, **12,** 244f
Constantine (1868–1923), Greek King: sketch of, **2,** 554; favors Germany, **2,** 560, 562, **9,** 517; abdication and return of, **2,** 565; abdication and death of, 566
Constantinople: Russia's claim recognized by Allies, **15,** 404; distress in, **14,** 516
Constituent Assembly, German: elections for, **18,** 501; at Weimar, 501
Constituent Assembly, Russian: broken up by Bolshevists, **15,** 408
Constitution, Chilean: approved, **21,** 246l
Constitution, Dutch: revision of Constitution proposed, **13,** 322b
Constitution, German: amended, **18,** 482
Constitution, Greek: revised, **2,** 552, 567, 573; ratified, 573
Constitution, Portuguese: **8,** 544
Constitution, Rumanian: **14,** 589
Constitution of 1857 (Mexican): on compensation for expropriation, **22,** 412q
Constitution of 1917 (Mexican): provisions of, **22,** 412e, 412f; adopted by Mexicans, 412e; creates international difficulties, 412k; on private ownership of property, 412p; on subdivision of large estates, 412q; on prohibition of monopolies, 420

Coolidge, Calvin (1872 ——): nominated for Vice Presidency, **24,** 1172; becomes President, 1176; reëlected, 1177; approves Permanent Court, 1179; defends U. S. course in Nicaragua, **22,** 442g; addresses Pan-American Congress at Havana, 490f
Copi Expedition: to Antarctic, **16,** 343
Cosgrave, William (1880 ——): heads new Irish government, **12,** 244j
Cossacks: declare independence, **15,** 408
Costa Rica: position and extent of, **22,** 442; people and resources of, 442a; educational plans in, 442k; educational rank, 442l; army, 442l; in World War, 442l; Gonzalez deposed, 442l; Tinoco government, 442l; Tinoco flees, 442l; trade restrictions, 442m; treaty with U. S., 442m; Washington Conference treaties, 442m; approves Central American Union, 442m; public debt and finance, 442m
Cotton congress: in Egypt, **1,** 441
Council of Ambassadors: control Albanian affairs, **14,** 605
Council of Five: **16,** 292m
Council of Flanders: organized by Germans, **13,** 312w
Council of Four: **24,** 1169
Council of National Defense: **24,** 1151
Council of National Plenipotentiaries: in Germany, **18,** 491
Council of People's Commissars: to govern Russia, **15,** 408
Council of Ten: **9,** 535
Council of Three: **9,** 535
Counter-Revolution in Russia: combated through Cheka, **15,** 410
Counterfeit francs: used in Hungarian plot, **17,** 486
Courland: invaded by Germans, **15,** 389
Cracow: Russian objective, **15,** 384
Craig, Sir James: Ulster Prime Minister, **12,** 244k
Craonne Plateau: French win, **9,** 519
Cretan Assembly: takes oath of allegiance to Greece, **2,** 552
Cretans: hoist Greek flag, **14,** 514
Crete: in revolt against Turkey, **14,** 511; taken by Constantine, **2,** 557
Crimea: counter-revolution in, **15,** 410
Crimes Act: in Ireland, **12,** 244g
Croatian Diet: resolution of, **14,** 598
Croatian Peasants' Party: leader of, **14,** 601
Crowder, Major General: supervises Cuban elections, **22,** 490e
Cox, Governor James M. (1870 ——): nominated for Presidency, **24,** 1172
Ctesiphon: Townshend at, **11,** 671
Cuba: and Uruguay, **21,** 260c; immigration in, 2600; political disturbances in, **22,** 490a; election of 1912 in, 490b; declares war on Germany, 490c; cooperates with U. S. in war, 490d; war loans in, 490d; important in World War, 490d; measures against espionage in, 490d; compulsory military service in, 490d–490e; elections of 1919, 490e; moratorium declared, 490e; sugar crisis in, 490e; elections of 1924 in, 490e; Tarafa Bill passed and signed, 490e; insurrection begun, 490e; President's term changed, 490f; in League of Nations Council, 490f
Cuba and U. S.: treaties between, **22,** 490e, 490f
Cuban Central Highway: loan for, **22,** 490f
Cuno, Dr. Carl J. W.: **18,** 513
Cyrenaica: annexed to Italy, **14,** 515; developments in, **19,** 324
Cyrenus: excavations at, **19,** 325
Czech Party: in Bohemia, **17,** 469
Czechoslovak Provisional Government: declares independence, **17,** 490
Czechoslovakia: the Republic proclaimed, **17,** 488; recognition of, 489; extent of, 490; Constitution of, 490, 495, 496; famine in, 492; first Cabinet of, 494; economic progress in, 495; organizer of Little Entente, 495
Czechoslovakia and France: alliance between, **17,** 496
Czechoslovaks: aid counter-revolution in Siberia, **15,** 410; in Geneva Conference, **17,** 490
Czechoslovaks and Poles: conflict between, **17,** 491
Czechs: invade Hungary, **17,** 474
Czechs and Slovaks: in World War, **17,** 488–489
Czechs and Yugoslavs: independence claims of, **17,** 470
Czernowitz: in World War, **15,** 387, 391, **17,** 471

D

Dahomey: troops from, **19,** 323

Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament): creation of, **12,** 244g; discusses Irish treaty, 244j

Dalmatian question: importance of, **4,** 418; in Peace Conference, 422

D'Amade, General: commands Territorial Corps, **11,** 655

Damascus: British enter, **1,** 453; occupied by Allies, **11,** 688

Danish West Indies: sold to United States, **16,** 292h, **20,** 297, 337

Dankl, General: at Przemysl, **15,** 382; defeated, 383

Danzig: made a Free City, **15,** 442

Dardanelles: shut by Turkey, **14,** 519; British campaign at, **11,** 665; French and British in, **2,** 560, **14,** 523; blockaded by Greek Navy, **2,** 554

"Dark forces": denounced in Russia, **15,** 396; opposition to, 398

Dartiguenave, Sudre: Haytian President, **22,** 504c

Daskaloff, R.: killed, **14,** 594

Daugherty, Harry M.: in oil scandals, **24,** 1176

Davidovitch, Liouba: Premier, **14,** 601

Davila, Miguel: forced from Honduran presidency, **22,** 442b

Davis, John W.: candidate for Presidency, **24,** 1177

Dawes, Charles Gates: heads Reparations Commission, **9,** 542

Dawes Plan: described, **18,** 515; agreed on, 516

Dead Man's Hill (Le Mort Homme): on Verdun front, **9,** 512

Dead Sea project: importance of, **1,** 456

Debeney, General: crosses Avre, **9,** 527; takes Montdidier, 528

Debt cancellation: discussed, **9,** 541

"Declaration Concerning Egypt" (Declaration of 1922): **1,** 437; claims concerning, 441; still in force, 444

Declarations of war: Allies and Central Powers, **13,** 312f, **18,** 465, 466, 469, **17,** 472–473, **22,** 490c, 490d; Austria-Hungary on Serbia, **17,** 462; Austria-Hungary on Russia, 462; Germany on France, **18,** 459; Germany on Russia, 459; Italy on Austria-Hungary, **4,** 416, **17,** 471; Italy against Germany, **4,** 418

DeCoppet: Swiss President, **13,** 597

De Geer: Dutch Premier, **13,** 322g

Delcasse: in Cabinet, **9,** 532

Delhi: made capital, **5,** 310b

Della Chiesa, Cardinal: becomes Pope Benedict XV, **4,** 413

Democratic Convention: of 1912, **24,** 1128; of 1916, 1146; of 1920, 1172; of 1924, 1177; of 1928, 1188

Denmark: grants Iceland home rule, **16,** 292a; prosperity of, 292a; war frontier of, 292c; disarmament defeated in, 292c; constitutional reforms in, 292f; attitude toward belligerents of, 292f; complains of neutrality violations, 292f; economic conditions in, 292h; sells Danish West Indies, **20,** 297

Deschanel, Paul E. L. (1856–1922): French President, **9,** 540; resigns Presidency, 540

D'Esperey, General Franchet: commands 5th Army, **9,** 501; supersedes Sarrail in the Balkans, **14,** 583; refuses armistice, **9,** 531; receives Bulgar capitulation, 531

De Valera, Eamon (1882 ——): is elected President of "Irish Republic," **12,** 244g; resignation of, 244j; against Free State, **11,** 690

"Deutschland", a submarine merchantman: crosses Atlantic, **18,** 465

De Wet, General Christian (1854–1922): leads revolt in Orange Free State, **19,** 315

Diaz, Adolpho: President of Nicaragua, **22,** 442a, 442d

Diaz, General Armando (1861–1928): at Peace Conference, **4,** 422
Diaz, Felix: leads futile rebellion, **22,** 412j
Diaz regime in Mexico: elections purely formal in, **22,** 412m; condition of peasantry under, 412n; tendency in foreign ownerships, 421
"Dictatorship of the proletariat": in Russia, **15,** 409
Dimitriev, General: holds Austrians, **15,** 387
Disarmament: ordered by Allied Military Control, **18,** 516; German promises under, 518
Djemal Pasha: commands Turks, **1,** 432, **14,** 522
Dixmude: battle for, **13,** 312t
Dobrudja: ceded to Bulgaria, **14,** 583; awarded to Rumania, 587, 588
Doheny, E. M.: in oil scandals, **24,** 1176
Dominican Republic: revolution in, **22,** 504d; American marines restore order, 504d; American control of finances, 504d; treaty with United States, 504d; new Constitution, 504d
Dominican states: lack capacity for self-government, **22,** 504
Dominion Government: granted to Ireland, **12,** 244i
Dominions of the British Empire: new status of, **11,** 694; members of the League of Nations, **20,** 267
Doorn: Kaiser's estate at, **13,** 322e
Doumer, Paul (1857 ——): financial plans of, **9,** 546
Doumergue, Gaston (1863 ——): becomes President, **9,** 543
"Drang nach Osten": the pull to the East, **11,** 665
Dreadnoughts: British, **11,** 644
"Dresden" affair: **21,** 246k
Druses: expedition against, **14,** 514
Dual Alliance: formation of, **18,** 457; Italy approached by, 458
Dual Monarchy: political and economic conditions during World War, **17,** 465
Dubail, General Augustin: Nancy to Vosges, **9,** 500; on Metz-Thionville line, 504
Dublin: in Irish Rebellion, **12,** 244d, 244e; violence in, 244h
Dublin Castle: in Irish Rebellion, **12,** 244e
Dubno fortress: taken by Russians, **15,** 391
Dubno, Lutsk and Rovno: fortress triangle, held by Russians, **15,** 391
Dubois, General: east of Ypres, **9,** 504
Duca, Jon: Rumanian Foreign Minister, **14,** 589
Duchy of Brunswick: regency over ended, **18,** 456
Dukla Pass: Russians defeated in, **15,** 385; recaptured, 385
Dukonin, General: replaced and murdered, **15,** 408
Duma: in 1913, **15,** 372; "progressive bloc" in, 394; First, ineffective, 375; reactionary tendencies in, 395; demands reforms, 395–396; denounces Sturmer's government, 397; accuses Protopopov, 397; in revolutionary period, 399
Duma and Soviet: committees coöperate, **15,** 399
Dumba, Dr. Konstantin Theodor, Austrian Ambassador: recall asked, **24,** 1141; handed passports by U. S., **17,** 468
Durand agreement: **1,** 457
Durani dynasty: established by Ahmed Shah, **1,** 457
Durazzo: Albanian delegates at, **14,** 586; port developed, 606
D'Urbal, General: commands 10th Army, **9,** 507
Dusseldorf: occupied, **9,** 542
Dutch ships: taken over by Allies, **13,** 322e
Dutch Army: size and quality of, **13,** 322d
Dutch Centenary: observed, **13,** 322b
Dutch East Indies: government of, **20,** 295; reforms in, 295; self-government in, 295; area and population of, 296; new Governor-General of, **13,** 322h; revolts in, 322h
Dvinsk: in Russian line, **15,** 390
"Dyarchy": a scheme for India, **5,** 310f
Dyer, General: in Amritsar affair, **5,** 310g

E

Earthquakes: in Abruzzi, **4,** 414; at Cartago, **22,** 442a; in Guatemala, 442j; in Japan, **7,** 352, 354; in Palestine, **1,** 456; in Peru, **21,** 246i

East Africa: blockaded, **11,** 665

East Flanders: in German administration of Belgium, **13,** 312v

East Indies, Dutch: reforms in, **20,** 295; area and population of, 296

East Prussia: Germans and Russians in, **15,** 379, 380, 386, **18,** 463

Eastern Fronts: first fighting on, **15,** 379; Austrians defeated on, 383; vast German forces on, 388; German victory on, 388; campaigns on, **18,** 463; Russians on, **15,** 392

Eastern Galicia: Russians in, **15,** 391

Eastern Question: Germany's attitude toward, **18,** 451

Eastern Rumelia: joins Bulgaria, **14,** 547

Ebert, Friedrich (1870–1925), first President of German Republic: temporary Chancellor, **18,** 491; makes address on new German government, 491–493; elected President, 502; death of, 517

Ebert Government: South German States oppose, **18,** 496; has popular support, 500; defeats Spartacides, 501

Ecuador: events in, **21,** 246e; neutral in War, 246f; political changes in, 246f

Ecuador and Colombia: settle boundary, **21,** 265

Edward VII (1841–1910), British King: visits Berlin, **11,** 644; dies, 647

"Effective Suffrage—no Reëlection": Mexican demand, **22,** 412n

Egypt: British and French understanding concerning, **19,** 314; a British protectorate, **1,** 432; Khedive flees, 432; defenses of, 433; position of defenders of, 434; Indian troops in, **5,** 310e; disturbances in, **1,** 436; British Communiqué on, 436; Milner-Zaghlul agreement, 437; under King Fuad I, 437; new Constitution signed, 438; a sovereign state, **11,** 691; recognized by U. S., **1,** 438; British ultimatum to, 438; Parliament dissolved, 439; opposed to Rockefeller gift, 439; cotton crisis in, 440; Wafd Party victorious, 440; Zaghlul dies, 442; British note to, 443; new crisis in government, 443

Egypt and Britain: disagreements between, **1,** 437

Egyptian Army: victory of, **1,** 434

Egyptian Constitution: government under, **1,** 438; in abeyance, 439, 444

Egyptian Expeditionary Army: in Palestine, **1,** 449, 451, **14,** 533

Egyptian Nationalists: advocate autonomy, **1,** 436; delegation of twelve, 436

Eichhorn: turns over police headquarters to Spartacides, **18,** 500

Eisner, Kurt: heads Bavarian Socialist Republic, **18,** 491; demands of, 495; summons All-German National Assembly, 495; and Spartacides, 500; opposition to, 500; killed, 502

Ekaterinburg: assassination of Czar's family at, **15,** 410

El Alfule: in Palestine campaign, **1,** 452

El Arish: Turks at, **1,** 432; attack on, 435

El Azhar University: plans for reform in, **1,** 442

Election law: of Portugal, **8,** 544

Elections, United States: in 1912, **24,** 1128; in 1916, 1147; in 1918, 1167; in 1920, 1173; in 1924, 1177; in 1928, 1188

Electoral Law, of Italy: effect of new, **4,** 409

Electoral reform: in Belgium, **13,** 312a, 312x; German failure of, **18,** 453

Electoral Reform Bill: in France, **9,** 534
Electrification: in Switzerland, **13,** 598; project in Palestine, **1,** 456
Ellsworth, Lincoln: crosses North Pole in dirigible, **16,** 343, **24,** 1180
Embargoes: Mexican, **22,** 412h
Embusqués: defined, **9,** 532
"Emden": in Bay of Bengal, **5,** 310e; raids of, **18,** 464
Emergency Fleet Corporation: in U. S., **24,** 1151
Emigration, Italian: curtailed, **4,** 435–436
Emigration, Portuguese: to Brazil, **8,** 545
Emmich, General von: attacks Liege, **13,** 312g
Empire of Ethiopia (Abyssinia): neutrality of, **19,** 321–322
"Empress of Ireland": wreck of, **20,** 179b
"Endurance": Shackleton's ship, **16,** 343
England: gains advantages of blockade, **24,** 1135; financial budget of, **11,** 645; economic conditions after war, 688
Entente: France, England and Russia, **11,** 644
Enver Bey: Turkish Commander-in-Chief, **14,** 519
Epirus: Greek claims to, **2,** 557
Eritrea: Italian colony, **20,** 300; aids Italy in World War, **19,** 323–324
Erzberger, Matthias: German opposition leader, **18,** 476; heads German armistice delegates, 486; murdered, 513
Erzerum: Russian march on, **15,** 392, **14,** 528; taken by Russians, **15,** 392–393, **14,** 531
Esmeraldas: attacked, **21,** 246f
Essen: occupied, **9,** 542
Estonia: independence of, **15,** 412, 450; area and population of, 449; a republic, 450
Estonia and Soviet Russia: war between, **15,** 450
Estrada, General: Provisional President of Nicaragua, **22,** 442, 442a
Ethiopia (Abyssinia): member of League of Nations, **19,** 322
Eupen: assigned to Belgium, **13,** 312z
European Powers: on Balkan War settlement, **14,** 516
European War: approach of, **11,** 650
Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution (Cheka): organized, **15,** 410
Extra-territoriality: commission on, **6,** 335–336; Chinese action on, 339; conditions recommended for, 339

F

Facta, Luigi, Premier: resigns, **4,** 426–427
Fairbanks, Charles W.: nominated for Vice-Presidency, **24,** 1146
Falkenhayn, General von: in Near East, **14,** 580
Falkland Islands: naval battle near, **18,** 464
Fall, Albert G.: in oil scandals, **24,** 1176, 1187
Famines: in India, **5,** 390
Faroe Islands: part of Denmark, **20,** 298
Fascisti: formation of, **4,** 426; labor legislation of, 432
Fascisti and Socialists: fights between, **4,** 426–427
Fayolle, General: in Battle of the Somme, **9,** 514
Fecht Valley: fighting in, **9,** 505
Federal Council: secures new power, **18,** 482
Federal Farm Loan System: **24,** 1178
Federal Reserve Board: **24,** 1131
Federation of Municipalities: work of, **15,** 395
Feisal, Emir: crowned at Baghdad, **1,** 458
Feng Kuo-chang: Chinese President, **6,** 331; controls Peking, 335; driven from Peking, 336
Ferdinand, King of Bulgaria: abdicates, **14,** 586, 593
Ferdinand (1865–1927), **King of Rumania:** illness of, **14,** 590; death of, 590
Fergusson, General Sir Charles: in New Zealand, title of, **20,** 217f
Festubert: operations around, **11,** 664; fighting at, 667
Fifth French Army: **11,** 655
Filippi, papal delegate: expelled from Mexico, **22,** 412j
Finances, French: measures taken in, 546; difficulties of, **9,** 547
Finances, German: **18,** 474–475, 511; war loans, 467, 471, 474, 477; war banks, 468; value of mark, 513; Rentenbank established, 514; budget for 1927, 522; pensions, 523
Finances, Italian: **4,** 435; 1913 condition of, 410; 1926–1927 condition of, 435
Finances, Japanese: difficulties in, **7,** 354
Finances, Russian: **15,** 372
Finances, Spanish: problems of, **8,** 522q
Finland: Russia passes new laws for, **15,** 372; taken from Russia, 375; independence of, 408, 412, 448, 449; area and population of, 449; in League Council, **16,** 292p
First Army Corps: British, **11,** 655
First Balkan War: **2,** 553–554; begins, **14,** 515; armistice, 516; peace signed, 516, **2,** 554
First Canadian Division: fame of, **20,** 179c–179d
First Imperial Conference: **11,** 692
Fisher, Andrew: Australian Prime Minister, **20,** 217a
Fiume: Hungarians withdraw from, **14,** 598; occupied by Yugoslavians, 598; disposition of, **4,** 422; occupied by Italians, 424, 426, **14,** 599; in Pact of London, **4,** 426; Italian annexation of, 427
Flanders: Allies succeed in, **9,** 519; gradually cleared, 530
Fleet, British: reviewed, **11,** 654
Flemings: win language victory, **13,** 312aa
Floods: in Mississippi Valley, **24,** 1182
Foch, Marshal Ferdinand (1851 ——): commanding Allies, **13,** 312i; commands 9th Army, **9,** 501; drives

wedge, 502; in Battle of the Marne, **11,** 658; commands offensive, **9,** 507; in Battle of the Somme, 514; made Commander of Armies of Allies, 522; at armistice conference, **18,** 486
Fontenelle: victory at, **9,** 505
Food Administration: under Hoover, **24,** 1152
Food supplies: for Belgium, **13,** 312u; in Germany, **18,** 469, 470, 473; in Scandinavia, **16,** 292e
Forbes, W. Cameron: investigated Philippines, **20,** 381
Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act: **24,** 1177
Foreign aggression: in China, **6,** 337
Foreign investment: in Brazil, **21,** 260s; in Mexico, **22,** 412l, 412n
Foreign relations: Germany and Morocco, **18,** 451; Japan and Siberia, **7,** 345
Forest of Compiègne: Manoury at, **11,** 658
Fort De Souville: in Battle of Verdun, **9,** 510
Fort Douaumont: in Battle of Verdun, **9,** 510, 512, 515
Fort Loncin: defense of, **13,** 312i
Fort Vaux: in Battle of Verdun, **9,** 510, 512, 513, 515
Forts: in Belgium, **13,** 312g, 312h
Forum of Augustus: excavations at, **4,** 430
Four Courts: in Irish Rebellion, **12,** 244d
"Fourteen Points": **24,** 1155; item on colonies in, **20,** 404
Fourth French Army: under Langle de Cary, **11,** 655
Franc: decline of, **9,** 546; attempts to stabilize, 547
France: at outbreak of World War, **9,** 498; mobilization in, **18,** 459; political conditions in, **9,** 532; progress of in ten years, 550; African gains of from war, **19,** 317
France and Italy: coolness between, **9,** 541
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke: assassinated, **9,** 498, **17,** 461, **18,** 458; his assassins tried, **17,** 466
Francis Joseph I (1830–1916), Emperor of Austria-Hungary: **17,** 459; death of, 469–470
Franco: flies from Spain to South America, **8,** 5220
Franco-German accords: **9,** 548
François, General von: at Gumbinnen, **15,** 380
Frankenau: Germans defeated at, **15,** 380
Franz Ferdinand: assassinated, **11,** 650
French, Sir John: commands British Army, **11,** 655; asks high explosives, 664; in Belgium, **13,** 312i; superseded, **11,** 668
French Armies: at Charleroi and Mons, **9,** 500; in Battle of the Marne, 501; drive north of Aisne, 520
French Canadians: on school question, **20,** 179d
French Equatorial Africa: Sudan boundary settled, **19,** 317
French mandates: **20,** 405
French positions: in World War, **9,** 506
French Sudan: organized, **19,** 323
Fuad: becomes King, **1,** 437
Fuel Administration: under H. A. Garfield, **24,** 1152
Fundamental Law: of the Turkish Republic, **14,** 538

G

Galicia: war in, **15,** 382, **17,** 471, 472
Gallipoli Campaign: failure of, **14,** 524
Gallipoli Peninsula: bombarded by Allies, **14,** 523; occupied, **11,** 666; abandoned, **14,** 524, **11,** 667
Gambia: progress in, **19,** 323
Garfield, Dr. Harry A.: heads Fuel Administration, **24,** 1152
Garrison, Lindley M.: resigns, **24,** 1142
Gas: first attack with, **9,** 505, **11,** 663, **20,** 179d
Gaza: bombardment and capture of, **1,** 450, **14,** 534
Gaza and Beersheba: in Turkish line, **1,** 449
Gdynia: new Polish port, **15,** 444
Genoa: Conference of, **9,** 541
George I, King of Greece: assassinated, **2,** 554; sketch of, 554
George II, King of Greece: abdication of, **2,** 566
George V (1865 ——), British monarch (1910 ——): marriage of, **11,** 647; coronation of, 647; visits India, 647; proclaims Irish Free State, **12,** 244j
Georgia: rejoins Russia, **15,** 412
Gerard, James Watson (1867 ——): recalled from Germany, **24,** 1148
German Armies: advance through Belgium, **13,** 312o, **18,** 460; prowess of, 463; on various fronts, 463
German Army: organization, at outbreak of World War, **18,** 460; Patriotic Auxiliary Service Law passed, 474; on Eastern Front, **15,** 384
German Asiatic possessions: pre-war, **20,** 302
German colonial possessions: pre-war, **20,** 300
German colonies: disposition of, **7,** 339, **11,** 688, **20,** 404; loss of, **18,** 463, **19,** 316, 317
German Constitution: adopted, **18,** 511
German drives of 1918: extent and effects of, **9,** 521–526, **11,** 686, **12,** 244f, **18,** 462
German East Africa: defense of, **19,** 315; conquest of, 316; Germany loses, **18,** 463; British mandate, **20,** 405, **19,** 316
German Empire: in the World War, **18,** 460
German finance: depreciation of the mark, **18,** 513
German High Seas Fleet: threatens revolution, **18,** 489
German industries: in World War, **18,** 470
German National Assembly: accepts Peace Terms, **18,** 509
German Navy: fleet sunk at Scapa Flow, **18,** 510
German New Guinea: Germany loses, **18,** 463
German overseas possessions: disposition of, **20,** 404
German Provisional Government: strength and tact of, **18,** 493, 502-503
German Samoa: taken by New Zealanders, **20,** 217c; New Zealand mandate, 405
German South Sea and Pacific possessions: **20,** 302
German Southwest Africa: conquest of, **19,** 315, 316; a British mandate, 316, **18,** 463
German submarine warfare: American view of, **24,** 1136, 1137
German submarines: torpedo British cruisers, **18,** 464
Germans: invade Belgium, **13,** 312d; occupy Belgium, **18,** 460; divide Belgium, **13,** 312v; fail to reach Channel Ports, **18,** 461; invade France, 461; victorious at Augustowo, **15,** 381; use gas in battle, **9,** 505; prepare Verdun offensive, 508; recover Somme battle-

field, 521; in retreat, 530, **11**, 688; request armistice, **9**, 530
Germans and Turks: in Persia, **5**, 370e
Germany: African possessions of, **18**, 451, **19**, 314; protests French influence in Morocco, 314; Colonial ambitions not to be realized, **18**, 451; rapid development in, 452; army bills' effect in, 455; in Russian industrial development, **15**, 375; at outbreak of World War, **9**, 498; eastward advance of, **15**, 389; seeks Russian neutrality, **18**, 458; declares war on Russia, **9**, 499; makes demands on Belgium, **13**, 312c; sends ultimatum to Russia, **18**, 458; declares war on Russia, 459; violates Belgian neutrality, **13**, 312c; refuses Japan's demands, **7**, 336; blockade of, **11**, 654; allows Lenin to cross, **15**, 406; last drives of, **9**, 521; territorial losses of, by World War settlement, **18**, 507; war finance in, 475; political parties in, 473; political upheaval in, 478; revolution threatened in, 489–490; revolution in, 491; moderate Social Democrats in ascendency, 491; anti-Prussian sentiment in, 495; Spartacus Revolt in, 496; loses colonies, **20**, 303; new boundaries of, **9**, 537; new Constitution of, **18**, 511; elections in, 512; defaults on Reparations, 513
Germany and Austria: coöperation between, **17**, 468
Germany and United States: at war, **18**, 465, **24**, 1148-1166
Ghandi (Gandhi), Mohandas Karamchand: starts "passive resistance" or "non-coöperation" movement in India, **5**, 310g, 310h, **11**, 691; decline in influence of, **5**, 310h
Ghent: exhibition at, **13**, 312b
Ghent-Terneuzen Canal: negotiations over, **13**, 322g
Giolotti, Giovanni: Ministry supported by elections, **4**, 410; opposes war, 415; lenient with strikers, 426
Givenchy Wood: won by French, **9**, 508
Gladstone, Herbert: South African Governor-General, **11**, 645
Glass, Carter (1858 ——): introduces Currency Bill, **24**, 1131
"Goeben" and "Breslau": pass Dardanelles, **18**, 464; bought by Turkey, 464
Goethals, George Washington: Governor of Canal Zone, **20**, 334; heads Emergency Fleet Corporation, **24**, 1151; resigns, 1152; death of, **20**, 335
Gold: American embargo on exports of, **22**, 412h
Gold Coast: progress in, **19**, 323
Goltz, Marshal von der: commands Turkish forces, **14**, 525
Gomez, Juan C.: assassination of, **21**, 246c
Gomez, General Juan Vicente: President of Venezuela, **21**, 246c; appoints relatives, 246c
Gonzalez, Costa Rican President: deposed, **22**, 422l
Goremykin, Ivan L.: Russian Premier, **15**, 373; war policies of, 394, 396; character of, 394; seeks Czar's support, 396; resigns, 396
Goritzia: occupied by Italians, **17**, 472
Gough, General: commands defeated Fifth Army, **11**, 685
Government of India Act: purport of, **11**, 691
Government of Ireland Bill: Asquith introduces, **12**, 244
Government of the Moluccoes: organization of, **20**, 296
Grafenstafel: fighting at, **11**, 664
Graham Land: reached by Copi Expedition, **16**, 343
Graves, General William S. (1865 ——): commands troops in Siberia, **24**, 1162
Great Britain: peace claims of, **11**, 688; gains African territory by World War, **19**, 317
Great Lakes: water diversion question, **20**, 179f
Greco-Bulgar Commission: on Macedonian territory, **2**, 555
Greco-Bulgarian frontier: fighting on, **2**, 556
Greco-Turkish disputes: war threatened by, **2**, 557
Greco-Turkish War: defeat of Greece in, **2**, 566, **14**, 536-538
Greece: effects of Italo-Turkish War in, **2**, 553; sends ultimatum to Turkey, 553; declares war on Turkey, 553; King George I assassinated, 554; demands indemnity of Bulgaria, **14**, 594; in

Second Balkan War, **2**, 556; territorial claims of, 557; attitude in early part of World War, 560
Greece and Bulgaria: disputes between, **2**, 555
Greece and Serbia: treaty obligations of, **2**, 558
Greek Constitution: revised, **2**, 553
Greek embargo: effects of, **2**, 563
Greek Navy: captures islands, **2**, 554; additions to, 558
Greek Revisionary Chamber: measures of, **2**, 552
Greeks: take Janina in Balkan War, **14**, 516; take Prevesa, 516; take Salonica, 516
Greenland: a Danish colony, **20**, 298
Gregorian calendar: adopted in Turkey, **14**, 539
Gregory, Captain: in Hungary, **14**, 588
Grey, Sir Edward (1862 ——): apologizes to Norway, **16**, 292e
Griffith, Arthur: in Dublin conference, **12**, 244i; summons Southern Parliament, 244j; death of, 244j
Grodno: taken by Germans, **15**, 389
Guatemala: in 1911 and 1912, **22**, 442b; Cabrera reëlected to Presidency, 442b; German influence in, 442i; breaks relations with Germany, 442i; in World War, 442i; question of British debt settlement causes difficulties, 442i; signs pact of Central American Union, 442j; Orellana elected president, 442j; Central American Union repudiated, 442j; at Washington Conference, 442j; election of 1926, 442j
Guatemala and Salvador: consolidation of certain railways in, **22**, 442b
Guatemala City: damaged by earthquake, **22**, 442j
Guillaumat, General: succeeds Sarrail in Balkans, **14**, 583
Gumbinnen: German defeat at, **15**, 380
Gustavus V (1858 ——), King of Sweden: in Malmo conference, **16**, 292c
Gutierrez, Lopez: Honduran dictator and President, **22**, 442c; flight and death of, 442c

H

Haase, Hugo (1863–1919), German political leader: expelled by Social Democrats, **18,** 473

Haeberlin: Swiss President, **13,** 599

Hagen, General von der, German soldier: commands Turks, **1,** 432; death of, 433

Hague, The: conference at, **9,** 541

Haifa: to be important port, **1,** 456

Haifa Harbor: development of, **1,** 456

Haifa and Acre: captured by British forces, **1,** 463

Haig, Sir Douglas (1861–1928), British soldier; commander-in-chief 1915–1919; Field Marshal; 1st Earl Haig: commands British First Corps, **9,** 502, **11,** 655; east of Ypres, **9,** 504; in Battle of the Marne, **11,** 657; in chief command of British forces, 668; tactics of, 676; begins drive, 667

Hakon VII (1872 ——), King of Norway: visits England, **16,** 292a; in Malmo conference, 292c

Haller, General Joseph: commands Polish troops, **15,** 438

Hamada, Si Mulai: becomes Moroccan Sultan, **19,** 320

Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, (1853 ——), British soldier: at Suvla Bay, **11,** 666, 667

Hammarskjoeld, Hjalmar (1863 ——): Swedish Prime Minister, **16,** 292g

"Hampshire", British cruiser: lost, **11,** 674

Hangard: German attacks on, **9,** 523

Hansa Bund: formation of, **18,** 453

Hapsburg Dynasty: overthrown, **17,** 474

Hara, Takashi: assassination of, **7,** 350

Harding, Warren Gamaliel (1865–1923), American president: nominated for presidency, **24,** 1172; elected, 1173; cabinet of, 1174; administration of, 1174; disapproves League of Nations Covenant, 1175; approves International Court of Justice, 1175; death of, 1175

Hardinge of Penhurst, Baron: becomes Viceroy of India, **5,** 310b; completes term, **5,** 310f

Harrison, Francis Burton (1873 ——), American official: Governor of the Philippines, **20,** 381

Haut-braye: attacks on, **9,** 524

Havana: Pan American Congress at, **22,** 490f, **24,** 1188

Hawaii: in World War, **20,** 338; governors of, 339; storm damage in, 339; property of, 340

Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty: discussed, **22,** 442n

Hay-Quesada Treaty: ratified, **22,** 490e

Hayti: revolt in, **22,** 504a; U. S. gunboats despatched to, 504a; administration of finances in, 504a; in World War, 504c; adopts new Constitution, 504c; native and American authority in, 504c; marines ordered withdrawn, 504c; national debt reduced, 504d; finances of, 504c-504d

Healy, Timothy Michael (1855 ——): Governor General of Irish Free State, **12,** 244j

Hebrew language: used in modern Palestine, **1,** 456

Hebrew University: established in Palestine, **1,** 455

Hegenberger, Albert F.: makes California-Honolulu flight, **24,** 1184

Hejaz: Arab inhabitants rise against Turkey, **14,** 534; Kingdom of the Hejaz established, **1,** 445; Hussein abdicates, 445; Ali abdicates, 445; Saud is proclaimed King, 445

Hejaz and Nejd: independence of, **20,** 406

Herrera, Carlos: becomes Guatemalan President, **22,** 442j; his government is overthrown, 442j

Herriott, Edouard (1872 ——), French political leader: policy of, **9**, 543; financial plans of, 546
Hertling, Count Georg von (1843–1919), German official: becomes Chancellor, **18**, 478; policies of, 479; resignation of, 481
Hertzog, James Barry Munnik (1866 ——), South African political leader: important Nationalist, **19**, 317; becomes South African Premier, 318
Hill 44: won by French, **9**, 523
Hill 65: Germans forced from, **11**, 682
Hill 70: taken, **11**, 668
Hill 82: captured by French, **9**, 523
Hill 170: in German line, **9**, 506
Hill 304: attacked by French, **9**, 518
Hindenburg, General von Beneckendorff und von (1847 ——), German soldier and President: knows Mazurian Lakes, **15**, 380; victorious at Allenstein, 381; goes to relieve Austrians, 381–382; in retreat, 381; forces of, 384; in Galicia, 384; advances on Warsaw, 385; uses new strategy in Poland, 387; elected President of German Republic, **18**, 517
Hindenburg Line: on Western Front, **9**, 518; broken, 529, **11**, 681, **18**, 462
Hindus: attempt to settle in Canada, **20**, 179b
Hintze, Admiral Paul von: succeeds Kühlman, **18**, 481
Hipper, Admiral von: in Battle of Jutland, **11**, 672
Hirohito, born 1901; made Regent, 1921; married Princess Nagako, 1924; became Emperor of Japan, 1926: escapes assassination, **7**, 353; marriage of, 353; foreign tour of, 354; becomes Emperor, 354
Hodeida: Italian Consulate invaded, **4**, 414
Hodgson, General H. W.: attacks Senussi, **1**, 435
Hofer, General: leads Germans in Upper Silesia, **15**, 444
Hohenzollern Canal: completed, **18**, 457
Hohenzollerns: negligibility of, **18**, 503
Holland: economic difficulties in, **13**, 322d; grants credit to Germany, 322f; trade conditions in, 322h
Holy Land (Palestine): British in, **14**, 533
Home Rule Act for Ireland: suspended, **11**, 670, **12**, 244b; new, goes into effect, 244h
Home Rule and conscription, 12, 244f
Home Rule Bill for Ireland: introduction of, **12**, 244; Ulster excluded, **11**, 649; provisions of, **12**, 244; rejected, **12**, 244a; amended, 244a
Homs: occupied by British, **1**, 453
Honduras: negotiates arbitration treaty with U. S., **22**, 442b; elections of, in 1923, **22**, 442c; rebellion in, 442c; makes agreement on debt settlement, 442d; signs pact of Central American Union, 442j
Honduras and Nicaragua: conflict of and United States intervention, **22**, 441
Honduras and United States: sign arbitration treaty of 1916, **22**, 442b
Hongkong: boycotted by Chinese, **6**, 335
Hooge: fighting at, **11**, 667
Hoover, Herbert Clark (1874 ——), American engineer and official: heads Central Relief Committee, **13**, 312u; heads Food Administration, **24**, 1152; urges food aid to Austria, **17**, 480; directs flood relief, **24**, 1183; elected President, **24**, 1188
Horta: earthquake at, **8**, 522p
Horthy, Vice-Admiral Nicholas: as Hungarian Regent, **17**, 485
House, Col. Edward Mandell (1858–——): acts for President, **24**, 1165
House of Lords: reforms planned for, **11**, 647; struggle with, 647
Hsuan Tung: child Emperor of China, **6**, 328
Huerta, Adolpho de la: heads insurrection, **22**, 412i; to be Provisional President, 412j; presidential candidate, 412k; rebellion of, 412k
Huerta, Victoriano (1854–1916), Mexican soldier and political leader: is Provisional President of Mexico, **22**, 412; not recognized by United States, **24**, 1131; resigns, **22**, 412b
Hughes, Charles E. (1862 ——), American lawyer and statesman: nominated for Presidency, **24**, 1146; investigates

Italian Colonies: a war problem, 4, 413; conditions in, 20, 300
Italian North Africa: Mussolini visits, 19, 324
Italian Popular Party: creation of, 4, 423
Italian Retreat: 17, 472, 4, 419
Italian Socialists' Union: Congress of, 4, 421
Italian Somaliland: disturbances in, 19, 323
Italians: invade Austria-Hungary, 17, 471; Russians relieve pressure on, 15, 390
Italo-Turkish War: beginning of, 4, 407; outcome of, 408; effect of on Greece, 2, 553; effect of on Turkey, 14, 514
Italy: aggressive in Tripoli, 14, 514; annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica, 515; a member of Triple Alliance, 4, 411; declares neutrality, 411; pro-Ally sentiment in, 414, 415; vulnerability of, 412; declares war on Austria-Hungary, 416, 17, 471; declares war on Turkey, 4, 417; lack of resources in, 419; creates Peace Conference complications, 422; territorial claims of, 416; effects of World War on, 425; political parties in, 423; gains Jubaland, 19, 323
Italy and France: coolness between, 9, 541
Italy and Germany: war between, 4, 418
Italy and Hungary: sign treaty, 4, 436
Italian Navy: importance of, 4, 420
Italy and Serbia: disputes between, 4, 418
Italy's war effort: 4, 420, 421
Ivangorod: taken by Germans, 15, 389
Ivanov, General: in Galicia, 15, 383
Ivory Coast: troops from, employed in World War, 19, 323
Izzet Pasha, Governor of Jerusalem: surrender of, 1, 451

J

Jaffa: taken by British, **14,** 534
Jagow, Gottlieb von (1863 ——): defends Germany's course, **13,** 312d
Janina: siege of, **2,** 554; taken by Greeks, **14,** 516; incident, **2,** 566
Japan: sends ultimatum to Germany, **7,** 336; demands withdrawal of German warships, 337; declares war on Germany, 336; in land operations in World War, 338; political and economic situation in, 339; sends ultimatum to China, 340; furnishes munitions and supplies to Europe, 342; foreign relations of, 343–344; policy of toward China, 344; judicial reforms in, 352; political parties in, 354; schemes against Yuan Shih-kai, **6,** 331; makes "twenty-one demands" on China, 338; withdraws from Shantung and Kiaochow, 333; mandates of, **20,** 405
Japan and Britain: renew alliance between, **7,** 334
Japan and China: relations between, **7,** 345
Japan and Russia: sign a political convention, **7,** 343; relations between, 345
Japan and United States: relations between, **7,** 346; adjust question of Yap, 350; relations affected by American immigration laws, 353
Japanese and California: 24, 1130
Japanese Expeditionary Force: in China, **7,** 338
Japanese Navy: blockades Tsing Tao, **7,** 338
Jaroslav: taken by Russians, **15,** 384; captured and recaptured, 384
Jaurès, Jean: assassinated, **9,** 532
Java: revolts in, **13,** 322h
Java and Madura: Dutch East Indies, **20,** 296
Jellicoe, Admiral John Rushworth (1859 ——), 1st Earl Jellicoe: guarantees Channel safety, **11,** 653; commands British fleet, 654; in Battle of Jutland, 672
Jenkins, William O.: kidnaped by Mexican bandits, **22,** 412i, **24,** 1171
Jericho: occupied by British, **1,** 541
Jerusalem: British approach, **1,** 451; taken by General Allenby, 451; occupied by Allies, **11,** 688, **14,** 534
Jews: in World War, **1,** 449; in Poland, **15,** 442; demonstrations against in Hungary, **17,** 487
Jimenez, Ricardo, Costa Rican president: on education, **22,** 442k–442l
Jiminez, Juan I.: elected Dominican president, **22,** 504b
Joffre, General Joseph Jacques Césaire, (1852 ——); Commander-in-Chief of French armies, 1915–1917, Maréchal de France, 1916: in retreat, **9,** 500; orders offensive, 500; Battle of the Marne, 501; in supreme command, 532, **11,** 655; made a Marshal, **9,** 516, 533
Jones Bill: on Philippines, **20,** 380
Jubaland: acquired by Italy, **19,** 323
"Junta Gobierno," 21, 2461
Jutland, Naval Battle of: 11, 672; **18,** 465

K

Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859 ——): and British Navy, **11**, 644; takes refuge in Holland, **13**, 322e

Kaiser Wilhelm Canal: opened, **18**, 457

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land: to Australia, **20**, 217b; fate of, 302

Kaledin, General: leads Cossacks, **15**, 408

Kamanev: in Soviet Russia, **15**, 412; pushed aside by Stalin, 414; exiled, 414

Kamerun. See **Cameroon.**

Kaplan, Dora: shoots Lenin, **15**, 410

Kara Kilisseh: Russians enter, **14**, 529

Karl I. See **Charles I.**

Karolyi, Count Michael (1875 ——): heads Hungarian Republic, **17**, 474

Kars: taken by Russians, **14**, 528; to Turkey, **14**, 537

Kashgai: oppose British, **5**, 370e

Katanga Province: wealth of, **19**, 521

Kato, Admiral: is Japanese Premier, **7**, 351; death of, 352

Kellogg, Frank Billings (1856 ——), American official: is Secretary of State, **21**, 246j; calls Sandino outlaw, **22**, 442i; on American attitude toward China, **6**, 341; drafts Multilateral Treaty, **9**, 550, **24**, 1188

Kemmerer, Professor: advises Colombia, **21**, 246e

Kenya Colony: situation in, **11**, 691; formerly British East Africa, **19**, 317

Kenya Protectorate: from rented Zanzibar lands, **19**, 317

Kerensky, Alexander (1881 ——), Russian leader in First Revolution: career of, **15**, 375, 399; a Social Revolutionary, 400; tours war fronts, 404; fails in final effort against Communists, 407

Kerensky government: declared overthrown, **15**, 408

Khartoum to Omdurman: bridge, **1**, 443

Kiaochow: German lease of, **18**, 451; taken by Japanese, **7**, 339, **18**, 463; Japanese withdraw from, **6**, 333

Kiauchau. See **Kiaochow.**

Kiamil Pasha: his Ministry overthrown, **14**, 516

Kiel: rebellion at, **18**, 489–490

Kiel Canal: reopened, 1914, **18**, 457

Kilimanjaro: first ascension of, **19**, 324

King, William Lyon Mackenzie (1874——): Canadian statesman, **20**, 179e

King's Bay: Arctic air exploration from, **24**, 1180

Kirk Kilisseh: taken by Bulgarians, **14**, 515

Kitchener, Lord Horatio Herbert (1850–1916), British soldier and official: visits Greece, **2**, 562–563; is Secretary for War, **11**, 653; fails to supply high explosives, 664; is lost at sea, 674

Kivu region: gorilla sanctuary in, **13**, 312z

Kluck, General Alexander von: at Marne, **9**, 501; flank turned, 502; attacks British, **11**, 656; in Belgium, **13**, 312i

Knudson Cabinet: resigns, **16**, 292l

Kokovtsov: continues repression, **15**, 376

Kolchak, General Alexander (1875–1920) in counter-revolution, **15**, 410, 411

Kolomea: Austrians take, **15**, 387–388

Komitaji: notes concerning, **14**, 595

Komitaji raids: **14**, 595, 602, 603

Konduriotis (Conduriotis) Admiral: Provisional President of Greece, **2**, 566

Korea: uprisings in, **7**, 346–347

Korean government: revisions of, **7**, 346

Korfanty: leads Polish insurrection, **15**, 443

Kornilov, General Lavr (1870–1918): his revolt put down, **15,** 405; marches on Petrograd, 407
Kossovo Plain: Serbian stand in, **14,** 570
Kovno: taken by Germans, **15,** 389
Kramersch. See **Kramarcz.**
Kramarcz (also **Kramar** and **Kramersch**): first Czechoslovak Premier, **17,** 491, 494; charges against, **17,** 469; succeeded by Vlastimil Tusar, **17,** 492
Kressenstein, General von: commands Turks, **1,** 433
Krupp works: great profits of, **18,** 456
Krylenkio, Ensign: commands Russian armies, **15,** 408
Kubyshev: position of, **15,** 414
Kuehlmann (Kühlmann), Dr. Richard von: is German Foreign Secretary, **18,** 477; view on ending of war, 481; resignation of, 481
Kulaks: Soviet Russia purposes to eliminate, **15,** 415
Kuomintang Party: organized by Sun Yatsen, **6,** 332, 335; in control of Canton government, 335
Kurds: massacre Armenians, **5,** 370d
Kut-el-Amara: taken by British, **14,** 524; British entrench in, 524; surrender of, **11,** 671, **14,** 526; retaken by British, **11,** 680
Kuweit: extent of, **1,** 447
Kwang Hsu: attempts to introduce reforms, **6,** 328

L

La Bassée: attacks on, **9,** 522, **11,** 659, **13,** 312p
Labor legislation: Fascist, **4,** 432, 433; in Japan, **7,** 343; in Mexico, **22,** 412f
Labrador: area and resources of, **20,** 179g; awarded chiefly to Newfoundland, 179g
Labyrinth: battle of the, **9,** 505; extent of, 507; cleared, 508
La Fère: taken by French, **11,** 687
La Follette, Robert M. (1855–1925): Progressive candidate, **24,** 1177
Lake, General Percy: commands relief expedition, **14,** 525
Lake Van: Russians near, **15,** 393
Land rights in Mexico: of communities, **22,** 418
Langle de Cary, General Fernand L. de A. M. de (1849 ——): in early battles, **9,** 499; in Belgium, **13,** 312i; on Meuse, **9,** 500; commands 4th French Army, 501, **11,** 655; attacks in Champagne, **9,** 506
Language question: in Belgium, **13,** 312y
Lanrezac, General Charles Louis (1852 ——): commands Fifth French Army, **11,** 655, **13,** 312j; at St. Quentin and Guise, **9,** 500
Lansing-Ishii agreement: purport of, **6,** 332
Lansing, Robert (1864–1928): war proposals of, **24,** 1143; peace delegate, 1168; dismissed from cabinet, 1172
Lassigny: French victory at, **9,** 522; captured, 528
Latin America: changes in, **21,** 260s
Latvia: independence of, **15,** 412; area and population of, 449; declared a republic, 450; in World War, 450
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (1841–1919): leadership of confirmed, **20,** 179d; pledges support, 179d; death of, 179d
League Conference on Disarmament: Briand at, **9,** 549
League of Nations: Constitution of, **9,** 536; China joins, **6,** 332; Ireland a member of, **12,** 244k; settles Upper Silesia question, **15,** 444; hears Albanian questions, **14,** 606; plans Austrian rehabilitation, **17,** 480–481; recognizes Polish hold of Vilna, **15,** 444; gives Memel to Lithuania, 444; Iraq's wish to join, **1,** 458; German attitude toward, **18,** 519; Spain's withdrawal from, **8,** 522p; Argentina withdraws from, **21,** 260j
League of Nations Council: on Rumanian-Hungarian dispute, **14,** 592
League of Nations Covenant: purport of, **24,** 1169
Leconte, General: returns to Hayti, **22,** 504a; made Provisional President, 504a; recognized by United States, 504a; dies in explosion, 504a
Leguia, Augusto: President of Peru, **21,** 246i
Leman, General: defends Liege, **13,** 312g; captured, 312h
Lefevre, Ernesto: Panaman president, **22,** 442n
Lemberg: evacuated by Austrians, **15,** 382, 383; Russians abandon, 389; drive toward, 391; effects of fall of, 466; captured by Russians, **17,** 471; Poles fighting near, **15,** 439
Lenin, Nikolai (Vladimir Ilyitch Oulianov) (1870–1924), Russian Communist leader; born in Simbirsk; studied at University of Kazan; passed bar examination at St. Petersburg; Marxian disciple; active in revolution of 1905; organized Bolshevik revolution; head of Soviet Government: early life of, **15,** 405; in Russian story, **15,** 375; early influence

of, 406; crosses Germany, 406; propaganda of, 406; plans Second Revolution, 407; heads Council of People's Commissars, 408; wounded, 410; New Economic Policy (N E P) of, 411, 415; death of, 412
Le Mort Homme: on Verdun front, **9,** 512
Lenoir: shot for treason, **9,** 534
Lens: Anglo-French objective, **9,** 507, **11,** 667; menaced by French, **9,** 508
Lettow-Vorbeck, General Paul von: heads German East African troops, **19,** 315; surrender of, 316
Levine, Charles A.: makes New York to Helfta flight, **24,** 1183
Leygues, Georges (1858 ——): ministry of, **9,** 540
Libau: fighting near, **15,** 379
Liberia: recent history of, **19,** 322; joins Allies, 322; finances of, 322; Firestone rubber project in, 322, 323
Liberty Loans: subscribed, **24,** 1153, 1159
Libyan Desert: mapped, **19,** 324
Lichnowsky, Prince Karl Max (1860 ——): memorandum of, **18,** 480; on German pre-war diplomacy, 480
Liebknecht, Dr. Karl (1871–1919): Socialist Deputy, on munitions makers, **18,** 456; opposition to in Reichstag, 468, 471; expelled by Social Democrats, 473; in German revolution, 491; address of, 493–495; leader of Spartacides, 495; freed from prison, 496; addresses crowds, 497; in outbreak, 499; shot, 501; death of, 501
Liège: siege and fall of, **13,** 312f, 312g, **18,** 460; Germans enter, **13,** 312g
Lij Yasu: reign and dethronement of, **19,** 322
Limitation of Naval Armament, Washington Conference for: China's interests at, **6,** 333; Japanese delegates at, **7,** 351
Lindbergh, Charles Augustus (1902 ——): makes New York to Paris flight, **24,** 1183; makes "good-will flight," 1187; visits Havana, **22,** 490f
Liouba: Yugoslav Premier, **14,** 600
Liquor traffic: in Canada, **20,** 179e
Lira: attempts at stabilization of, **4,** 429, 433; value of, 430
Lithuania: independence of, **15,** 412, 450; area and population of, 449; in World War, 450; boundary disputes of, 450; claims Vilna, 444
Little Entente: purpose of, **17,** 495; members of, **14,** 600; favored by France, **9,** 540; attitude toward Hungary, **17,** 485
Li Yuan-hung: leads Chinese rebellion, **6,** 327; Chinese Vice-President, 327; becomes President, 331; his administration ends, 331
Lloyd, Lord George: Commissioner to Egypt, **1,** 439; opposes Zaghlul, 440
Lloyd-George, David: Chancellor of the Exchequer, **11,** 644; heads Munitions Department, 668; Prime Minister, 679; in reconstruction, 689; at Peace Congress, **9,** 535; in Home Rule plans, **12,** 244g; negotiates Irish settlement, 244e, 244f
Locarno Conference: Briand at, **9,** 548
Locarno Treaties: purport of, **18,** 518; signed, **9,** 548; in Reichstag, **18,** 519
Lodz: evacuated by Russians, **15,** 386
Lombartzyde: defense of, **13,** 312q
London: in air raids, **11,** 667
London Conference: on Balkan War, **14,** 516; on Reparations, **9,** 542
Long-distance gun: discovered by airmen, **9,** 522
Loos: British near, **9,** 508; taken, **11,** 668; fighting around, 669
Louvain: destruction of, **13,** 312l
Louvain Library: destroyed, **13,** 312l
Louvemont Ridge: French attack at, **9,** 515
Ludendorff, General Erich (1865 ——): with Hindenburg, **15,** 385; begins great offensive, **9,** 523; disappointed, 523; begins withdrawal, 527
Ludwig III: King of Bavaria, **18,** 457
Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria: death of, **18,** 454
Luitpold, Prince Ludwig: becomes Ludwig III, **18,** 457
"Lusitania": torpedoed and sunk, **18,** 464, **24,** 1138
Luther, Dr. Hans: German Chancellor, **18,** 517; resignation and reinstatement of, 519
Lutsk, Dubno and Kovno, fortress triangle: held by Russians, **15,** 391

Luxburg: "spurlos versenkt" notes of, **21,** 260g
Luxemburg, Rosa (1871–1919): leader of Spartacides, **18,** 495; signs manifesto, 468, 469; shot, 501
Luxemburg: invaded, **9,** 499; neutrality abrogated, 538
Lvov, Prince George Eugenievitch (1861 ——): character of, **15,** 400
Lyautey, General (later Marshal) **Louis Hubert Gonzalos** (1854 ——): resigns as Minister of War, **9,** 533; on Riffian War, 544
Lys salient: assaults in, **9,** 522; attacks on, 523; offensive on, **11,** 686; British successful in, **9,** 524

M

Maan: Arabs defeat Turks at, **14,** 534
McAdoo, William Gibbs (1863 ——): in Cabinet, **24,** 1128; Director General of Railroads, 1163; in Democratic convention, 1177
McCoy, General F. R.: supervises Nicaraguan election, **22,** 442h
Macdonald, James Ramsay: British Prime Minister, **11,** 689; sanctions Simon Commission, **5,** 310i
Macedonia: left to Turkey, **14,** 547; disputed by Balkan States, **2,** 555, **14,** 548; people of, 549; Sarrail's offensive in, 592
Macedonian Revolutionary Committee: purpose and acts of, **14,** 549, 594, 602
Machado, General Gerardo: elected Cuban President, **22,** 490e; visits United States, 490f
Machio, Baron von: on mission to Italy, **17,** 465
McKenna, Reginald: heads Reparations Commission, **9,** 542
Mackensen, General August (1849 ——): on Eastern Front, **18,** 463, **15,** 385, 388; in Balkans, **14,** 565, 568, 579, 583
Machlachlan, Major: at Suez Canal, **1,** 433
McNary-Haugen Bill: for farm aid, **24,** 1181
Madagascar: insurrections in, **19,** 324
Madeira and Azores: parts of Portugal, **20,** 299
Maderistas: ideals of, **22,** 412n
Madero, Francisco: assassination of, **22,** 412
Madras: oil tanks shelled at, **5,** 310e
Maffey, Sir John L.: is Governor General of Sudan, **1,** 440
Mafia: measures to suppress, **4,** 432
"Maine": 28th anniversary of destruction of, **22,** 490e
Maitland, Lester J.: makes California-Honolulu flight, **24,** 1184
Majlis: plea to reëstablish, **5,** 370c; deposes Ahmed, 370f; makes Reza Khan Shah, 370f
Malines: Belgian victory at, **13,** 312j
Malissori: revolt of, **14,** 514
Malmedy: assigned to Belgium, **13,** 312z
Malmo: Scandinavian conference at, **16,** 292c
Malvy, Louis: in French Ministry, **9,** 532; banished, 534; Minister of Interior, 546; cleared of treason charges, 546
Manchu emperor: ejected from estates, **6,** 335
Manchu dynasty: ended, **6,** 324, 327
Manchuria: interest of Japan in, **6,** 341; results of Russian defeat in, **15,** 374; Soviet Russia's interest in, 414
Mandates: a new experiment, **20,** 404; Class A, 405; Class B, 405; Class C, 405; Palestine to Britain, **1,** 454; in Africa, **19,** 316, 325
Mandatory system: difficulties in way of, **20,** 407; ideals of, 408
Manifesto of 1905: creates First Duma, **15,** 375
Maniu, Dr.: is Rumanian Premier, **14,** 592
Manoury, General: commands new French army, **9,** 500, 501; in Battle of the Marne, **11,** 658; in Battle of the Aisne, 658
Maoris: sent to Egypt, **20,** 217c
Manuel, King of Portugal: abdication of, **8,** 543
Maracaibo oil district: importance of, **21,** 246c
Maranon River: near disputed region, **21,** 265
Marchand, General: leads Colonials, **9,** 506

Margherita, Queen Dowager of Italy: death of, **4,** 431
Marghiloman Ministry: overthrown, **14,** 587
Marckievicz, Countess: Irish revolutionist, **12,** 244d
Marie, Rumanian princess: marries Alexander I, **14,** 599
Marie, Rumanian Queen: visits United States, **14,** 590
Maritz, Colonel: heads Cape Province revolt, **19,** 315
Mark: depreciation of the, **18,** 513
Marshall, Thomas R. (1854–1925): nominated for Vice-Presidency, **24,** 1128; elected, 1912; renominated and reëlected, 1146
Marshall Islands: Germany's hold on, **18,** 451
Marshes of St. Gonde: in Battle of the Marne, **9,** 503
Marx, Karl: doctrines of, **15,** 405–406
Marx, Dr. Wilhelm: German Chancellor, **18,** 517, 520, 522
Masaryk, Thomas G. (1850 ——): Czech leader and first President of Czechoslovakia, **17,** 469, 488, 490, 491, 496
Massey, Charles Vincent: first Canadian Minister to the United States, **20,** 179f
Massey, W. F.: heads New Zealand Government, **20,** 217d; in Imperial War Conference, 217d; at Peace Conference, 217d
Masurian Lakes. See **Mazurian Lakes.**
Mata Hari: executed, **9,** 546
Matteotti murder: 4, 428; causes riots, 429; court decision on, 430; prisoners taken for are released, 431; end of trial for, 432
Maude, General Sir Frederick: succeeds Lake, **14,** 526; takes Kut-el-Amara, **11,** 680
Maudhuy, General: at Arras and Lens, **9,** 503; between Lys and Noyon, 504
Maxwell, Sir John: defends Canal, **14,** 522; puts down Irish Rebellion, **12,** 244e
Mayan calendar: accuracy of, **22,** 426
Mayas: early established in Central America, **22,** 426
Mazurian (Masurian) Lakes: fighting near, **15,** 379; Hindenburg at, 380–381, **18,** 463
Mehmed V: becomes Sultan, **14,** 513
Meighen, Arthur: Canadian Prime Minister, **20,** 179c
Mellen-Berenger Agreement: 9, 549
Memel: awarded to Lithuania, **15,** 444; dispute over, 450
Mena, General: in Nicaraguan revolts, **22,** 442a, 442d; Nicaraguan President, 442c
Menelek (1844–1913), Emperor of Abyssinia (Ethiopia): decline of, **19,** 321; death of, 321–322
Menin: taken by British, **9,** 530
Menocal, General Mario G.: elected Cuban President, **22,** 490b; on Cuba's entry into World War, 490c
Menshevists: Russian faction, **15,** 406
Mercantile marine, German: loss of, **11,** 667, **24,** 1151
Mesopotamia: British aims in, **11,** 671; Indian troops in, **5,** 310e; campaigns in, **14,** 524, **11,** 680; provisional government in, **1,** 457
Mercier, Cardinal: pastoral of, **13,** 312v; visits United States, 312x
Messines Ridge: Battle of, **11,** 681
Metaxakis, Mgr. Melatios, Patriarch of Constantinople: expelled by Turks, **2,** 571; made Patriarch of Alexandria, 271
Meuse: defense collapses, **11,** 657
Meuse-Argonne Battle: 24, 1160
Mexican Claims Commissions: for foreign claims against Mexico, **22,** 412j
Mexican Code of Mining Industries: 22, 412r
Mexican Constitution of 1917: first election under, **22,** 412f; on concessions and monopolies, 412f
Mexican debt: refunded, **22,** 412j
Mexican finance: difficulties facing Carranza Government, **22,** 412g
Mexican mineral concessions: to foreigners, **22,** 413
Mexican minerals: government royalty collected, **22,** 413
Mexican mining codes: 1884, 1892 and 1909, **22,** 413–414; 1917 and 1925, 414–415
Mexican mineral deposits: national ownership may be resumed, **22,** 412r

Mexican petroleum industry: age of, **22,** 413; struggle to nationalize, 414
Mexican Petroleum Law: 22, 412l
Mexican Supreme Court: decisions of on oil questions, **22,** 414
Mexican timber lands: under control of government, **22,** 419–420
Mexican view of land laws: 22, 412p
Mexico: and United States, **22,** 412a; bad effects of paper money on business in, 412d; adopts Constitution of 1917, 412d; again on gold basis, 412e; Church and clergy in, 412e–412f; land laws in, 412f; influence of Germany in, 412g; proclaims neutrality in World War, 412g; American troops withdrawn from, 412g; banditry in, 412i; insurrection against Carranza Government begins in, 412i; begins debt payments, 412j; agrarian questions in, 412k; labor troubles in, 412k; Presidential campaign of 1928 in, 412l; revolts and mutiny suppressed, 412l; Alien Land Laws put into effect, 412l; bill and law to Mexicanize corporations in, 412l; United States protests corporation law, 412l; under old Porfirio Diaz regime, 412m; present problems of, 412p; rights of state under new jurisprudence, 412p; features of mining and petroleum laws of, 412q; large estates to be subdivided, 412q; ownership of mineral rights in, 412r; mining laws after 1884 in, 412r; collective ownership in Indian villages, 416; land tenures in, 416–417; capitalistic legislation under Diaz regime, 417; land owned by Church in, 417; reforms of the 50's in, 417; land reforms in, 417; Indians cultivators of the soil, 417; wealthy landholders in, 417; agrarian policy of, 417–418; legal land tenure of communal villages in, 418; demands active employment of national resources, 419; annual rainfall low, 418–419; banks and railroads restored to private ownership in, 420; progressive Mexicanization in, 421; municipalities regulate sales of necessities of life, 421; property status of aliens in, 421; policies of country preceding 1910, 422; policies of nation after 1910, 422; policies of recent Presidents, 422; charged with sending arms to Nicaraguan rebels, 442f; charged with aiding Nicaraguan rebels, 442g; elections called, 412j
Mexico and Britain: diplomatic difficulties between, **22,** 412k
Mexico and Japan: sign treaty of commerce, **22,** 412k
Mexico and the Roman Catholic Church: difficulties due to regulations of Constitution of 1917, **22,** 412e; Mgr. Filippi expelled, 412j; insurrections, 412l
Mexico and United States: punitive expedition after Villa raid, **22,** 412d; A. B. C. Powers endeavor to mediate, **24,** 1134; punitive expedition withdrawn, 412g; sign postal convention, 412k; exchange correspondence on petroleum, 416
Mexico City: famine, disease and warfare in, **22,** 412d; order restored in, 412e
Mexières: surrender of, **11,** 657
Mohammed bin Abdullah: in Somaliland disturbances, **19,** 323
Monroe Doctrine: restated by Wilson, **22,** 412h
Morocco: French part developed, **19,** 320
Mussolini, Benito (1884 ——), Italian dictator and Fascist leader: sketch of, **4,** 427; founds Fascist organization, 427; in place of King at Council Table, 427; internal policies of, 427; foreign policies of, 427; issues manifesto against violence, 428; illness of, 429; accused in connection with Matteotti case, 429; his Government not to be criticised, 430; ends home rule in towns and municipal government of Rome, 431; treats Tyrolese Germans with severity, 431–432; "Head of the Government," 432; bomb thrown at, 434; laws to protect, 435; foreign policies of, 436

N

Nadossy, E. von: tried and sentenced, **17,** 486–487
Nagako, Princess: marries Hirohito, **7,** 353
Nahas, Mustapha Pasha: leads Wafd Party, **1,** 442; Egyptian Prime Minister, 443; replies to British, 443; forced to resign, 444
Namur: key position, **11,** 655, **13,** 312j; Germans take, **11,** 655, **13,** 312j
Nanking: fall of, **6,** 326; becomes South China capital, 337; troubles of foreigners in, 337
Naqib of Baghdad: heads provisional government, **1,** 458
National Assembly, Spain: called by King Alfonso, **8,** 522r
National Committee: in Belgian unemployment, **13,** 312v
National Pact, Turkish: purpose of, **14,** 536
National Union of Zemstvos: formed, **15,** 395; work of, 395
Nationalism, in China: growth of, **6,** 325, 329, 332, 339, 341
Nationalism, in India: growth of, **5,** 310f, 310g, 310h
Nationalism, in Mexico: manifestation of, **22,** 412m
Nationalist Congress, Indian: denounces proposed reforms, **5,** 310h
Nationalist Party, in China: formation of, **6,** 335; controls Canton government, 335
Nationalist Party, in Egypt: **1,** 444
Nationalists, in India: Mohammedan and Hindu, **5,** 310f
Nationalists, in China: efforts of, **6,** 332, 341
Nationality, Turkish: passage of laws concerning, **14,** 542
Nationalization: in Mexican sense, **22,** 412q; of agricultural resources in Mexico, 418; of Mexican fresh waters, 419
Natural resources, Mexican: laws concerning, **22,** 412f
Nauru: mandated, **20,** 405
Naval Act: in Canada, **20,** 179a
Naval Aid Bill: rejected, **20,** 179a
Naval Armament: Washington Conference on, **7,** 351
Naval Battles: in World War, **18,** 464–465
Naval Disarmament Conference: failure of, **24,** 1185
Naval losses: in Battle of Jutland, **11,** 673
Naval treaties: of Washington Conference, **24,** 1175
Navy, British: increase in, **11,** 644; ready for war, 654
Navy bills: in Netherlands, **13,** 322f
Navy, Spanish: increase in, **8,** 522d
Nazareth: British forces reach, **1,** 453, **14,** 535
Nazim Pasha: killed, **14,** 516
Near East: communications in, **1,** 448; stress on economic affairs in, 456
Negrotto, Marquis: recalled, **13,** 312dd
Nejd: Sultan of, **1,** 445
Nestorian Christians: massacred, **5,** 370d
Netherlands (Also see **Holland**): a neutral, **13,** 322d; mobilization in, 322d; after effects of war in, 322f
Netherlands East Indies (Dutch East Indies): reforms in, **20,** 295, 296; new Constitution for, 296
Neutralization of Belgium: ended, **13,** 312z
Neuve Chapelle: attack on, **11,** 659
Newfoundland: officially a dominion **20,** 179f; population of, 179g; gains Labrador, 179g
New Guinea: Germany's possessions in, **18,** 451
New Zealand: expeditionary force from, **20,** 217a, 217c; a Dominion,

217c; area of, 217f; population of, 217f; mandates of, 405
New Zealand Expeditionary Force: casualties of, **20,** 217d
New Zealand and Australian troops (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps—"Anzacs"): in region of Suez Canal, **1,** 432; at the Dardanelles, **11,** 666
Nicaragua: topography, climate and productions of, **22,** 441; civil war in, 442; U. S. warships ordered to coast of, 442; revolutionists defeat President Madriz, 442a; declares war on Germany, 442d; elections of 1924 in, 442e; Chamorro puts down revolt, 442e; U. S. Marines in, 442e; revolutionary troubles in, 442f; American marines oppose bandits in, 442f; 442h; Diaz Government aided by United States, 442g; supervision of elections of 1928, 442h; withdrawal of U. S. marines from, 442h
Nicaragua and Honduras: troubles between, **22,** 441–442
Nicaragua and Salvador: difficulties between, **22,** 442
Nicaragua and U. S.: treaty between, **22,** 442d
Nicaragua, Lake: importance of, **22,** 441
Nicholas II (1868–1918): assumes Army command, **15,** 390; dismisses Stürmer, 398; abdicates, 400; imprisoned at Ekaterinburg, 410; assassinated, 410
Nicholas, Grand Duke: improves Russian Army, **15,** 379: promises Poles independence, 394; is replaced by Czar and General Alexiev, 389; goes to Caucasus, 390
Nicholas (1841–1921), King of Montenegro: at Lyons, **14,** 575; opposes Yugoslav State, 598; deposed, 599
Niemen: battle near, **15,** 381
Nieuport: German attack on, **13,** 312q
Nigeria: progress of, **19,** 323
Nile: Upper Nile explored, **19,** 324
Ninth Imperial Conference: reorganizes British Empire, **11,** 694
Nish: given Serbia, **14,** 547; taken by Bulgars, 569
"Nishihara Loans": effect of, **6,** 331
Nitrates: in Chile, **21,** 246n
Nitti, Francesco Saverio (1861 ——): Cabinet of, **4,** 423; resigns, 425
Nivelle, General Robert George (1856–1924): succeeds Pétain, **9,** 511; at Verdun, 516; is made Commander-in-Chief, 516; is succeeded by Pétain, 519
Nobile, Colonel Umberto: crosses North Pole in dirigible, **16,** 343, **24,** 1180
Nobel Prizes, 1927: **16,** 292p
Non-coöperation Movement in India: gains headway, **5,** 310h
"Norge": North Pole dirigible, **16,** 343, **24,** 1180
Noli, Bishop Fan Styrian: Albanian leader, **14,** 605
Norodna Skupstina: Yugoslav Parliament, **14,** 600
North Ireland: extent of territory of, **12,** 244k
Northern Interparliamentary Union Congress: 16, 292f
Norway: takes measures to protect ships, **16,** 292e; attitude of toward belligerents, 292f; losses of in submarine warfare, 292i; prohibition in, 2920
Nouel, Archbishop: Haytian Provisional President, **22,** 504b
Novi-Bazar: taken by Serbians, **14,** 515
Novikh, Gregory (Rasputin): sketch of, **15,** 396
Noville, Lieut. George: makes transatlantic flight, **24,** 1184
Novogeorgievsk: taken by Germans, **15,** 389
Noyon: German attacks on, **9,** 521, 523
Noyon salient: Germans withdraw from, **9,** 519
Nungesser, Captain Charles: is lost in transatlantic flight, **24,** 1183

O

Obaldia, José: President of Panama, **22,** 442m

Obregon, Alvaro (1880–1928): in campaign against Villa, **22,** 412c; Carranza's Minister of War, 412e; occupies Mexico City, 412c; movements of, 412j; enters Mexico City, 412j; one of the "triumvirate," 412j; elected Constitutional President of Mexico, 412j; inaugurated, 412j; administration of, 412j; puts down rebellion, 412k; presidential candidate in 1928, 412l; on property, 412n

Oil: in Bolivia, **21,** 246h; in Ecuador, 246g; in Iraq and Turkey, **1,** 458; Mosul-Haifa pipe line for, 456; near Basra, **11,** 671; in Mexico, **22,** 412h; in Tampico district, 412k; Mexican laws concerning, 412p; under different Mexican mining codes, 413; famous Mexican wells, 413; Mexican exploratory concessions defined, 415; a Mexican concessionary's rights and duties concerning, 415; Mexican freeholder's royalties from, 415–416; question of vested rights in, 416; in Venezuela, **21,** 246c

Oil scandals, in U. S.: **24,** 1176

Oil wells in Galicia: a war objective, **15,** 384

Oise: Battle of the, **9,** 524

Oka, General: death of, **7,** 342

Okuma, Count Shigenobu (1838–1922), Japanese Prime Minister: sends ultimatum to China, **7,** 340; becomes Foreign Minister, 341

Okuma Cabinet: attacks on, **7,** 342–343

Old-Age insurance: in Holland, **13,** 322c

Old-Age Pensions Act: 11, 643

Olympic Games: in Germany, **18,** 454

Oman: extent of, **1,** 447

"Open door" policy: of U. S., **6,** 338; reaffirmed, **7,** 344

Opium: Persian agreement on, **5,** 370f

Orange Free State: revolt in, **19,** 315

Orellana, General: elected Guatemalan President, **22,** 442j; attitude on Central American Union, 442j; death of, 442j

Orkney Islands: British fleet at, **11,** 654

Orlando, Vittorio Emanuele (1860 ——): heads Cabinet, **4,** 420, 422; at Peace Conference, 422, 423; resigned, 423

Oshima, General: Japanese War Minister, **7,** 342

Osmena, Sergio: with Philippine Commission, **20,** 384

Ossowitz: taken by Germans, **15,** 389

Ostend: surrender of, **18,** 460; retaken by Belgians, **13,** 312w, 312x; Allies land naval forces at, **11,** 688; British marines in, **13,** 312k

Ottoman debt: distribution of, **14,** 541

Ottoman Empire: joins Central Powers, **1,** 445

Oulianov, Vladimir Ilyitch: See **Lenin, Nikolai**

Outer Mongolia: claimed by Russia, **6,** 334

Outlands: in Dutch East Indies, **20,** 296

P

Pacific Ocean: German possessions in, **18,** 451; World War in, **7,** 338; German islands taken by Japan, **18,** 463
Pacific Fortifications Agreement: in Washington Conference, **7,** 351
Pact of London: promises to Italy in, **14,** 605; Italy's adhesion to, **4,** 417; on Fiume, 426; Japan's adhesion to, **7,** 342
Paderewski, Ignace Jan (1860 ——), Pianist and statesman: heads struggle for Polish independence, **15,** 438; Polish Premier, 440; at Peace Conference, 441; resignation of, 443
Painlevé, Paul (1863 ——): Minister of War, **9,** 518; becomes Premier, 520, 544
Painlevé Ministry: falls, **9,** 534
Palestine: in the World War, **1,** 449; as a base for the Turks, 449; invaded by British, 449; British successes in, **11,** 680; Turkish rule ended in, 688; sacred to three religions, **14,** 533; British mandate, **20,** 405; boundaries of, **1,** 454; equality of religions in, 454; government of, 454; area and population of, 454; end of British Military Administration in, 454; official languages of, 455; Sir Herbert Samuel succeeded by Lord Plumer, 455; education in, 455; new stress on economic affairs in, 456; new tariff in, 456; restriction of immigration to, 456; earthquake in, 456; publications in, 456; new coinage in, 456; Lord Plumer as High Commissioner, 456
Palestine developments: Haifa Harbor, **1,** 456; electrification projects, 456; Dead Sea project, 456; Mosul-Haifa pipe-line, 456
Pamir Commission: work of, **1,** 457
Panama, Republic of: free from Colombia, **22,** 442m; recognized, **21,** 246d; holds Constitutional Convention, 442m; ratifies Canal Treaty, 442m; elections of 1908 in, 442m; in World War, 442m–442n; codification, 442n; census, 442n; presidential changes, 442n; treaties with U. S., **22,** 442n–442o; Presidents, **21,** 246d; recognized by Colombia, 265
Panama and United States: treaty between signed, **22,** 442o
Panama Canal: slides in, **20,** 335; traffic through, 335
Panama Canal Act: plans of, **20,** 334
Panama Canal Treaty: ratified by Panama, **22,** 442m
Panama Canal Zone: U. S. rights in, **22,** 442m, 442o
Panama Constitutional Convention: work of, **22,** 442m
Panama-Pacific International Exposition: held, **20,** 335
Pan-American Conference: at Havana, **24,** 1188, **22,** 490f
Pan-American Union: at Havana, **21,** 260j
Pan-Pacific Union: purpose of, **20,** 339
Pangalos, General Theodore: assumes Greek Premiership, **2,** 569; proclaims himself dictator, 570; becomes President, 571; tried, 573
Pani, A. J.: on property, **22,** 412n–412o
Papen, Captain Franz von: recall asked, **24,** 1141
Paraguay: as affected by World War, **21,** 260a; German immigration to, 260a; revolutionary outbreaks in, 260a; Presidents of, 260b; financial condition of, 260b; immigrants to, 260b; population of, 260
Paraguay and Bolivia: dispute Chaco region, **21,** 265
Paris: bombardment of, **18,** 462; Peace Conference at, 505
Pashitch: Serbian and Yugoslav Premier, **14,** 599; death of, 601

Passchendaele Ridge: Allies advance over, **11,** 687
"Passive resistance": in India, **5,** 310g; in the Ruhr, **9,** 542
Pathans: divided, **1,** 457
Patriotic Auxiliary Service Law: in Germany, **18,** 474
Peace: the Bryan treaties for, **24,** 1130; notes concerning, **18,** 484–486; Multilateral Treaty Outlawing War, **9,** 550, **24,** 1188
"Peace and Land": Lenin's rallying call, **15,** 406
Peace Conference, Russians and Germans: events in, **15,** 408–409
Peace Conferences, Allies and Germany: opened, **9,** 534, 535; representatives at, 535; effects of in Germany, **18,** 504; Italian delegation leaves, **4,** 422; returns, 423; Chinese-Japanese interests at, **6,** 331–332; Japanese gains at, **7,** 348; Chinese delegates dissatisfied, **6,** 332
Peace Terms: discussed in Germany, **18,** 474; new sentiment in Germany on, 477
Peace Treaty, Versailles (Paris): terms of, **18,** 505, 512; results to Germany, 507; German acceptance of, 509; German signers of, 510; Japanese gains from, **7,** 348; in effect in Germany, **18,** 512; ratified, **9,** 539, **11,** 688, **18,** 511
Pearce, George Foster: at Washington Conference, **20,** 217b
Pearse, P. H.: in Irish Rebellion, **12,** 244e
Peking: Chinese capital, **6,** 324; civil war for possession of, 333
Peking Government: against Soviet, **15,** 415
Permanent Court of International Justice: approved by Coolidge, **24,** 1179
Permanent Mandates Commission: difficulties of, **20,** 405; supervision by, 407
Péronne: occupied by Allies, **11,** 687
Pershing, General John Joseph (1860 ——): leads punitive expedition, **24,** 1142; commands American Expeditionary Forces, 1154; report of, 1160; in Tacna-Arica dispute, **21,** 265
Persia: Russia and England in, **5,** 370c; plans for railway construction in, 370c; work of gendarmerie in, 370d; in World War, 370d–370e; fighting in, **14,** 529; modern advances in, **5,** 370f
Persian Gulf: war operations on, **11,** 665, **14,** 522
Perso-Baluchistan Commission: work of, **1,** 457
Peru: earthquake in, **21,** 246i; Presidents of, 246i; in World War, 246i; National Assembly of, 246j; changes in Constitution of, 246j
Peru and Brazil: settle boundary, **21,** 265
Pessoa, Dr. Epitacio: elected Brazilian President, **21,** 254f
Pétain, General: (1857 ——): takes Verdun command, **9,** 510; succeeds Nivelle, 519; at Metz, 531
Peter I, Serbian and Yugoslav King: in ceremony for victory, **14,** 563; death of, 599
Peter, Serbian prince: birth of, **14,** 600
Peter and Paul fortress: occupied by revolutionaries, **15,** 399
Petrograd: sinister influences in, 389; intrigues in, 390; starvation in, **15,** 398
Petrograd Soviet: takes over government buildings, **15,** 408
Petroleum industry: Spanish government takes over, **8,** 522r
Petroleum Laws (Mexican): **22,** 412l, 414
Philippine Islands: changes in government in, **20,** 381; political parties in, 381; demands for independence in, 382; report of Carmi A. Thompson on, 382; financial condition of, 383; Board of Control abolished in, 383; Council of State established, 384; new Governor-General for, 384; governors of, 385
Picardy offensives in, **11,** 685, 687
Pilsudski, Joseph (1867 ——), Polish soldier: organizes anti-German society, **15,** 437–438; imprisoned, 438; liberated, 438; heads Polish Army, 439; heads Polish Government, 439, 443; dictator of Poland, 439, 443; gives up dictatorship, 440; arrests Bolshevists, 439; in 1928, 445

"Plano de Aguas Prietas": promises liberal government, **22,** 412j
Plebiscite: Allenstein-Marienwerder, results of, **15,** 444; over Sarre Basin, **9,** 539; in Schleswig-Holstein, **16,** 292m; in Upper Silesia, **15,** 443
Plumer, Lord: British High Commissioner in Palestine, term of ended, **1,** 456, **11,** 687
Plunkett, Sir Horace: at Irish Convention, **12,** 244f
Plunkett, Count George: Irish leader, **12,** 244g
Poincaré, Raymond (1860 ——): President of France, **9,** 533; corresponds with Macdonald, **11,** 690; presidency ends, **9,** 540; becomes Premier, 541; Nationalist policy of, 542; forms coalition government, 547; financial measures of, 548
Poincaré Ministry: fall of, **9,** 543
Poison gas: first use of in war, **18,** 461
Poland: Hindenburg's drive in, **15,** 384; overrun by Germans, **18,** 463; at war with Russia, **15,** 411; independence of, 412; in early years of World War, 437; Germans dominant in, 437; German manifesto on, 437; status discussed in Germany, **18,** 474; given ostensible independence by Germany, **15,** 437; under Germans, 438; political parties in, 440; four military fronts of, 440; economic progress of, 445; resources and developments in, 445; German promises for, **18,** 471
Poland and Czechoslovakia: relations between, **15,** 439–440; fighting between, 442–443; boundary, 442–443
Poland and Soviet Russia: war between, **15,** 443
Poland and Ukraine: fighting between, **15,** 443
Poles: drafted in armies of three nations, **15,** 437; take Kiev, 443
Poles and Czechoslovaks: war between, **15,** 439–440
Polish Constituent Assembly: elected and convoked, **15,** 440
Polish Corridor to Baltic: outlined in Peace Conference, **15,** 441; importance of, 444
Polish Government: recognized by U. S., **15,** 440; Allied recognition of, 441
Polish Jews: persecution of, **14,** 442
Polunin: accomplice of Conradi, **13,** 598
Pope Benedict XV: peace note of, **24,** 1153
Porras, Dr. Felix Belisario: Panaman President, **22,** 442n
Porto Ricans: granted citizenship, **20,** 336
Porto Rico: governors of, **20,** 336; political conditions in, 336; asks Free State status, 337; disastrous cyclone in, 337; economic conditions in, 337
Portuguese: in Brazil, **21,** 260s
Portuguese Africa: **20,** 298
Portuguese East Africa: enlargement of, **19,** 317; slavery abolished in, 324
Poullet: Belgian Premier, **13,** 312bb
Powindah, Mullah: Afghan fanatic, **5,** 310d
Praesidium: composition of, **15,** 413
Preliminary Parliament (Russian): fails, **15,** 407
President, Turkish: powers of, **14,** 538
Press censorship: in Italy, **4,** 429, 430
Prevesa: taken by Greeks, **2,** 554, **14,** 516
Primo de Rivera: becomes Prime Minister, **8,** 522n; forms military directorate, 522l; conspiracy against, 522o
Pripet Marshes: in Russian lines, **15,** 390
Progressive Party: endorses Hughes, **24,** 1146; in 1924, 1177
Prohibition: in Norway, **16,** 292o; in Canada, **20,** 179e; in U. S., **24,** 1169; effect of in U. S., 1178; hearing on, 1179; of sale of vodka, **15,** 372
Proportional representation: in Switzerland, **13,** 598
Protopopov, Alexander: Russian Minister of the Interior, **15,** 397; favors Germany, 397; influence of, 398; unable to control populace, 399
Provisional Government in Russia: organization of, **15,** 399; promises of, 400; dominated by conservatives, 403; supported by Army officers, 404
Przasnysz: Germans at, **15,** 387
Przemysl: Austrian base, **15,** 382; besieged by Russians, 383; Austrian attempts to relieve, 387; taken by Russians, 388, **17,** 471; retaken by Austrians, 471; Poles near, **15,** 439

Q

Queant: taken by Allies, **11**, 687
Queretaro: occupied by Carranza, **22**, 412d; Mexican Constitutional Convention at, 412e; Carranza headquarters, 412d
"Quest": Shackleton's ship, **16**, 343
Quetzalcoatl: a Toltec ruler, **22**, 426
Quezon, Manuel: heads Philippine Senate, **20**, 384; heads Philippine Commission, 384

R

Race to the sea: fails, **9,** 504
Radek: exiled, **15,** 414
Radical nationalism: in Brazil, **21,** 260s
Radical Socialists: in Italy, **4,** 419; demands of German, **18,** 497, 498
Radicalism: in Holland, **13,** 322f
Radislavov: Bulgarian Premier, **14,** 553
Raditch, Stephen (Stefan): leadership of, **14,** 601; killed, 603
Rafa: attack on, **1,** 435
Railroads: in Amur region, **15,** 372; strategic, 380; in South America, **21,** 246f, 246h, 246k; in Central America, **22,** 442b; in Persia, **5,** 370c; to cross Sahara, **19,** 320
Railroads, American: under Director General, **24,** 1153
Ramek, Chancellor Rudolph: resigns, **17,** 481
Ranavalona: death of, **19,** 324
Rasputin: character and influence of, **15,** 396, 397; murder of, 398
Ratchitch, Punica: kills Croatians, **14,** 603
Rathenau, Walter (1867–1922): murder of, **18,** 513
Reading, Lord: as Viceroy of India, **5,** 310h; retired, 310i
Rebellion, Irish: Dublin fighting in, **12,** 244d, 244e; participants punished, 244e
Reconstruction: in France, **9,** 540
Redmond, John Edward (1851–1915): promises of, **11,** 670, **12,** 244c; repudiates Lloyd-George settlement, 244e, 244f; repudiated, **11,** 670
Red Guards: in Finland, **15,** 449
"Red Terror": in Finland, **15,** 449; of Bolshevism, 410
Reform in China: causes of, **6,** 328
Reform in India: **5,** 310f
Refugees: from Belgium, **13,** 312n
Regency, Rumanian: difficulties of, **14,** 591
Reichstag: war sessions of, **18,** 476–477; peace term resolution in, 477; political parties in, 477
Reily E. Mont: as Governor of Porto Rico, **20,** 336
Reindeer: in Alaska, **20,** 340
Religious laws: in Mexico, **22,** 412l
Religious Minorities: report on rights of, **14,** 591
Rennenkampf, General: in Mazurian Lake region, **15,** 380, 381; in retreat, 381
Reparations: agreements on, **9,** 542; German default on, **18,** 513
Reparations Commissions: appointed, **9,** 542
Reserve banks: plans to establish, **24,** 1131
Revolution: attempted in Bavaria, **18,** 491
Revolution in China: summary of, **6,** 327
Revolution in Greece: account of, **2,** 566
Revolution in Ireland: miscarriage of plans for, **12,** 244d
Reza Khan: becomes Premier, **5,** 370f; becomes Shah, 370f
Rheims: German objective in 1918, **11,** 686
Rhine: control of left bank of, **9,** 538; harbor improvements on, **13,** 599
Rhine Republic: formation of, **18,** 495
Rhodes, Cecil: dream of realized, **19,** 317
Ribot, Alexander F. J. (1842–1923): becomes Premier, **9,** 518; resigns, 520; in Ministry, 532; becomes Premier, 533
Riddell, General: death of, **11,** 664
Riffian War: against Spain and France, **8,** 522l, **9,** 544, **19,** 319
Riga: in Russian line, **15,** 390; German attempts on, 390; taken by Germans, 405; Treaty of, 443

Rio de Janeiro: Pan-American Conference at, **21,** 254a
Ritual murder trial: Beiliss case, **15,** 372
Robertson, Sir William Robert (1860 ——): British Chief of Staff, **11,** 668
Rockefeller, John D., Jr. (1874 ——): offers gift to Egypt, **1,** 439
Rodzianko: President of Duma, **15,** 397; urges Goremykin's resignation, 396
Roman Catholic Church in Mexico: suspends religious ceremonies, **22,** 412l
Romani: Battle of, **1,** 433
Romanoff dynasty: end of, **15,** 400
Romero-Bosque, Dr. Pio: elected President of Salvador, **22,** 442k
Roosevelt, Franklin D. (1882 ——): elected Governor of New York State in 1928; nominated for Vice-Presidency, **24,** 1172
Root, Elihu (1845 ——): at Rio de Janeiro, **21,** 254a
Rosebery, Lord: reform plan of, **11,** 646
Roulers: taken by Belgians, **13,** 312w
Royal Irish Constabulary: opposed, **12,** 244g
Roye: captured **9,** 529
Royen, J. H. van: Minister to U. S., **13,** 322h
Ruanda: Belgian mandate, **20,** 405; boundary difficulties in, 407
Ruanda and Urundi: in Belgian Congo, **19,** 317
Rudel-Zeynek, Frau Olga: in Austrian Parliament, **17,** 483
Ruffey, General: in early battles, **9,** 500; commands 3rd French Army, **11,** 655, **13,** 312i
Ruhr: occupied, **9,** 542, **13,** 312aa, **18,** 513; disorders in, 512; movement for separate government of, 514; evacuated, 516
Ruhr occupation: German attitude on, **18,** 512; British attitude on, **11,** 690
Rumania: neutrality of, **14,** 577; influenced by Russian success, **15,** 392; joins Allies, **14,** 578, **17,** 468; demands Southern Dobrudja, **14,** 587; King and Queen crowned in, 588; has Bessarabia, **15,** 412; Regency in, **14,** 590; gains Southern Dobrudja, 593
Rumania and Bulgaria: disputes between, **2,** 555
Rumania and Hungary: disputes between, **14,** 592
Rumanian army: demobilized, **14,** 583
Rumanians: invade Transylvania, **14,** 579; in retreat, 580; break with Russia, 583; evacuated by Germans, 587; advance on Budapest, 587; invade Hungary, **17,** 474; occupy Hungary, 478; leave Hungary, 478
Rupprecht, Prince: from Metz to Vosges, **9,** 501
Russia: at outbreak of World War, **9,** 498; mobilization in, 499, **15,** 379, **18,** 458; Germany declares war against, 459; in World War, **15,** 373; changes due to World War, 374; political rights refused, 375; not thoroughly industrialized, 379; World War and, 379; violates Swedish neutrality, **16,** 292e; internal weakness of, **15,** 392; First Revolution in, 399-403; Allied intervention in, 410
Russia and Britain: diplomatic difficulties of, **15,** 414
Russia and Japan: relations between, **7,** 345; sign treaty, **15,** 412
Russian Army: mobilization of, **15,** 373; man power of, 379; pursues Germans, 381; in retreat, 381; advances toward Cracow, 385; in the Caucasus, 392; attempts new offensive, 404, 405; retreat of, 405; disrupted, 408
Russian Black Sea fleet: shut in, **14,** 519
Russian forces: in Persia, **5,** 370d, 370e
Russian Government: sinister influences in, **15,** 389; opposition to, 395
Russian history: actors in, **15,** 374, 375
Russian mobilization: difficulties of, **15,** 379; speed of, 379; results of its rapidity, 382
Russian offensives in 1916: **15,** 390, 391
Russian offensives of 1917: end of, **15,** 405
Russian Provisional Government: first Revolution, **15,** 399, 400
Russian refugees: expelled from Constantinople, **14,** 540
Russian republics: declared, **15,** 408
Russian Retreat of 1915: **15,** 388, 389
Russian Revolution: attempted in 1905,

15, 375; beginning of, 399; Provisional Government formed, 399; German attitude on, **18**, 475, 476; effects of on war, **14**, 532

Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R. S. F. S. R.): area and population of, **15**, 413

Russian victories: in World War, **15**, 382

Russians: invade East Prussia, **18**, 463; cross Niemen, **15**, 381; fight in the marshes, 385; on Galician front, **14**, 557; in Asia Minor, **15**, 392; in Lake Van region, 393; rout Turks, **14**, 521

Russians and Germans: in East Prussia and Carpathians, **15**, 386, 387

Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission: work of, **1**, 457

Russo-Japanese Treaty: terms of, **15**, 412

Russo-Japanese War: results of, **15**, 375

Rutenberg, M: electrification project of, **1**, 456

Ruthenians: accused of insurrection, **17**, 461

Rykov, Alexia (1881 ——): Russian political leader, in Soviet Government, **15**, 375, 412; on private property, 412; position of, 414

Ruzsky, General: defeats Austrians, **15**, 383

S

Sacasa, Dr. Juan B.: leads Nicaraguan revolutionary forces, **22,** 442f–442h; withdraws to Costa Rica, 442h

Sacco-Vanzetti case: criticism caused by, **24,** 1186

Sahara: explorations in, **19,** 324; archæological finds in, 325

St. Gobain: German key position on, **9,** 520

St. Julien: attack on, **11,** 664

St. Mihiel sector: Americans win, **18,** 462, **24,** 1160

St. Quentin: taken by Allies, **11,** 687

St. Thomas: importance of, **20,** 338

St. Vith: assigned to Belgium, **13,** 312z

Saito, Baron: escapes assassination in Korea, **7,** 349

Sakhalin: Japanese concessions in, **15,** 415

Sakhalin, northern: Japan withdraws from, **15,** 412

Salandra (1853 ——): Italian Premier, **4,** 412

Salandra Cabinet: difficulties of, **4,** 417; resignation of, 417

Salar-ed-Dowlah: troublesome in Persia, **5,** 370c

Salins-Morhange line: 9, 499

Saloniki (Salonica): taken by Greeks, **14,** 516; assigned to Greece, **2,** 556; Allies land troops at, **2,** 562, **14,** 566, 574, **11,** 665; German air raid on, **2,** 563; armistice signed at, **14,** 585

Salvador: death of President Aranjo, **22,** 442j; election of Melendez, 442j; financial condition, 442j–442k; signs Bryan-Wilson treaty, 442k; suffers from earthquake, 442k; in World War, 442k; at Washington Conference, 442k; U. S.–Salvador treaty signed, 442k; election of 1927, 442k

Sam, Vilbrun, Haytian President: killed by mob, **22,** 504c

Samoa: threatened revolt in, **20,** 407; Germany's hold on, **18,** 451; taken by New Zealanders, 463

Samuel, Sir Herbert: first British High Commissioner to Palestine, **1,** 454

San Domingo (Dominican Republic): railway development in, **22,** 504a; prosperity and progress in, 504a; President Carceres assassinated, 504a; revolution in, 504b; U. S. marines landed, 504b

San Giuliano, Marquis Antonio di: dies, **4,** 411, 413

San Salvador: Central American Peace Conference at, **22,** 442

Sandanski, Yani: Macedonian leader, **14,** 551

Sanders, General Liman von: in Turkey, **14,** 518; reorganizes Turkish Army, 519; at Gallipoli, 524; escapes, **1,** 453

Sandino, General: in Nicaraguan revolt, **22,** 442h–442i

Santiago: Fifth Pan-American Congress in, **21,** 2461

Sarrail, General: commands Third Army, **9,** 501; on Metz-Thionville line, 504; on Eastern Front, 516; at Saloniki, **11,** 665; on Vardar River, **9,** 517, **14,** 567; begins offensive, 582; relieved of command, 583

Sarre Basin: coal mines of, **9,** 538

Sarwat Pasha: Egyptian Prime Minister, **1,** 441

Saud: leader of Wahabis, **1,** 445; defeats Hussein, 445; subsidized by Britain, 446

Save River: crossed by Austrians, **14,** 556

Savoy Free Zones: described, **13,** 598

Sazonov, Russian Foreign Minister: at outbreak of World War, **15,** 373; removed, 397

Scandinavia: and the World War, **16,**

292c; effects of war on, 292d; in conference at Christiania, 292d
Scapa Flow: interned German fleet sunk at, **18,** 510
Scheer, Admiral von: in Battle of Jutland, **11,** 672
Scheldt and Rhine: navigation of, **13,** 322h
Scheldt mouth: negotiations over, **13,** 322g
Schleswig-Holstein: plebiscite in, **16,** 292k, 292m
Schubert, General von: in command of Germans, **15,** 381
Schulthess, Edmund: Swiss President, **13,** 597, 600
Scott Expedition: to South Pole, **11,** 645
"Scrap of paper": a treaty's value, **11,** 653
Second Army: at Verdun, **9,** 511
Second Army Corps: of British, **11,** 655
Second Balkan War: causes of, **2,** 556, **14,** 516, 551, terminated by Treaty of Bucharest, **2,** 559, **14,** 552
Second Battle of Ypres: gas attack at, **11,** 663; Canadian part in, **20,** 179d
Sedan: taken by Americans, **24,** 1161
Seipel, Mgr. Ignatz: Austrian Chancellor, **17,** 481
Selective draft: in U. S., **24,** 1150
Selective draft bill: signed, **24,** 1159
Senegal: becomes French Sudan, **19,** 323
Sengalese: in World War, **19,** 323
Senussi: an Italian problem, **4,** 413
Seoul: attempt to assassinate Japanese Governor General at, **7,** 349
Serajevo: assassination at, **9,** 498; trial of assassins at, **17,** 466; Yugoslav National Convention at, **14,** 599
Serbia (Servia): in first Balkan War, **14,** 515; take Novi-Bazar, 515; in Second Balkan War, 552; unwilling to sacrifice land, 553; at outbreak of World War, **9,** 498; Austrian ultimatum to, **18,** 458, **17,** 462; forces of, **14,** 555; attacked by Austria, 555; defeats Austrians, 557, 558; second invasion of, **17,** 471; importance of conquering, **14,** 565; final invasion of, **2,** 561, **14,** 566; occupied by Austrians, **17,** 471; plight of, **9,** 516; evacuated by Bulgars, **14,** 586
Serbia and Bulgaria: disputes between, **2,** 555
Serbian Army: retreat of, **14,** 567, 568; in Albania, 572; invades Hungary, **17,** 474
Shackleton, Ernest: in Antarctic, **16,** 343
Shanghai: conference at, **6,** 327; foreign occupation of, 342
Shanghai riots: British fire on students, **6,** 335
Shantung: Japan gets German rights to, **6,** 332, **7,** 350; Japanese withdraw from, **6,** 333
Shantung question: importance of, **6,** 332
Shat-el-Arab: British on, **14,** 523
Sheikh-ul-Islam: deposes Sultan, **14,** 513
Shevket Ministry: **14,** 517
Shidehara: on China, **6,** 340–341
Shipping Board: work of, **24,** 1151
Shuster, Morgan: as Treasurer-General of Persia, **5,** 370b
Siberia: Allied expedition to, **24,** 1162; Japanese intervention in, **7,** 345
Sidi Ahmed: prepares to renew war, **1,** 435; defeated, 436
Sierra Leone: progress in, **19,** 323
Silver: Mexican embargo on export of, **22,** 412h
Simon Commission: hostility toward, **5,** 310i
Sims, Rear Admiral William G.: in England, **24,** 1154
Sinai Desert: soldiers cross, **1,** 433, **11,** 680
Sinclair, H.: in oil scandals, **24,** 1176, 1187
Singapore: naval base desired there, **20,** 217b
Sinn Fein: purpose of movement, **11,** 670; propaganda of, **12,** 244c; growth of, 244f; proclaims Irish Republic, 244g; courts established by, 244g; casualties caused by, 244h
Sissonne: taken by French, **9,** 530
Siwa: engagement at, **1,** 436
Sixth Pan-American Conference: at Havana, **22,** 490f, **24,** 1188
Skanderbeg: Albanian hero, **14,** 604

Skanderbeg III (Ahmed Zogu): **14,** 607
Skeen, Major: commands Indian troops, **1,** 432
Skouloudis: Greek Premier, **2,** 562; resigns, 564
Slavery: lingering in Africa, **19,** 325
Smith, Alfred E. (1873 ——): in Democratic Convention, **24,** 1177; in presidential campaign, 1188
Smith-Dorrien, Sir Horace: commands Second Army Corps, **11,** 655; at La Bassée, 659; in South Africa, **19,** 315
Smolny Institute: Lenin's headquarters, **15,** 407
Smuts, Jan Christian (1870 ——), South African General: commands South African troops, **19,** 316; Premier of Union of South Africa, 317; at Imperial War Conference, 317; at Paris Peace Conference, 317; resigns, 318; in Dublin conference, **12,** 244i
Smyrna: burned, **2,** 566, **14,** 538; earthquake at, **14,** 542
Social Democrats in Germany: tenets of, **18,** 468–469; new groups of, 473; expel Liebnecht and Hasse, 473
Social Democrats in Russia: two factions of, **15,** 406
Social Revolutionaries: in Russian Revolution, **15,** 399
Socialistic legislation: in Mexico, **22,** 412p
Socialists, in Bavaria: attempts to govern by, **18,** 504, 505
Socialists, in France: against Clemenceau Government, **9,** 540
Socialists, in Germany: at beginning of war, **18,** 467; disputes among, 468, 469, 472; break in Social Democratic Party, 473; oppose annexation of territory, 474; concessions to, 476; attack government, 480; Spartacus group, 493; groups of, 497; radicals defeated, 499, 501; attempts at control by, 500, 504, 505
Socialists, in Italian Cabinet: **4,** 421
Socialists, in Russian Revolution: **15,** 399
Society of United Irishwomen: purpose of, **12,** 244
Soissons: Manoury at, **11,** 658; taken by French, 686
Soldiers' Bonus Bill: passage of, **24,** 1178
Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress: Spartacides' defeats in, **18,** 499
Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils: in Germany, **18,** 496–497, 499
Solf, Dr.: German Foreign Secretary, **18,** 481; resigns, 496
Solomon Islands: Germany's hold on, **18,** 451; to Australia, **20,** 217b
Solorzano, Carlos: election and resignation of, **22,** 442e
Somaliland: disturbances in, **19,** 323
Somme, First Battle of the: fighting in, **11,** 674, 676, 677, **18,** 462; end of, **11,** 678
Sonnino, Baron: Italian Foreign Minister, **4,** 413, 422; demands large territory for Italy, 422
Souchez River: line on, **9,** 508
Souriya, Queen: wife of Amanullah, **1,** 457
South Africa, Union of: in campaigns against German Southwest Africa, **19,** 315; progress in, 317; flag of, 318; economic progress in, 319; racial problems of, 318–319
South America: people of, **21,** 260m; colonists in, 260n; zones of population in, 260n; importance of Indian element in, 260n; Spain and Portugal chief colonizers, 260p; progress in, 260q
South China: rebellion of, **6,** 325; with Canton for capital, 331
South Jutland Provinces: of Holland, **16,** 292n
South Persia Rifles: in World War, **5,** 370e
Southern Parliament (Irish): ratifies treaty, **12,** 244j
Southwest Africa: mandated, **20,** 405; uprising in, 407
Soviet: formation of, **15,** 398; of soldiers, 399; methods of, 404; supported by private soldiers, 404; attitude of toward World War, 404; real power in Russia, 406
Soviet and Duma: committees coöperate, **15,** 399
Soviet Government: in Bavaria, **18,**

504; organization of in Russia, **15,** 413, 414
Soviet of Workmen's Deputies: organized, **15,** 398
Soviet Republic: new type of government, **15,** 374
Soviet Russia: developments in, **15,** 374; invites Germany to make armistice, 408; dictatorship of the proletariat, 409; international position of, 411–412; Japan recognizes, 412; government of, 413; Communist Party controlling force in, 413; chief leaders in 1926, 414; judicial system of, 414; recognized by British, 414; French trade with, **9,** 540; recognized by China, **6,** 334; China's negotiations with, 334; agents of, in China, 335, **15,** 413
Soviet Socialist Republics: compose Russia, **15,** 415
Soviets, All-Russia Congress of: meets, **15,** 407; overthrows Kerensky, 408; elections by, 408
Spain and Portugal: colonizers of South America, **21,** 260p
Spanish colonies: extent of, **20,** 299
Spanish possessions in Africa: extent of, **20,** 299
Spartacan outbreaks: overcome, **18,** 505
Spartacides (Spartacus group): opposed to Ebert Government, **18,** 493, 495; leaders of, 495; outnumbered, 497; demands of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, 497–498; attempt to control Congress, 498–499; renew activity, 499; fight Ebert supporters, 499; quelled, 504
Spee, Admiral von: wins naval victory, **18,** 464; squadron of sunk, 464
"Spirit of St. Louis": Lindbergh's airplane, **24,** 1183
Spitzbergen Archipelago: to Norway, **16,** 292m, 292n
"Spurlos versenkt": Message on Argentine ships, **21,** 260g
Stack, Sir Lee: assassinated, **1,** 438, **11,** 691; his murderers condemned, **1,** 439
Stahlberg, Kaarlo (1865 ——), Finnish political leader: President of Finland, **15,** 450
Stalin, Joseph (1879 ——), Russian politician: in Russian story, **15,** 375; Russian strong man, 412; crushes opposition, 414; exiles opponents, 414; displays trend to the left, 415
Stambuliski, Alexander: policy of, **14,** 593; signs treaty, 593; killed, 594
Stanislau: Russians enter, **15,** 391; taken by Austrians, 388
State Planning Commission (Gosplan): on Russian private business, **15,** 415
Stimson, Henry L., (1867 ——): emissary to Nicaragua, **22,** 442h; Governor-General of Philippines, **20,** 384, **24,** 1188; establishes Council of State, **20,** 384
Stirbey, Prince Barber: forms ministry, **14,** 590
Stokhod River: fighting on, **15,** 391
Stolypin, Peter (1863-1911), Russian statesman: land reforms of, **15,** 376; assassinated, 376
Stresemann, Dr. Gustav: heads German Government, **18,** 513, 514
Strikes: in Belgium, **13,** 312b; in Buenos Aires, **21,** 260e; in England, **11,** 694; in Germany, **18,** 456, 499; in Hawaii, **20,** 339; in Italy, **4,** 411, 426; under Fascism, 429; in Mexico, **22,** 412k; in New Zealand, **20,** 217d; in Norway, **16,** 292h; in Russia, **15,** 373; in South Africa, **19,** 318; in U. S., **24,** 1171
Sturdee, Admiral: wins naval battle, **18,** 464
Stürmer, Boris: succeeds Goremykin, **15,** 396; favors Germany, 396; aims at peace with Germany, 397; dissolves Duma, 398; dismissed, 398
Submarine campaigns: 11, 667
Submarine warfare: 18, 464-465
Submarine War Zone: enlarged, **18,** 465; and U. S., **24,** 1136, 1143
Submarines: forbidden in Scandinavian waters, **16,** 292h; German, at Dardanelles, **11,** 666
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian: government of, **1,** 438; irrigation needed in, 438; Egyptian troops withdrawn from, 439; boundary settled, **19,** 317
Suez Canal: objective of Turks, **14,** 520; Turkish advance on, 522; defense of, **1,** 432, **14,** 522

Suffrage, Japanese universal manhood: bills concerning, **7,** 350, 352; bill passed, 353–354
Sultanate of Ottoman Empire: ended, **14,** 538
Sun Yat-sen (1867 ——): Chinese Revolutionary leader, **6,** 324; elected President, 324; resigns, 324; elected by Republicans, 327; demands radical reform, 328; sets up Canton government, 331; organized Kuomintang, 335
Sung Chiao-jen: assassinated, **6,** 325
"Sussex": torpedoed, **24,** 1144
Suvla Bay: landing at, **11,** 666
Sweden: moves to increase armament, **16,** 292a; war frontier of, 292c; attitude of toward belligerents, 292f; military strength to be increased, 292g; disarmament in, 292n
Swiss Army: efficiency of, **13,** 595; mobilized, 596
Switzerland: neutral in World War, **13,** 595; haven for political refugees, 595; clearing house for prisoners, 596; demonstrations in, 597
Switzerland and Germany: commercial agreement between, **13,** 597
Syria: British and French difficulties over, **1,** 453; French mandate, **20,** 405; resistance to French in, 406

T

Tacna-Arica boundary (Chile and Peru): solutions suggested, **21**, 246g; interest of Bolivia in, 246g; history of, 246j, 246n, 265
Taffari, Ras: regent of Abyssinia (Empire of Ethiopia), **19**, 322
Takahashi Korekeyo: Japanese Premier, **7**, 351
Tancred, General Augusto: President of Hayti, **22**, 504a
Tanganyika (German East Africa): British mandate, **20**, 405, **19**, 319
Tangier: disposition of, **8**, 522m
Tanks: first use of in battle, **11**, 677; whippet, in British drive, 687
Tannenberg, Battle of: a German victory, **15**, 381, **18**, 463
Tariff, Chinese: international conference on, **6**, 335–336; Chinese action on, 339–340
Tariff, United States: Underwood Bill, **24**, 1129
Tarnopol: taken by Russians, **15**, 382; fighting near, 390
Tchitcherin: Russian Foreign Minister, **15**, 412
Teapot Dome: in oil scandals, **24**, 1176, 1187
Teller: "Norge" lands at, **24**, 1180
Terauchi, Count: Japanese Premier, **7**, 343
Terauchi Cabinet: fall of, **7**, 346
Tereshchenko: Russian Foreign Minister, **15**, 404
"They shall not pass!": at Verdun, **9**, 511, 513
Theunis, Georges (1873 ——): Belgian Premier, **13**, 312aa, 312bb
Thiepval Ridge: captured, **9**, 529
Third Canadian Brigade: in gas battle, **11**, 663
Third French Army: position of, **11**, 655
Third International: founded, **15**, 406, **16**, 292j
Third International Congress of 1924: **15**, 412
Thompson, Carmi A. (1870 ——): reports on Philippines, **20**, 382
Thorn: German forces at, **15**, 385
Tibet: breaks away from China, **5**, 382; British relations with, 382; area and population of, 382
Tiflis: taken by Russians, **14**, 528
Tigris: British on, **11**, 665
Tilak: Indian Nationalist, **5**, 310f
Tirpitz, Admiral Alfred von (1849–——): replaced as head of German navy, **18**, 475
Tisza, Count Stephen: opposition to, **17**, 469; assassination of, 474
Togoland: German possession of, **18**, 451, **20**, 300; taken by Allies, **18**, 463, **19**, 316; mandated, **20**, 405; boundary difficulties in, 407
Tokyo: fire in (1913), **7**, 334; earthquake at, 352
Toltecs: in northern Yucatan, **22**, 426
Torlak Hill: Serbian attack on, **14**, 562
Tosta, Vicente: President of Honduras, **22**, 442d
Towner, Horace M.: as Governor of Porto Rico, **20**, 336
Townshend, General: in drive toward Baghdad, **14**, 524; siege and surrender of, **11**, 671, **14**, 526
Trading with the Enemy Act: put into effect, **24**, 1153
Transcaucasia: war in, **14**, 521
Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Republic: area and population of, **15**, 413
Transcaucasian states: rejoin Russia, **15**, 412
Trans-Persian railway: progress made, **5**, 370c, 370d
Transvaal: revolt in, **19**, 315; metals and diamonds discovered in, 319

Transylvania: invaded by Rumanians, **14,** 579, **17,** 472
Transjordania: status of, **20,** 406
Treaties, Locarno (1925): terms of, **18,** 518
Treaties, Washington Conference (1921): terms of, **24,** 1174–1175
Treaty: Britain and Afghanistan (1921), **1,** 457; Britain and Iraq (1922 and 1926), 458; Turkey and Bulgaria (1926), **14,** 595; Italy and Hungary (1927) **4,** 436; British and Saud (1927), **1,** 446; Bulgaria and Turkey (1928), **14,** 542
Treaty of Berlin (1878): terms of, **14,** 546
Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918): terms of, **15,** 409, **18,** 463
Treaty of Bucharest (1913): terms of, **2,** 559, **14,** 552
Treaty of 1839 (Belgium and the Powers): reconstructed, **13,** 322e
Treaty of Lausanne (1923): Turkish gains in, **2,** 566, **14,** 538
Treaty of Neuilly (1919) (Bulgaria and Allies): signed, **14,** 593; terms of, 593, 595
Treaty of Portsmouth (1905): recognized in 1925, **15,** 412; as to Manchuria, 414
Treaty of Rapallo (1920) (Yugoslavia and Italy): negotiated, **4,** 426
Treaty of Rapallo (1922) (Russia and Germany): denounced, **9,** 541
Treaty of St. Germain (1919) (Austria and Allies): terms of, **17,** 475
Treaty of San Stefano (1878): revised, **14,** 546
Treaty of Sèvres (1920) (Turkey and Allies): signed, **2,** 565; terms of, **14,** 536, 537; results of, **9,** 541
Treaty of Tirana (1926) (Albania and Italy): **14,** 606, 607
Treaty of Versailles (1919): terms of, **9,** 537, **18,** 504, 505, **19,** 312; presented to the German delegates, **9,** 537; signed, 539, **24,** 1169; not ratified by U. S., 1170
Treaty, Panama Canal (1905): later negotiations on, **22,** 442m–442o
Trebizond: taken, **14,** 532, **15,** 393
Trepov, Alexander: **15,** 398
Triple Alliance: formed, **18,** 458, **17,** 465; members of, **4,** 411, **9,** 498; Italy's interpretation of, **4,** 412, 415, 416, **17,** 465; Italy denounces, **4,** 415, 416
Triple Entente: members of, **9,** 498; seeks Balkan aid, **2,** 560
Tripoli (Tripolitania): **14,** 515, **19,** 324
"Triumvirate": Stalin, Kamenev and Zinoviev, **15,** 414
Trotsky, Leon (Leon Bronstein) (1877 ——): Russian revolutionist, in Russian story, **15,** 375; early life of, 407; negotiates for peace, 408; opposed by Stalin, 412; exiled, 414
Tzena Bey Kryezin: assassinated, **14,** 607
Tsao Kun: Chihli leader, **6,** 333; confined, 335; released, 336
Tsing Tao (Tsingtao): siege and capture of, **7,** 338–339
Tsu Hai, Chinese Dowager Empress: attempts reform, **6,** 328
Tuan Chi-jui: Chinese Premier, declares war on Germany, **6,** 331; fall of, 333; becomes Provisional President, 335
"Tuchun's Parliament": **6,** 331
Tunisia: progress in, **19,** 321
Tunisians: in World War, **19,** 321
Turco-Bulgar boundary: delimited, **14,** 517
Turco-Persian frontier: demarcation of, **5,** 370d
Turcoman Soviet Socialist Republic: area and population of, **15,** 413
Turiamo: free port, **21,** 246d
Turkey: results of First Balkan War to, **14,** 516; in Second Balkan War, **2,** 556; refuses to cede Adrianople, **14,** 516; political conditions in, 517; German influence in, 518; abolishes capitulations, 518; declares neutrality, 519; mobilizes, 519; enters World War, 520; German aid in, **18,** 463; negotiates for separate peace, **14,** 535; accepts payment for oil, **1,** 458
Turkish Nationalists: repudiate Treaty of Sèvres, **2,** 565
Turkish Peace Delegation: **1,** 453
Turkish Republic: **14,** 538
"Tuscania": torpedoèd, **24,** 1158
Tweedmouth Incident: explained, **11,** 644

U

Ukraine: declared a republic, **15,** 408
Ukraine Republic: makes peace with Germany, **15,** 409; to get Polish territory, 438
Ukrainians and Poles: at war, **15,** 439
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: area and population of, **15,** 413
Ulster: against Home Rule, **11,** 670; question of troops in, **12,** 244a; violence in, 244h; government of, 244k; boundary agreed on, **11,** 690, **2,** 248k; not in Irish Free State, 690
Ulster Unionists: oppose Home Rule, **12,** 244g; win election, 244i
Underwood Tariff Bill: provisions of, **24,** 1129
Unemployment: in Belgium, **13,** 312v; in Great Britain, **11,** 643, 692, 693; in Scandinavia, **16,** 292n; in Switzerland, **13,** 598
Ungern, General: driven from Mongolia, **6,** 334
Union Central Executive Committee: authority of, **15,** 413
Union Congress of Soviets: supreme legislative body, **15,** 413
Union Council of People's Commissaries: composition and authority of, **15,** 412, 413
Union of South Africa: in World War, **19,** 315; revolt in, 315; Nationalists oppose government, 317; new flag of, 318; financial difficulties in, 318; problem of "color bar" in, 318–319; economic improvement in, 319; mineral wealth of, 319; mandates of, **11,** 688, **20,** 405
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U. S. S. R.): composition of, **15,** 413; area and population of, 413; supreme legislative body of, 413
United States: as a neutral, **24,** 1134; English interference with neutral rights of, 1135; opposes British blockade, 1145; political conventions of 1916, 1146; buys Danish West Indies, **20,** 297, **24,** 1146; at war with Germany, 1150; selective draft in, 1150; after-war changes in, 1167; death of President Harding, 1175; election of 1924, 1177; election of 1928, 1188; protests Mexican corporation law, **22,** 412l
United States and China: "open door" policy, **6,** 338
United States and Mexico: relations between, **24,** 1131, 1132; Vera Cruz occupied, **22,** 412a, **24,** 1134; joint commission to adjust differences, 1142; Jenkins kidnaping, **22,** 412i, **24,** 1171
United States and Nicaragua: Canal Treaty between, **22,** 442d; criticism of American policy, 442i
Universal Military Training Act: in Australia, **20,** 217a
University of Ghent: to be Flemish, **13,** 312y
Upper Silesia: plebiscite in, **15,** 443; fighting in, 443–444; territory divided by League of Nations, 443–444
Uruguay: new Constitution for, **21,** 260b; Presidents of, 260b; progress in, 260b; as affected by World War, 260c; diplomatic relations with Cuba disturbed, 260c; in League of Nations Council, 260c; industries and resources of, 260d
Urundi and Ruanda: in Belgian Congo, **13,** 312z, **19,** 317
Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic: in Soviet Russia, **15,** 413
Uzunovitch: Yugoslav Premier, **14,** 601, 606

V

Valdez, Dr. Ramon, Panaman president: war proclamation of, **22,** 442n
Valenciennes: occupied by British, **9,** 530
Valievo: Austrian objective, **14,** 556; occupied by Austrians, 559; retaken by Serbians, 561
Valona: occupied by Italians, **14,** 605
Van: Russians advance on, **14,** 521; occupied by Russians, 530, **15,** 393
Vandervelde, Emile (1866 ——) : anti-Fascist, **13,** 312dd
Vasquez, General Horacio: Dominican President, **22,** 504d
Vassitch, Colonel: takes Veles, **14,** 569
Vaux: taken by Americans, **24,** 1157
Venezuela: in presidency of Gomez, **21,** 246; plots of Castro in, 246b; adopts new Constitution, 246c; government of, 246c
Venezuela-Colombia boundary: 21, 246c, 265
Venizelos, Eleutherios (1864 ——) : dominates Greek politics, **2,** 559; declares Greek neutrality, 559; foreign policy of, 559, 560; resignation of, 561; reinstatement of, 561; at Peace Conference, 565; second resignation of, 562
Vera Cruz: Americans occupy, **22,** 412a, **24,** 1134
Verdun: situation of, **9,** 509; Battle of, 509, **18,** 461
Versailles Treaty (Germany and Allies) : signed, **9,** 539; Chinese do not sign, **6,** 332
Vesle River: Germans repulsed on, **9,** 528
Veterans' Bureau: badly administered, **24,** 1176
Victor Emmanuel III (1860 ——), King of Italy: visits William II, **4,** 409, **18,** 454; at International Geographical Congress, **4,** 409
Victoria, Eladio: becomes President of Hayti, **22,** 504a; election confirmed, 504b; resigns, 504b
Victoria Mary of Teck: marries George, Prince of Wales, **11,** 647
Vienna: riots in, **17,** 482
Villa, Francisco (1877–1923), Mexican bandit: opposed to Carranza, **22,** 412c; raids Columbus, New Mexico, 412d, **24,** 1142; defies Carranza Government, **22,** 412d
Villalobar, Marquis of: in Belgium, **13,** 312u
Villers-Cotterets: fighting at, **11,** 657
Vilna: seized by Poland, **15,** 444; dispute over, 450
Vimy Ridge: taken and retaken, **9,** 507, 508, **11,** 667, 681
Virgin Islands: purchased by U. S., **24,** 1146, **20,** 297; government of, 338; area and population of, 338
Vistula River: rights to use of, **15,** 444
Vivani, René (1873——) : French Premier, **9,** 497, 508, 532; succeeded by Briand, 508
Volstead Act: to enforce Prohibition, **24,** 1178
Vorarlberg: votes to join Switzerland, **13,** 597, 598
Vorovsky, V. V.: murder of, **13,** 598
Vosges: fighting in, **9,** 505, **11,** 669
Vukitchevitch, Velya: Yugoslav Premier, **14,** 601
Vukovitch, General: attacks Austrians, **14,** 564
Vulcan Pass: forced by Germans, **14,** 580

W

Wafd Party: in Egypt, **1,** 439; led by Nahas, 442
"Wailing Wall": quarrel over, **1,** 456
Wahabis: leader of, **1,** 445; fanatical, 446
Walloon and Fleming: united in war, **13,** 312m
War Banks: in World War, **18,** 467
War debts: Italian, **4,** 428, 429
War debts, to United States: problem of, **24,** 1175, 1178, 1179
War loans: in Germany, **18,** 467, 471, 474, 475
War Loan Banks: German, **18,** 475
War Trade Board: regulations of, **24,** 1157
Warsaw: drives on, **15,** 387; outflanking attempt defeated, 387; captured by Germans, 389, **18,** 464
Warships: British, **11,** 643
Washington Conference on Limitation of Naval Armament: work of, **24,** 1174, 1175; treaties concerning China made at, **6,** 333, **24,** 1175; Chinese integrity upheld, **6,** 339
Washington, George: statue unveiled in Sweden, **16,** 292n
Weizmann, Dr. Chaim: heads World Zionists, **1,** 455
Welfare organizations: in World War, **24,** 1163
West Flanders: in German administration of Belgium, **13,** 312v
West Indies, Danish: sold to United States, **20,** 297, **24,** 1146
West Java: organization of, **20,** 296
"White Australia": determined on, **20,** 217b
White Guards: in Finland, **15,** 449
White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic: area and population of, **15,** 413
White Terror: in Russia, **15,** 410, 411, 449
Whitlock, Brand (1869 ——): aids Belgium, **13,** 312u
Wiart, Henri Carton de: Premier, **13,** 312aa
Wieringen: refuge of German Crown Prince, **13,** 322e
Wiesbaden: agreement at, **9,** 541
Wilhelmina (1880 ——), Queen of Netherlands: opens Parliament, **13,** 322h
William II (1859 ——), German Emperor (Kaiser): and King Constantine, **2,** 556; ambitions of, for Germany, **18,** 451; desires German military prestige, 452; on Boer War, 453; 25th anniversary of accession of, 454; promises constitutional changes, 475; promises changes in government, 483; issues decree of Nov. 3, 1918, 483; abdication of, 490l; claims of, settled, 522; question of return of, 523
William of Wied: Albanian Mpret, **14,** 604; flees, 605
Willingdon, Viscount (1866 ——): Canadian Governor General, **20,** 179e
Wilson, (Thomas) Woodrow (1856–1924); President of Princeton University, 1902–1910; Governor of New Jersey, 1910–1913; President of the United States, 1913–1921: nominated for Presidency, **24,** 1128; first cabinet of, 1128; summons Congress, 1128; on Chinese loan, 1130; on Panama tolls, 1130; on Colombia question, 1130; sends commission to Dominican Republic, **22,** 504b; urges neutrality in European War, **24,** 1134; sends proposal for peace, 1145; makes "peace without victory" address, 1145; renominated for Presidency, 1146; reelected, 1148; war message of, 1149; Mexican policy of, **22,** 412h; restates Monroe Doctrine, 412h; German note to, and reply, **18,** 482; lays down

"fourteen points," **24,** 1155; appoints Peace Delegates, 1168; at Peace Congress, **9,** 535; draws Armenian boundary, **14,** 537; purposes of, **24,** 1168; defends treaty, 1172; illness of, 1172; last public message, 1177; death of, 1177; vetoed Volstead Act, 1178; on Zionism, **1,** 453

Winhoek: captured, **19,** 315

Windisch-Graetz, Prince: in counterfeit franc trial, **17,** 486; sentenced, 486, 487

Wirth, Dr. Joseph: resigns, **18,** 513

Witos: Polish peasant leader, **15,** 443

Witte, Count: tries to modernize Russia, **15,** 375

Woevre district: fighting in, **9,** 505

Wojciechowski: Polish President, **15,** 443

Woman suffrage: in England, **11,** 643, 647; in Italy, **4,** 424; in Netherlands, **13,** 322f; in Norway, **16,** 292e; in Sweden, 292m; in United States, **24,** 1133, 1147, 1171, 1173

Woman Suffrage Amendment: passed, **24,** 1171; proclaimed, 1173

Wood, General Leonard (1860–1927): Governor of the Philippines, **20,** 381, 383; returns to United States, 383; death of, 384, **24,** 1186

Workmen: in Holland, **13,** 322h; in Russian Revolution, **15,** 399

Workmen's and Soldiers' Council (German): plans new government for Germany, **18,** 498, 499

World War: Austria-Hungary, **17,** 465–475; Balkan States, **14,** 552–588; Baltic States, **15,** 449, 450; Belgium, **13,** 312e–312x; Bolivia, **21,** 246g; Brazil, 254b–254g; British Empire, **5,** 310e–310g, **11,** 653–688, **12,** 244c–244f, **20,** 179c–179e, 217a; China, **6,** 331, 332; Costa Rica, **22,** 442l; Cuba, 490b–490e; Czechoslovakia, **17,** 488–490; Ecuador, **21,** 246f; France, **9,** 498–531; Germany, **18,** 458–486; Greece, **2,** 560–565; Guatemala, **22,** 442i; Hayti, 504c; Honduras, 442c; Italy, **4,** 412–424; Japan, **7,** 337–350; New Zealand, **20,** 217d, 217e; Nicaragua, **22,** 442d; Panama, 442m, 442n; Poland, **15,** 437–439; Portugal, **8,** 545–548; Russia, **15,** 379–410; Turkey, **14,** 519–535; United States, **24,** 1134–1173; Uruguay, **21,** 260c

World War: causes of, **9,** 498; Balkan situation at outbreak of, **2,** 559; declarations of, **9,** 498, 499, **18,** 459, 465, 466, **15,** 373, **6,** 331, **17,** 468, 471, **4,** 416, 418; tragic part of Russia, **15,** 376; Germany's peace overtures to Belgium, **18,** 481; Brest-Litovsk Treaty signed, **15,** 409; a cause of Russian Revolution, 403; campaigns of 1918, **24,** 1157; armistice, **18,** 462, **24,** 1165, 1166

World Zionist Organization: criticized, **1,** 455

Woronzov, General: in Transcaucasia, **14,** 521; in Caucasus, 528

Wrangel, General: recognized by France, **15,** 411

Wu Pei-fu: Chihli leader, **6,** 333; drives out Chang Tso-lin, 333; goes to central China, 335; conspires against Feng, 336

Wurttemburg, Duke of: in early battles, **9,** 499–500, **13,** 312p, 312t; at Marne, 501, 502; commands 4th army, **13,** 312p

Y

Yager, A. M.: as Governor of Porto Rico, **20,** 336
Yahya: Imam of Yemen, **1,** 447
Yamamoto, Count, Japanese Prime Minister: **7,** 352
Yap, Island of: Japanese mandate: **7,** 350
Yeghen, Adly: Egyptian Prime Minister, **1,** 440; resigns, 441
Yemen, Imamate of: 1, 447; troublesome to Great Britain, 448
Yokohama: earthquake at, **7,** 352
Yoshihito, Harunomiya, Japanese Emperor: formal accession of, **7,** 342; death of, 354
Young Turks: proclaim Constitution of 1876, **14,** 510; favorable auspices for, 514; favor continuing Balkan War, 516
Ypres: Battles of, **18,** 461; First Battle of, **9,** 504, **11,** 659; Second Battle of, **9,** 505, **11,** 663, **20,** 179d; attacks on, **13,** 312p; first use of gas at, **9,** 505, **19,** 461; fighting at, **11,** 681; Germans driven from, 687
Yser: attacks on, **11,** 659, **13,** 312p; Battle of, 312p, 312q; Belgian forces at, 312p
Yuan Shih-kai: elected President of China, **6,** 324, 325, 327; power of, 326; reactionary, 330; foreign policy of, 330–331; wishes to be Emperor, 331; death of, 331
Yucatan: archæological discoveries in, **22,** 426; Mayas migrate to, 426; socialistic experiments in, 426; Toltecs in, 426
Yudenitch, General: in counter-revolution, **15,** 411
Yugoslav Convention: at Geneva, **14,** 599
Yugoslav Council: called, **14,** 597
Yugoslav National Council: established, **14,** 598
Yugoslav State: planned, **14,** 597
Yugoslavia: a Greater Serbia, **14,** 597; area and population of, 599; financial conditions of, 600; religions in, 600; in Little Entente, 600; political parties in, 600; protests Treaty of Tirana, 606
Yugoslavia and Albania: rupture between, **14,** 601; relations severed between, 606
Yugoslavia and Bulgaria: difficulties between, **14,** 602
Yugoslavia and France: sign treaty, **14,** 602
Yugoslavia and Italy: struggle over Fiume, **14,** 599
Yussef, Mulai: death of, **19,** 320

Z

Zabern incident: account of, **18,** 456; effects of, 457
Zaghlul, Saad Pasha (1851–1927): advocates Egyptian autonomy, **1,** 436; goes to Peace Conference, 436; arrested, 436; becomes Prime Minister, 438; heads Egyptian Nationalists, 439; death of, 442; sketch of, 442
Zaimis, Alexander (1855 ——): forms Greek cabinet, **2,** 564, 573
Zamor, General: recognized as Haytian President, **22,** 504b; exiled, 504c
Zankoff, Alexander: Bulgarian Premier, **14,** 594
Zanzibar: coast lands leased to British, **19,** 317
Zapata, Emiliano: reoccupies Mexico City, **22,** 412c; defies Carranza Government, 412d
Zauditu: Empress of Ethiopia (Abyssinia), **19,** 322
Zayas, Alfredo: elected Cuban President, **22,** 490e
Zedtkin, Clara: signs manifesto, **18,** 469
Zeebrugge: retaken by Belgians, **13,** 312x, **9,** 530, **11,** 688
Zelaya, Nicaraguan President: resigns, **22,** 442
Zeligovski, General: seizes Vilna, **15,** 444
Zemstvos: form National Union, **15,** 395
Zeppelin raids: over England, **11,** 667
Zimmerman note: German proposal to Mexico, **22,** 412g; **24,** 1149
Zimmerman, Arthur (1859 ——), German Foreign Secretary: resigns, **18,** 477
Zimmerman, Dr. Alfred: is League Commissioner for Austria, **17,** 481
Zimmerwald Commission: founds Third International, **16,** 292j
Zimmerwald Convention: events at, **15,** 406
Zinoviev, Grigory Essovich (1883–——): in Russian story, **15,** 375; pushed aside by Stalin, 414; exiled, 414
Zionism: criticisms of, **1,** 455
Zionist nation: President Wilson's attitude toward, **1,** 453
Zionists: aided by conquest of Palestine, **1,** 453
Ziwar Pasha: Egyptian Prime Minister, **1,** 439; opposed by Zaghlul, 439; administration investigated, 440
Zogu, Ahmed: Albanian leader, **14,** 605; plans to be King, 606; assumes throne, 607
Zottu, General: plans of, **14,** 579
Zupelli: Italian Minister of War, **4,** 411
Zuyder Zee: drainage project for, **13,** 322b, 322c; great area to be reclaimed, 322g

GENERAL INDEX

GENERAL INDEX
TO
THE HISTORY OF NATIONS

A

Aachen: see **Aix-la-Chapelle**

Aagard, Denmark: defeat of rebels at (1446), **16,** 130

Aagesen (Aageson), Svend, Scandinavian writer (12th century): compiles a history of Denmark, **16,** 7

Aahmes (Amasis) I, King of Egypt, ca. 1700 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 21

Aahmes (Amasis) II, King of Egypt, 570–526 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 32

Aali (Ali) Pasha (1815–1871), Grand Vizier of Turkey: services of, **14,** 439, 442; recommends the Pact of Halippa, 467; death of, 473

Aarau, Diet of (1797), **13,** 509

Aarau, Peace of (1712), a treaty concluded between the Protestant and Catholic states of Switzerland, **13,** 480

Aaron: see **Harun**

Aaron, Saint (died ca. 300 A. D.): martyred, **11,** 14

Aarsens (Aarssens), Cornelius van, father of succeeding: Spanish attempt to bribe, **13,** 186

Aarsens, Francis van (1572–1641), Dutch diplomatist and politician: plots destruction of Barneveldt, **13,** 196

Aasa, daughter of Ingjald Illraada: death of, **16,** 36

Aasund on the Aase Sound, Denmark: battle of (1520), **16,** 141, 148

Abascal y Sousa, José Fernando, Marques de la Concordia (1743–1821), Spanish general and statesman: honored, **22,** 228

Abaza (d. 1634), Turkish governor of Merasch: revolt of, **14,** 214; submission of, 220

Abazuza, Spain: battle of (1873), **8,** 514

Abba Garima, Abyssinia: battle of (1896), **19,** 248

Abbas (I) the Great (1557–1628), Shah of Persia, 1586-1628: reign of, **5,** 343

Abbas II (1632-1666), Shah of Persia, 1642–1666: reign of, **5,** 347

Abbas III (d. 1736), Shah of Persia, 1733–1736: reign of, **5,** 351

Abbas I (d. 1854), Ruler of Egypt, 1848–1854: reign of, **1,** 38

Abbas (II) Hilmi (b. 1874), Khedive of Egypt, 1892-1923: accession of, **1,** 40; reign of, **19,** 273

Abbas (566–652 A. D.) uncle of Mohammed: at the battle of Honain, **1,** 232; granted a pension, 257

Abbas Mirza (ca. 1783–1833), Persian prince: his campaign against the Georgians, **5,** 358; his campaign against the Russians, **5,** 359, **15,** 283

Abbasid (Abbasside) Dynasty, caliphs of Bagdad, 750–1258: rise of, **1,** 339; condition of Persia under, **5,** 326

Abbeville, Treaty of (1259), a treaty concluded between Henry III of England and Louis IX of France, **9,** 83

Abbott, James (1807–1896), Anglo-

Indian statesman: associated with the Lawrences in India, **5**, 223
Abbott, Josiah G., American politician: member of the Electoral Commission (1876), **24**, 913 note
Abdalkerim (9th century), Moorish general: campaign against Alfonso the Chaste, **8**, 73
Abdalla ben Abdelmelic (8th century), Moorish general: his campaign against the Gauls, **8**, 72
Abdalla ben Abderalman (8th century), Moorish prince: revolts against Alhakena, **8**, 72; revolts against Abderahman II, 73
Abdalla ben Balkin (11th century), King of Granada: dethroned, **8**, 89
Abdalla ben Humusgui (12th century), Moorish military officer: defeats the Almohades, **8**, 95
Abdalla ben Malchi (9th century), Moorish general: his campaign against Alfonso the Chaste, **8**, 73
Abdalla ben Mohammed (d. 912 A. D.), Caliph of Cordova, 888–912 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 75
Abdalla ben Mohammed el Zagal, King of Granada, 1483–1491: reign of, **8**, 121
Abdalla or Abdallah: see also **Abdullah**
Abdallah (8th century) uncle of Saffah: defeats the Caliph Merwan, **1**, 341
Abdallah Abu Mohammed, surnamed **Aladel** (d. 1225), Mohammedan ruler: reign of, **8**, 102
Abdallah ben Jaafer (7th century), Mohammedan general: at the battle of Abyla, **1**, 277
Abdallah ben Musa (8th century), Arabian general: succeeds his father, **1**, 318
Abdallah ben Said (7th century), Arabian general: attempts the conquest of Africa, **1**, 300
Abdallah ben Zobeir (7th century), Arabian general: his campaigns in Africa, **1**, 306
Abdalmalek (Abd-el-Malek, Abd-el-Malik, Abdelmelic or **Abdul-Malik)**, Caliph of the East, 685–705 A. D.: plans conquest of Africa, **1**, 306; reign of, 329
Abdalmalek: see also **Abdelmelic**
Abd al Mumin: see **Abdelmumen**
Abd al Muttalib (Abd el Mottalib or **Abdul Muttalib)** (d. 578 A. D.), grandfather of Mohammed the Prophet: sketch of, **1**, 205
Abd ar-Rahman: see **Abderahman**
Abdelasis: see **Abdul-Aziz**
Abdel Kader (Abd-el-Kader or **Abdul Kadir)** (1807–1883), Arab chief: account of, **14**, 466
Abdelbar (15th century), hagib of Granada: revolt of, **8**, 119
Abd-el-Malek or **Abd-el-Malik:** see **Abdalmalek**
Abdelmelic (Abdalmalek, Abd-el-Malek, Abd-el-Malik, or **Abdul-Malik)** (8th century), governor of Seville: crushes rebellion of Yussuf, **8**, 69
Abdelmelic (Abdalmalek, Abd-el-Malek, Abd-el-Malik, or **Abdul-Malik) ben Cotan (Khotan)**, Emir of Cordova, 733–736 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 65
Abdelmelic ben Giafar, surnamed **Amad Dola** (12th century), King of Granada: reign of, **8**, 91
Abdelmelic ben Mohammed (d. 1006), Moorish statesman: made regent of Cordova, **8**, 79
Abd el Motlalib: see **Abd al Mutlalib**
Abdelmumen (Abdul Mumin or **Abd al Mumin)** (1101–1163), Caliph of Morocco, 1130–1163: reign of, **8**, 95
Abdêra, in ancient geography, a city of Thrace: founded, **2**, 82
Abderahman (Abdar-Rahman, Abdul-Rahman, Abd er-Rahman, Abd al-Rahman or **Abdurrahanan) (I) ben Moawiyah** (731–788 A. D.), Caliph of Cordova 756–788 A. D.: founds dynasty of Omayyads in Spain, **1**, 342; his conquests in Catalonia, **8**, 219; death of, **1**, 338
Abderahman (II) ben Alhakem, Caliph of Cordova, 821–852 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 73
Abderahman (III) ben Mohammed (891–961 A. D.), Caliph of Cordova,

912–961 A. D.: reign of, **1**, 343, **8**, 76; campaign against Ordoño II of Leon, **8**, 135; invades Navarre (921 A. D.), 198

Abderahman (IV) Almortadi, Caliph of Cordova, 1018–1023: proclaimed king, **8**, 81

Abderahman (V) ben Hixem (Hisham), Caliph of Cordova, 1023: reign of, **8**, 81

Abderahman ben Abdalla, Emir of Cordova, 722–724 and 729–731, sometimes called Caliph of Cordova: made emir, **8**, 63; at war with the Franks, **1**, 335, **8**, 64, **9**, 37, **18**, 73

Abderahman ben Abdalla, surnamed **Almudafar** (ca. 900 A. D.), Moorish prince: crushes rebellion of his brothers, **8**, 76

Abderahman ben Mohammed (ca. 1000 A. D.), Moorish general: made hagib of Cordova, **8**, 79

Abderahman ben Ocba (8th century), Emir of Cordova: at siege of Cordova, **8**, 66; at battle of Calatrava, 66; made Caliph of Cordova, **8**, 67

Abdicated Monarchs:

A. D.

305. Diocletian and Maximian, **2** 526, **4**, 115, **9**, 13

855. Lothar I, Holy Roman Emperor, **18**, 95

ca. 877. Seiwa, Emperor of Japan, **7**, 46

910. Alfonso (III) the Great, King of Asturias and Leon, **8**, 134

1031, Hixem III, Caliph of Cordova, **8**, 83

1106. Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor, **18**, 137

1142. Sutoku, Emperor of Japan, **7**, 56

1173. Vladislav II, King of Bohemia, **17**, 67

1180. Takakura, Emperor of Japan, **7**, 59

ca. 1219. Juntoku, Emperor of Japan, **7**, 71

ca. 1219. Tsuchimikado, Emperor of Japan, **7**, 71

ca. 1222. Gotoba, Emperor of Japan, **7**, 72

1246. Gosaga, Emperor of Japan, **7**, 83

1302. Mohammed (III) Abu Abdalla, **8**, 111

1313. Nassir ben Ferag, King of Granada, **8**, 111

1319. Hanazono, Emperor of Japan, **7**, 83

1399. Richard II, King of England, **11**, 186

1444. Murad (Amurath) II, Sultan of Turkey, **14**, 64

1445. Murad (Amurath) II, Sultan of Turkey, **14**, 68

1495. Alfonso II, King of Naples, **8**, 269

1512. Bayezid II, Sultan of Turkey, **14**, 117

1527. Gustavus (I) Vasa, King of Sweden, **16**, 158

1554–1556. Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, **4**, 307, **8**, 351, **9**, 147, **13**, 59, **18**, 259, **22**, 118

1598. Philip II, King of Spain, **8**, 363

1601. Sigismund Batory, King of Poland, **17**, 223

1654. Christina, Queen of Sweden, **16**, 206

1659. Richard Cromwell, **11**, 373

1668. Alfonso VI, King of Portugal, **8**, 468

1688. James II, King of England (by flight), **11**, 431, **12**, 132, 359, **23**, 157

1707. Sigismund (II) Augustus, King of Poland, **15**, 46, 65, **16**, 219

1724. Philip V, King of Spain, **8**, 408, **22**, 191

1762. Peter III, Emperor of Russia, **15**, 157

1796. Ch'ienlung, Emperor of China, **6**, 115

1802. Charles Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia, **9**, 307

1806. Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor, **9**, 327, **17**, 294

1807. Charles III, King of Spain, and Ferdinand, heir apparent, **8**, 527

1808. Charles IV, King of Spain, **8**, 487, **9**, 332, **10**, 475, **22**, 230

1809. Gustavus (IV) Adolphus, King of Sweden, **10**, 481, **16**, 252
1810. Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, **13**, 268
1814. Napoleon (I) Bonaparte, **4**, 349, **8**, 532, **9**, 349, **10**, 494, **11**, 566, **15**, 262, **17**, 311, **18**, 388
1815. Napoleon (I) Bonaparte, signs second abdication, **4**, 350, **8**, 532, **9**, 365, **10**, 502, **11**, 568, **17**, 314, **18**, 390
1821. Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, **4**, 355, **9**, 377
1825. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, abdicates crown of Portugal, **8**, 535, **21**, 167
1840. William (I) Frederick, King of Holland, **13**, 313
1840. Maria Christina, queen regent of Spain, **9**, 418
1848. Louis Philippe, King of France, **9**, 434
1848. Ferdinand I, Emperor of Austria, **17**, 371, **18**, 402
1886. Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, **15**, 343

Abd-Melkarth (Abd-milkot), King of Sidon, 7th century B. C.: defeated by Esarhaddon, **1**, 124

Abdul Hamid I (1725–1789), Sultan of Turkey, 1774–1789: reign of, **14**, 337; death of, 355

Abdul Hamid II (1842-1918), Sultan of Turkey, 1876-1909: reign of, **14**, 478; character of, 489

Abdul Hamid (Karazaridzi) (16th century), Turkish military chief: revolt of, **14**, 208

Abdul Kadir: see **Abdel Kader**

Abdul Karim (19th century), Groom of the Imperial Chamber: gives lessons in Hindustani to Queen Victoria, **5**, 287

Abdul Medjid (Abd al Medjid, Abdel Medjid, or Abdul Mejid) (1823–1861) Sultan of Turkey, 1839–1861: accession of, **14**, 437; reign of, **14**, 439, **15**, 292; reforms of, **14**, 96; death of, **14**, 472

Abdul Mumin: see **Abdelmumen**

Abdul Muttalib: see **Abd al Muttalib**

Abdul Rahman: see **Abderahman**

Abdul-Aziz (Abdelasis or Abd al-Aziz) (1830–1876), Sultan of Turkey, 1861–1876: reign of, **14**, 472; deposition and death of, 475

Abdul-Aziz (Abdelasis or Abd al-Aziz) ben Muza (Musa) (8th century), Moorish general: his campaigns in Spain, **1**, 316, **8**, 51; succeeds to the command in Spain, **1**, 318, **8**, 63; death of, **1**, 318, **8**, 63

Abdul-Kerim Pasha (1811–1885), Turkish general: wins battle of Djunis, **17**, 419

Abdullah (early 19th century), Pasha of Syria: Mehemet Ali overthrows, **15**, 289

Abdullah Ibn Saud (d. 1819), last Emir of the Wahabites: death of, **14**, 409

Abdul-Malik: see **Abdalmalek**

Abdur Rahman: see also **Abderahman**

Abdur Rahman Khan (ca. 1830–1901), Amir of Afghanistan, 1880–1901: proclaimed Amir, **5**, 258; death of, 287

Abel, (d. 1252), King of Denmark, 1250–1252: invested with Slesvig, **16**, 91, 266; reign of, 92

Aben Aboo, see **Diego Lopez ben Aboo**

Aben Alafia, Emir of Meguinez, early 10th century: captures Fez, **8**, 76

Aben Alhamar: see **Mohammed I,** King of Granada

Aben Dylnun, King of Toledo, 11th century: besieges Cordova, **8**, 86

Abe-no-Hirafu (7th century), Japanese general: his campaigns in the north, **7**, 27

Abe-no-Masahiro (19th century), Japanese statesman: urges signing of treaty with America, **7**, 157

Abe-no-Nakamaro (8th century), Japanese scholar: sketch of, **7**, 35

Abensberg, Lower Bavaria, Germany: battle of (1809), **9**, 335

Aberastein, Dr. (d. 1868), Spanish-American statesman: leads revolt, **21**, 129

Abercrombie, James (1706–1781), British soldier: given command of British forces in America, **11**, 500, **23**, 184; in expedition against Ticonderoga, 189

Abercrombie (Abercromby), Sir Ralph (1734–1801), British soldier: his expedition against the Dutch, **13**, 267; his expedition to Egypt, **11**, 551

Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of (1784–1860), British statesman: his foreign policy, **11**, 603; his policy toward Russia, **14**, 447; his ministry, **15**, 305, 317; his ministry resigns, **14**, 458

Aberdeen, John Campbell Hamilton, Earl of (b. 1847), British statesman: refuses to use his power for party purposes, **20**, 172

Aberdeen, University of: founded, **12**, 301

Abgarus (Abgar) of Edessa (1st century B. C.), Arab prince: betrays the Roman army (53 B. C.), **3**, 323

Abimilki, King of Tyre, ca. 1100 B. C.: besieged by Zimrida of Tyre, **1**, 122

Abo, Finland, Russia: taken by the Russians (1713), **15**, 64

Abo, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Russia and Sweden (1743), **15**, 152, **16**, 228

Abolition Movement in the United States: sentiment of the South, **23**, 450; opposition to nomination of Clay for Presidency, **24**, 520; opposition to Mexican War, 548; general treatment, 571; Webster opposes methods of societies, 606; influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 638; joint movement charged to speeches of Seward and Lincoln, 671; abolition secured by purchase in the District of Columbia (1862), 766; abolition secured in Territories (1862), 766; platform of Baltimore convention (1859), 800; responsible for John Brown's Raid, 674

Abolition Party in the United States: organized, **24**, 580; demands emancipation of slaves in seceded States, 742

Abolitionist Party in the United States: joins Free Soil Party, **24**, 559

Aboukir (Abukir), Egypt: battle of (1799), **9**, 310, **10**, 409, **14**, 383, **20**, 141

Aboukir Bay, north of Egypt: battle of (1798), **11**, 549

Abraham, Plains or Heights of, near Quebec, Canada: battles of (1759), **11**, 500, **20**, 118, **23**, 195; (1860), **23**, 197

Abramzoom, surnamed **Leckerbeetje** (d. 1601), Flemish hero: story of, **13**, 176

Abrantes, Portugal: battle of (1176), **8**, 98

Absalom (10th century B. C.), Israelite prince and son of David: rebellion of, **1**, 386

Absalom (Axel Hvide) (1128–1201), Danish prelate, Archbishop of Lund: sketch of, **16**, 7, 81; makes a gift of the site for Copenhagen, 69; death of, 85

Abu Abdalla (d. 1302), Hagib of Granada: murdered, **8**, 111

Abu Abdalla ben Muley (Boabdil), King of Granada, 1483–1492: revolt of, **8**, 121, **23**, 29

Abu Abdalla Mohammed ben Hud, King of Andulusia, 13th century: revolts against Moors, **8**, 102

Abu Amram (12th century), Almoravide general: his campaigns in Andalusia, **8**, 97

Abu Ayub (Job) (d. 668 A. D.), Arab general: career of, **1**, 328

Abu Bekir (12th century), Moorish general: sent against Mohammed ben Abdalla, **8**, 94

Abu Bekr (Aboo Bekr, Abou Bekr, or Abu-Bakr) (573–634 A. D.), Arabian caliph: publishes the Koran, **1**, 211; accepts the doctrine of Mohammed, 218; chosen as Mohammed's successor, 236; distribution of his wealth, 256; reign of, **1**, 266, **5**, 322

Abu Giafer (11th century), King of Saragossa: forms alliance with Yussef, **8**, 90; defeated by Alfonso I of Aragon, 91

Abu Mohammed el Baxir (early 12th century), Arab sheik: his campaign against Ali ben Yussef, **8**, 94

Abu Moslem (Abu Muslim) (8th

century), Arab general: places the Ablasids on the throne of Damascus, **1**, 339

Abu Obaidah (7th century), Arab general: commands army for conquest of Syria, **1**, 267; saves Damascenes from massacre, 274; at the battle of Yermuk, 281; at the siege of Jerusalem, 282; death of, 288

Abu Said (14th century), King of Granada: leads conspiracy in favor of Ismail (1358), **8**, 116; usurps throne of Granada, 116

Abu Said (early 15th century), King of Fez: accession of, **8**, 117

Abu Said (9th century), religious fanatic: power of, **1**, 361

Abu Sufyan (9th century), Arab prince, head of the republic of Mecca: opposes Mohammed, **1**, 221; warns Mecca of the power of Mohammed, 226; gives Mohammed the keys of Mecca, 231

Abu Tahir (9th century), religious fanatic: power of, **1**, 361

Abu Talib (ca. 600 A. D.), uncle of Mohammed, the Prophet: guardian of Mohammed, **1**, 206; preaches against Mohammed, 220

Abukir: see **Aboukir**

Abul Cassem (15th century), Moorish statesman, hagib of Granada: negotiates the surrender of Granada, **8**, 124

Abul Fazl (d. 1602), Mogul historiographer: sketch of, **5**, 114

Abul Hassan (13th century), Moorish general, wali of Carmona: at war with the Christians, **8**, 106, 114

Abul Melic Abdelwahid, King of Mauritania and Spain, 1223–1224; reign of, **8**, 102

Abyberg, Colonel, Swiss military officer: his campaign in the Revolution of 1830, **13**, 541

Abydos, in ancient geography, a town in Mysia, Asia Minor: battle of (411 B. C.), **2**, 364

Abyla, Syria: battle of (ca. 635 A. D.), **1**, 277

Abyssinia, a country of Africa: Semites' occupation of, **1**, 187; description of, **19**, 247

Acadia, a former French colony in America: named, **20**, 81; granted to De Monts, 82; ceded to England, **20**, 85, 107, **23**, 162; becomes Nova Scotia, **23**, 161; boundary dispute, 163, 167; in Treaty of Ryswick, 160; inhabitants expelled, 179; inhabitants rejected by New England colonies, 181; see also **Nova Scotia**

Acapulco, a sea-port in Mexico: founded, **20**, 51; captured by the Dutch, **22**, 162; importance of, 192; siege of (1813), 244

Acarnania, an ancient division of Greece: geogrpahy of, **2**, 10; campaigns of Demosthenes in, 300; conquered by Agesilaus, 402; joins Ætolian League, 516

Accessory Transit Company: opens route across Nicaragua, **24**, 626

Accounting Law, a law regulating railways in Switzerland (1895), **13**, 576

Aceval, Emilio, President of Paraguay, 1898–1902: administration, **21**, 260

Acha, José María (1805–1868), Bolivian revolutionist, President of Bolivia, 1861–1865: member of Council of State of Bolivia, **21**, 188; made president of Bolivia, 189; wounded and deposed, 190

Achbar ben Nafi al-Fahri: see **Okbah**

Achaean League (281–146 B. C.), a religious confederation in Achaia, consisting of twelve cities: revival of, **2**, 516; Philip V of Macedon allied with, 517; expiration of, 520; faults of, **3**, 138; joins Rome, 140; declares war against Sparta (146 B. C.), 166

Achaeans, a tribe of Southern Thessaly: found Sybaris, **3**, 26

Achæmenes, Cyrus, an Egyptian satrap, ca. 480 B. C.: made satrap, **1**, 32

Achaeus, Greek mythical character: founds Hellenic clan, **2**, 24

Achaeus (2nd century B. C.), a Greek slave: general in the slave revolt, **3**, 173

Achaia, in southern Thessaly: geography of, **2**, 17; revives Achaean League, 516; created French principality, 536; province of, formed, **3**,

166; surrenders to Mithradates, 217; inhabitants of, their Homeric importance, 2, 32; inhabitants conquered by Dorians, 48; claimed as leaders of Dorian invasion, 49; migration to Asia Minor, 53; colonies sent to Italy, 84; join Theban alliance, 445; and Sparta, 446

Achiki (3rd century A. D.), a Korean scholar: introduces Chinese learning into Japan, 7, 13

Achilles, Greek legendary warrior: home of, 2, 9; in Homeric poems, 29, 33

Achilles, The English: see **Talbot, John, Earl of Shrewsbury**

Achish (11th century B. C.), King of Gath: aids David, 1, 383

Achmet II (1642–1695), Sultan of Turkey, 1691–1695: recognizes Bocskai as voïévode of Transylvania, 17, 224

Aclea (Ockley), Surrey, England: battle of (851 A. D.), 11, 42

Acosta, Joaquin (1795–1852), Colombian soldier and historian: leads revolution in Colombia, 21, 90

Acragus: see **Agrigentum**

Acre, Asiatic Turkey: sieges of (1191), 11, 113, 17, 92; taken by Ibrahim Pasha (1831), 15, 289; (1832), 14, 433; (1840), 437

Act of Explanation, passed by Irish Parliament (1665), by which Irish settlers agreed to give up one-third of their possessions, 12, 129

Act of Renunciation, passed by English Parliament (1783) that Ireland was to be bound only by the laws made by the king and the Irish Parliament, 12, 189

Act of Repeal, passed by English Parliament (1782), interpreted to mean great concessions to Ireland, 12, 188

Act Rescissory, passed by English Parliament (1660), rescinding many concessions to Scotland, 12, 344

Act of Settlement, passed by Irish Parliament (1661), giving new settlers, as a body, a title to their holdings, 12, 129

Act of Union (1815), 16, 261

Act of 1660, passed by English Parliament, providing that no goods should be imported into the colonies or exported therefrom except in English or colonial built and owned vessels, 23, 202

Act of 1700, passed by English Parliament, against Catholics, 23, 148

Act of 1744, an act of the English Parliament, against Moravian preaching, 23, 148

Act of 1870, passed by Congress of United States to refund national debt in bonds bearing five, four and one-half and four per cent. interest, 24, 898

Actium, Acarnania, Greece: battle of (30 B. C.), 2, 522, 4, 26

Aculco, Mexico: battle of (1810), 22, 238

Adad-nihan (ca. 800 B. C.), King of Assyria: attacks Damascus (805 B. C.), 1, 392

Adad-nirari II, King of Assyria, 911–891 B. C.: reign of, 1, 79

Adad-nirari III, King of Assyria, 811–783 B. C.: reign of, 1, 81

Adair, Sir Robert (1763–1855), an English diplomat and writer: concludes Treaty of the Dardanelles (1809), 14, 405

Adalberon (d. 988), Bishop of Laon: crowns Hugh Capet, 9, 59

Adalbert, Archbishop of Bremen (d. 1072), a German prelate: his relations with Svend Estridsen, 16, 69; appointed, 18, 130; his relations with Henry IV of Germany, 132

Adalbert, Saint (955–997 A. D.), Bishop of Prague, a Bohemian prelate: his work in Hungary, 17, 46; career of, 63

Adalbert (1018–1056), Margrave of Babenberg: reign of, 17, 89

Adam of Bremen (d. 1076), German ecclesiastical historian: quoted, 16, 31, 58; his description of Scandinavia, 61

Adam of Sternberg: see **Sternberg, Adam of**

Adamites, The, a sect which originated in North Africa in the 2nd century A. D. and pretended to

have attained to primitive innocence of Adam; it reappeared in the 14th and 15th centuries in Europe: campaign against (1420), **18**, 208

Adams, Major (ca. 1750), British military officer: his campaign against Mir Kasim, **5**, 187

Adams, Charles Francis (1807–1886), American statesman and diplomatist: presides over convention at Buffalo, **24**, 558; protests against building of the "Alabama," 881; retires from ministry to England, 882; in Geneva commission, 885; joins liberal movement, 890; candidate for Presidential nomination (1872), 891

Adams, John, second President of the United States: born at Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735, O.S.; graduated from Harvard College, 1755; studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1758; delegate to the first Continental Congress, 1774; member of the committee for preparing a declaration of independence, 1776; was commissioner to France, 1778; with Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, negotiated the treaty with England, 1782; minister to the court of St. James, 1785–1788; Vice-President of the United States, 1789–1796; President, 1796–1800; died, July 4, 1826

Hears Otis's speech against general search warrants, **23**, 205; defends soldiers accused of Boston massacre, 217; delegate to first Continental Congress, 223; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; nominates Washington as commander in chief of army, 230; draws up Massachusetts constitution, 239; member of committee to draft a declaration of independence, 240; appointed member of peace commission, 286; sent as minister to England, 310; attempts to secure loans for the government, 313; minister abroad, 324; elected Vice President, 340, 357; elected President, 370; Federalist nominee for President, 381; epitomized, 475

Adams, John Quincy (called Old Man Eloquent) (1767–1848), President of the United States, 1825–1829: urges renewal of fishery privileges, **23**, 429; appointed on peace commission, 429; Secretary of State, 435; signs treaty for Florida purchase, 444; protests to Russia, 447; candidate for Presidency, 460; defends Jackson from court-martial, 462, 492; elected President, 463; difficulties of his administration, 466; sketch of, 467; negotiates commercial treaties, 471; political persecution of, during administration, 473; character of, 474, 475; refuses to attend Jackson's inauguration, 481; leader of the Democratic-Republican party, **24**, 519; champion of the abolitionists, 578; attempts to remove the "gag rule," 579

Adams, Samuel, orator and patriot: born at Boston, Mass., September 27, 1722; graduated from Harvard College, 1740; entered mercantile life but was unsuccessful and soon abandoned it; was chosen to represent Boston in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1765; was a member of the first Continental Congress, 1774; was excepted from the general pardon offered by England, 1775; signed the Declaration of Independence, 1776; member of Massachusetts ratifying convention, 1788; lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, 1789–1794; governor, 1794–1797; died at Boston, October 2, 1803

Uses his eloquence in favor of rebellion, **23**, 215; outwits the governor of Massachusetts, 222; delegate to first Continental Congress, 223; Gage attempts to arrest, 226; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; excepted from amnesty offered by Gage, 231; entertains idea of separation from England, 237; opposes Constitutional Convention, 324; not in favor of the Constitution, 336; defeated for Congress, 342, 343

Adams, William (d. 1620), English navigator: settles in Japan, **7**, 135
Adda, river in Italy: battle of the (1705), **9**, 222
Adda, Africa: sold to the English, **19**, 36
Addington, Henry, Viscount Sidmouth (1757–1844), English politician: becomes premier, **11**, 551; enters Pitt's ministry, 556; in All the Talents Ministry, 558
Addiscombe, England: military school maintained at, **5**, 202
Addison, Joseph (1672–1719), English essayist, poet, statesman: sketch of, **11**, 461
Addled Parliament, The (1614), **11**, 311
Adeimantus (5th century B. C.), Corinthian admiral, **2**, 199
Adelaide (11th century), Princess of Susa and Turin: marries Otho of Savoy, **4**, 272
Adelaide (19th century), queen of Victor Emmanuel II: death of, **4**, 370
Adelaide: see also **Adelheid**
Adelaide, South Australia: named, **20**, 190; settled, 193
Adelechus (8th century), son of Disiderius: at the battle of Sacra di San Michele, **4**, 74
Adelheid (Adelaide), Saint (931-999 A. D.), daughter of Rudolph II of Burgundy and wife (1) of Lothar of Burgundy and (2) of Otto the Great: sketch of, **13**, 344, **18**, 111, 116, 118
Adelwald, King of Lombards, 615-624: reign of **4**, 168
Aden, Arabia: sketch of, **5**, 18; siege of (ca. 1515), **8**, 329; captured by Turks (ca. 1546), **14**, 164; history of, **20**, 252
Adgar (12th century), Archbishop of Lund: installed, **16**, 75
Adherbal (d. 112 B. C.), King of Numidia: reign of, **3**, 188
Adige, river of Italy: battles of the (1706), **4**, 329; (1809), **10**, 479
Adil Shahi Dynasty, Persian dynasty, 1489: founded, **5**, 106
Adlercreutz (Adlerkreuz), Count Karl Johan (1757–1815), Swedish general: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 216, **16**, 251; forces the abdication of Gustavus, 252
Adlerspaare, Count George (1760–1835), Swedish author, statesman and general: forces the abdication of Gustavus, **16**, 251
Admiral, L' (18th century), French patriot: attempts to kill Collot-d'Herbois, **10**, 300
Adolf (13th century), Count-Duke of Holstein: compelled to relinquish his duchy, **16**, 85
Adolf I (Adolph or Adolphus) (16th century), Duke of Holstein-Gottorp; founds the Gottorp line, **16**, 267; refuses the Danish crown, 132; death of, 135
Adolf VII (15th century), Duke of Slesvig-Holstein: his struggles to secure Slesvig, **16**, 127, 266
Adolf of Nassau (1252–1298), Holy Roman Emperor, 1292–1298: accession of, **13**, 363; reign of, **18**, 183
Adolph: see **Ataulf** and **Ataulphus**
Adolph Frederick (1710–1771), King of Sweden, 1751-1771: chosen king, **15**, 152; reign of, **16**, 228; death of, 229
Adolphus: see also **Adolf**
Adolphus (15th century), Duke of Guelders: usurps duchy, **13**, 45
Adolphus of Nassau (d. 1568), brother of William the Silent: his campaigns in the revolution, **13**, 109
Adonijah (11th century B. C.), son of David: claims throne of Israel, **1**, 386; death of, 387
Adorno (15th century), Genoese commander: aids Mustapha, **14**, 58
Adorno, Antoniotto, Doge of Genoa (14th century): places Genoa under the protection of France, **4**, 244
Adowa, Abyssinia: battle of (1896), **4**, 404, **20**, 300
Adrian I (d. 795 A. D.), Pope, 772-795: asks aid of Charlemagne, **9**, 411, **18**, 79
Adrian II, Pope, 867-872: honors Saints Cyril and Methodius, **17**, 32
Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear)

(1100–1159), Pope, 1154–1159 (the English Pope): quarrels with Frederick Barbarossa, **4**, 192; presents Ireland to Henry II of England, **11**, 107, **12**, 48; in Scandinavia, **16**, 79, 101; policy, **18**, 148, 150; death, 151

Adrian VI (1459–1523), Pope, 1522–1523: acts as agent for Charles V in Spain, **8**, 339; made regent of Castile, 346; invested with pontifical crown, **8**, 350, **9**, 138, **11**, 243; orders a court of inquisition in Sweden, **16**, 155; pontificate of, **18**, 245

Adrian, Patriarch of Moscow (18th century): death of, **15**, 73

Adrian (76–138 A. D.), Roman Emperor 117–138 A. D.: condition of Spain under, **8**, 26; taken by the Russians (1878), **15**, 336

Adrianople, Turkey: battles of (323 A. D.), **4**, 119; (378 A. D.), **2**, 529, **4**, 133, **18**, 34; captured by Murad (1361), **14**, 29; treaties of (1713), **15**, 61; (1829), **2**, 545, **14**, 431, **15**, 287, **17**, 326

Adriatic, The Queen of the: see **Venice**

Adulterine Castles, castles without license of King: destruction of, **11**, 96

Ædni, a Celtic tribe: at war with the Arverni, **18**, 10

Aega (7th century), Merovingian statesman: made mayor of the palace, **9**, 33

Ægidius, Roman commander, 457–461; made master of the militia in Gaul, **9**, 17

Ægina, island of Greece: geography of, **2**, 16

Æginetans: at war with Athens, **2**, 154; second war with Athens, 173; at battle of Salamis, 202; third war with Athens, 240; conquered, 245; expelled from their island, 281; restored by Lysander, 380

Ægospotami, Thrace: battle of (405 B. C.), **2**, 375

Æguse: battle of (241 B. C.), **3**, 105

Aelfric (11th century), Archbishop of York: mission of, **16**, 32

Ælgifa (11th century): her influence in Norway, **16**, 57

Ælia Capitolina, Roman colony: founded on the site of Jerusalem, **4**, 92

Aella (d. 867), King of Northumbria: his relations with the Danes, **16**, 20

Aemilanus, Saint: see **Milan, Saint**

Æmilianus (d. 253), Roman emperor: reign of, **4**, 109

Aemilius, Lucius (3rd century B. C.), Roman consul: commands campaign against Tarentum, **3**, 75

Æneas Sylvius: see **Pius II (Æneas Sylvius)**, Pope

Aeolian Colonization: in earliest authentic history, **2**, 31

Aeolus: mythical founder of Hellenic clan, **2**, 24

Aequi, tribe of Latium: wars with Rome, **3**, 22

Aerschot, Duke of (ca. 1850): member of Belgian provisional government, **13**, 297

Aeschines (389–314 B. C.), Athenian orator: ambassador to Philip, **2**, 467; impeached, 470; stirs up Locrian war, 475

Aethaling-Aelfred (11th century), Anglo-Saxon prince: murder of, **16**, 32

Æthefrith, King of Northumbrians, 593–617: his struggle with the Kymry, **11**, 31

Æthelbald, King of the Mercians, 716–757; conquers Wessex, **11**, 39; reign of, 42

Æthelberht, King of England, 860–866; son of Æthelwulf; reign, **11**, 27, 42

Æthelings, chiefs of royal blood: power of, **11**, 39

Æthelred, of Mercia, 9th century: appointed ealdorman, **11**, 44

Æthelred I, King of Wessex, 866–871: his struggles with the Danes, **11**, 42

Æthelred (II), the Unready, King of England, 968–1016: reign of, **11**, 56; death of, 59

Æthelric, King of Bernicia, 588–593:

combines Deira and Bernicia, forming North-humberland, **11**, 30
Æthelstan (895–940), King of West Saxons and Mercia, 925–940: reign of, **11**, 46; his relations with Norway, **16**, 52
Æthelwold, Bishop of Winchester (10th cent.): his career, **11**, 50
Æthelwulf (d. 858), King of England: his struggles with the Northmen, **11**, 42
Aëtius, Roman general (5th century): supports the government of Placida, **4**, 147; death, 148; career of, **9**, 16; Britons appeal to, **11**, 17; his campaign against Attila, **18**, 41
Aetolia, Greece: geography of, **2**, 10; Demosthenes' campaign in, 300; under Macedonian supremacy, 513; revives Aetolian League, 516
Aetolian League: revival of, **2**, 516; end of, 518; faults of, **3**, 138; joins Rome in third Macedonian War, 149
Aetolians: in the great migrations, **2**, 48; migration to Asia Minor, 52
Afensberg, Germany: battle of (1809), **17**, 298
Affre, Denis Auguste (1793–1848), Archbishop of Paris: death of, **9**, 437
Afghan Frontier Commission: appointed (1884), **5**, 265
Afghan War, a war between the British and the Afghans (1878–1879): causes, **5**, 256; peace signed at Gaudamak (1879) 257; results, 257
Afranius, Roman general (d. 46 B. C.): campaigns in Spain, **8**, 22; defeated by Cæsar, **3**, 340; flies to Macedonia, 343; at the Corcyra council of war, 350; arrival in Africa, 359; death, 359
Africa: Phœnicians circumnavigate, **1**, 31; Phœnicians settle along the coast, 121; Saracens conquer, **1**, 300, **14**, 4; Greek colonization in, **2**, 86; province of, formed, **3**, 165; ceded to Genseric, **4**, 147
Africa, History of: North Africa — from the ancients to the Arabs, **19**, 3; the Portuguese in Africa, 15; the beginning of rivalry, 27; stagnation and slavery, 35; the position in 1815, 42; sixty years of preparation, 47; preliminaries to partition, 58; England, France, and Portugal in Africa, 71; Germany enters the field, 86; Germany in the Cameroons and the Gulf of Guinea, 105; the Berlin Conference and the Congo Free State, 114; German East Africa, 127; the struggle for the Niger, 147; German progress in West Africa, 172; British East Africa, 182; the Italian sphere and the islands, 207; British Central and South Africa, 214; Africa since 1895, 245; the economic value of Africa, 286
African Company of Merchants: chartered (1750), **19**, 37
African Company, Royal: see **Royal African Company**
African Exploration Fund of the Royal Geographical Society: established (1877), **19**, 62
African Lakes Company: formed (1878), **19**, 235
African Lakes Corporation: formed (1878), **19**, 235
African Trans-Continental Company: formed (1893), **19**, 229
Africanus of New Rome, The: see **Belisarius**
Afrikander Bund, a South African association: rise of, **20**, 232
Aftonbladet, a Swedish political newspaper: founded, **16**, 259
Aga Mohammed, Shah of Persia, 1794–1797: destroys Tiflis (1793), **15**, 213
Agacucho, South America: battle of (1824), **8**, 519
Agamemnon, legendary king of Mycenæ: in Homeric poems, **2**, 29, 33
Agapetus II, Pope, 946–955 A. D.: intervenes in struggle between Louis IV and his rebellious nobles, 9, 56
Agathocles (361–289 B. C.), tyrant of Syracuse, 317–289 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 515

Agatoès, The, a South American tribe: destroy themselves, **21**, 50
Agesandridas (5th century), Spartan admiral, **2**, 361, 363
gesilaus (d. 360 B. C.), King of Sparta, 399–361 B. C.: accession of, **2**, 392; at Aulis, 393; his successes in Asia, 394; returns to Europe, 399; at battle of Coronea, 401; campaigns of, near Corinth, 402; supports Phoebidas, 422; invades Bœotia, 429; defends Sparta, 441; his last campaigns against Epaminondas, 448; expedition to Egypt and death, 452
Agesipolis, King of Sparta, 395–379 B. C.: accession of, **2**, 398; death of, 423
Agha Mohammed, Shah of Persia: 1794–1797: revolt of, **5**, 355; reign of, 356
Aghrim, Ireland: battle of (1692), **9**, 218
Agila (d. 554 A. D.), King of the Goths: reign of, **8**, 40
Agilulph, Duke of Turin and King of Lombardy, 590–615 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 166
Agincourt, France: battle of (1415), **9**, 111, **11**, 198
Aginnum (Agen), France: battle of (107 B. C.), **13**, 329
Agis II, King of Sparta, 426–399 B. C.: invades Argolis, **2**, 324; wins battle of Mantinea, 326; besieges Athens, 377; death of, 391
Agis III, King of Sparta, 338–330 B. C.: defeated by Philip, **2**, 479; in arms against Alexander, 491; slain in battle, 507
Agis IV, King of Sparta, 244–240 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 517
Agnadel (Agnadello), Italy: battle of (1508), **4**, 292, **9**, 134
Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Henry III: regent for her son, **18**, 131
Agnes of Brandenburg, Queen of Denmark, 13th century: regency of, **16**, 110
Agolas: explores the Parana, **21**, 25
Agora, The, section of Athens, Greece: in Homeric times, **2**, 64
Agosta, sea-port of Sicily: battle of (1675), **9**, 212
Agra, British India: captured by Lake (1802), **5**, 201
Agram, Austria-Hungary: popular uprising in (1848), **17**, 361
Agramont, Nicolas, English pirate of the 17th century: captures Vera Cruz, **22**, 178
Agreda, Colonel (19th century): leads revolution in Bolivia, **21**, 187
Agricola (37–93 A. D.), Roman soldier and statesman: his campaigns in Britain, **4**, 83; becomes governor of Britain, **11**, 10; leads invasion of Romans into Scotland, **12**, 249
Agriculture:
AFRICA, CENTRAL: products of Nigeria, **19**, 156; general conditions, 304; in Congo under the Arabs, 310
AFRICA, EAST: German plantations, **19**, 139; coffee plantations, 144
AFRICA, SOUTH: culture of coffee, **19**, 236, 242; general treatment of, 242, 308; products of Cape Colony, **20**, 62; cultivation of sugar in Natal, 225
AFRICA, NORTH: under the Carthaginian settlements, **19**, 5; the cotton crop in Egypt, 269; general treatment of, 308
AFRICA, WEST: products of, **19**, 179
AUSTRALIA: in Sydney under convicts, **20**, 182
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: vines, **17**, 59
BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA: status of, **1**, 113
CHINA: crops are raised on the oases of the desert of Gobi, **6**, 218; description of the "Garden of China," 242
CYPRESS, ISLAND OF: products of, **20**, 254
EAST INDIES: cultivation of the clove in the Island of Ambryna, **20**, 57; cultivation of the nutmeg in the Banda Islands, 57; cultivation of sugar in Ceylon, Mauritius, and Java, 237; culture of coffee in Java,

288; the culture system, 289; the culture system in Java, 292; abolition of the culture system in Java, 294
ENGLAND: decline of villein service, **11**, 116; increase in the growing of corn, 298; improvements in farming methods, 532; agricultural distress, 569
FRANCE: influence of Greeks, **9**, 4; under old régime, **10**, 9; modern conditions, **9**, 489
GERMANY: among the early tribes, **18**, 7; introduction of the vine, 29; after Thirty Years' War, 295; under Frederick the Great, 333
GREECE: in Thessaly, **2**, 9; in the Bœotian plain, 12; in the Peloponnesus, 17; modern conditions, **2**, 547, 551
ICELAND: hay raised by the early settlers, **16**, 299
INDIA: general description of, **5**, 12; in Lower Bengal, 16; modern conditions, 386
IRELAND: at the beginning of the 17th century, **12**, 100; failure of the potato crop, **11**, 605, 607, **12**, 226, **20**, 345
ISRAELITES: learn the arts of husbandry, **1**, 397
JAPAN: general conditions, **7**, xiv; encouraged by the Emperor Yoshimune, 144; present conditions, 242
MALTA, ISLAND OF: products of, **20**, 254
MEXICO: under Cortéz, **22**, 72; failure of crops (1749), 197; neglect of, 413; in Yucatan, 419, 425; the cultivation of tobacco, 420
NEW ZEALAND: cultivation of flax, **20**, 211
NORTH AMERICA: by the Indians, **23**, 11; English colonies, **20**, 85; products of Virginia, **20**, 24, **23**, 61; colony of Georgia, **23**, 82; New England colonies, 101, 133; Middle colonies, 136; southern colonies, **23**, 136
PERSIA: conditions under Khusru, **5**, 320
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: culture system, **20**, **313**; products of, 320; encouragement of, 380
ROME: condition during revolution period, **3**, 246
RUSSIA: Greek colonists make the lower valleys of the Dnieper and the Bug the great wheat field of the world, **2**, 81
SCANDINAVIA: account by Phytheas, **16**, 5
SCOTLAND: work of the Highland Society, **12**, 374
SOUTH AMERICA: conditions under Spanish rule, **21**, 46; in Argentina, 258; in Bolivia, 186, 243; in Brazil, **20**, 69, **21**, 165, 179, 180, 249; in Chili, **21**, 43, 230; in Colombia, 301; in Ecuador, 107, 117; in the Guianas under the Dutch, **20**, 88; in Paraguay, **21**, 49, 151; in Peru, 213, 243; in Uruguay, 140; present conditions, 269
SPAIN: under the Romans, **8**, 5, 30
SWEDEN: in Johan III's reign, **16**, 166
SWITZERLAND: in the 18th century, **13**, 493; at the beginning of the 19th century, 522
UNITED STATES (see also NORTH AMERICA), condition of, after the War of 1812, **23**, 438; cotton-growing in the South, 450, 726; comparison between the North and the South, 561
WEST INDIES: under the Spaniards, **20**, 66; products of, 242; in Barbados under the English, 67; in Cuba, **22**, 487; products of Jamaica, **20**, 71; decrease of sugar crop in Jamaica, 241; products of Porto Rico, 325; in Santo Domingo under the French, 72; products of Trinidad, 247; decline and rise of the sugar crop in the French West Indies, 270
Agrigentum, Sicily: founded, **2**, 84, **3**, 28; tyrants of, **2**, 216; resists Giles of Syracuse, 217; taken by Hiero, 219; by Carthagenians, 410; surrendered to Rome, **3**, 125; seized by the slaves, 173
Agrippa I, Herod, King of Judea,

(11 B. C.–44 A. D.): made king of the Jews, **1**, 410; reign of, **4**, 59
Agrippa II, King of Judaea, 27–93 A. D.: attempts to restore order in Jerusalem, **1**, 410
Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius (63–12 B. C.), Roman commander, leading statesman of reign of Augustus: puts down the insurrection of Fulvia, **4**, 19; defeats Sextus Pompeius, 21; loyal to Augustus, 38; marries daughter of Augustus, 40; death, 42
Agrippa Postumus (12 B. C.–14 A. D.): disgraced and secluded, **4**, 44; death, 47
Agrippina, wife of Claudius Germanicus (13 B. C.–33 A. D.): granddaughter of Augustus, **4**, 40; conspiracies against, 50; banished, 51; death, 53
Agrippina Julia, wife of Claudius I, (15–60 A. D.): marries Claudius, **4**, 60; intrigues of, 60; murders Claudius, 61; plots against Nero, 62; death, 64
Agron, King of the Illyrians, 2nd century B. C.: pays tribute to Rome, **17**, 11
Agua Santa, Peru, South America: battle of (1842), **21**, 197
Aguado, Juan, a Spaniard who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage: appointed to investigate Columbus's colony in Hayti, **21**, 11
Aguayo, Marques San Miguel de, Spaniard of the eighteenth century: appointed governor of Florida and Texas, **22**, 189
Agueda, Casto: leads insurrection, **21**, 190
Aguero y Velasco, Francisco: death of, (1826), **22**, 451
Aguesseau, Henri François d' (1668–1751), a French jurist: opposes Law's schemes, **9**, 230; given the direction of Law's bank, 233
Aguila, Don Juan del, Spanish commander (ca. 1600): brings aid to the Irish, **12**, 101
Aguilar, Marcos de, Spanish sailor (ca. 1500): joins Cortéz, **22**, 13
Aguinaldo, Emilio (1870——), Philippine insurgent leader: leads uprising (1896) **20**, 314; leads Filipinos (1898), **20**, 315, **24**, 1037; captured, **20**, 317, **24**, 1043
Aguirre, Anastasio, President of Uruguay, 1865: administration of, **21**, 142
Aguirre, Lopez de, (1508–1561) a Spanish adventurer: explorations of, **21**, 29
Augustin I, Emperor of Mexico: see Iturbide
Ahab, King of Israel, 918–896 B. C.: concludes peace with Judah, **1**, 390
Ahala, Roman dictator (4th century): defeats Celtic horde, **3**, 64
Ahaz, King of Judah, 735–715 B. C.: seeks aid of Assyria, **1**, 393; reign of, 396
Ahaziah, King of Judah, 844–843 B. C.: death of, **1**, 392
Ahenobarbus, Cnaeus Domitius (1st century B. C.), Roman statesman and commander: nominee of Antonius, **4**, 24
Ahenobarbus, Cnaeus Domitius (1st century A. D.), a member of a plebeian family of Rome to which the Emperor Nero belonged: marriage of, **4**, 50
Ahluta, Empress of China, 1872–1875: marriage of, **6**, 230; death of, 237; funeral of, 241
Ahmad Khan, Persian ruler, 1282–1284: reign of, **5**, 335
Ahmad Khan, Afghan chieftain (ca. 1750): separates Afghanistan from Persia, **5**, 354
Ahmad Shah Durani (1724–1773), Afghan leader, King of Afghanistan, 1747–1773: invades India, **5**, 127; sketch of, 216
Ahmadnagar, Bombey, British India: labor troubles of, **5**, 78; captured by Wellesley (1803), 201
Ahmadu, native African chief (ca. 1850): sketch of, **19**, 148; concludes treaty with the French, 149
Ahmed I (1589–1617), Sultan of Turkey, 1603–1617: reign of, **14**, 209; death of, 212
Ahmed II (1642–1695), Sultan of

Turkey, 1691–1695: reign of, **14**, 260; death of, 261
Ahmed III (1673–1736), Sultan of Turkey, 1703–1730: reign of, **14**, 273; declares war with Russia, **15**, 58; Poniatowski influences, **16**, 221; driven from his throne, **14**, 293, **15**, 116
Ahmed (ca. 1500), son of Bayzid II: intrigues for the succession, **14**, 115; resists sovereignty of the Sultan, 120
Ahmed Arabi, military adventurer in Egypt (ca. 1880): rebellion of, **19**, 267
Ahmed Feozy, Turkish Pasha (ca. 1840): treachery of, **14**, 436
Ahmed-ibu-Tulun, Egyptian viceroy (ca. 870 A. D.): makes himself sultan of Egypt, **1**, 35
Ahmed Kedük, Turkish captain (ca. 1475): subjugates the Crimea, **14**, 84; his campaign in Italy, 86, 113
Ahmed Kiuprili: see **Kiuprili Ahmed**
Ahmed Pasha (ca. 1525), governor of Egypt: revolt of, **14**, 150
Ai, Judean city: conquered by Hebrews **1**, 377
Ai, King of Egypt (ca. 1380 B. C.): reign of, **1**, 25
Aidan, Saint (d. 651 A. D.), English bishop: his efforts to convert the men of Northumberland, **11**, 35, **12**, 36; labors among the Britains, **12**, 253
Aidian, (ca. 1400), Seljukian prince: reinstated by Timur, **14**, 52
Aiguillon, Armand Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu, Duke of, (1720–1782), French politician, minister of foreign affairs under Louis XV, 1771–1774: his government of Brittany, **9**, 248; reforms of, 249
Aigun, Manchuria, Chinese Empire: occupied by Russia, **7**, 285
Ailly, Pierre d', (1350–1420), French cardinal and theologian: believes Indian ocean to be an inland sea, **23**, 23
Airds Moss, Ayrshire, Scotland: battle of (1669), **12**, 348
Aisne, river in Northern France: battle of the (57 B. C.), **9**, 8
Aistulf, King of the Longobards, 749–756 A. D.: at war with the Pope, **18**, 76
Ait, coast of the Red Sea: purchased by a Frenchman, **19**, 56
Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston (1832–1896), English soldier in Indian campaigns: sketch of, **5**, 263; head of civil service inquiry commission, 267
Aix: see **Aquai Sextiae**
Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia: made capital of Frankish empire, **9**, 44; Charlemagne removes court to, **18**, 86; taken by Lothar of France, 116; taken by the French, 356
Aix-la-Chapelle, Congress of, (1818) a congress of the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, ministers from Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, dictated suppression of liberal ideas in politics and religion: Russia's part in, **15**, 266
Aix-la-Chapelle, Treaties of: concluded (1668) between the League (of Holland, Sweden and England) and France, **8**, 381, **9**, 209, **11**, 393, **13**, 478, **18**, 300; concluded (1748) as a general peace between the powers of Europe—England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, etc., and ending the war of the Austrian succession, **4**, 336, **5**, 179, **8**, 412, **9**, 240, **11**, 488, **13**, 256, **15**, 141, **17**, 242, **18**, 332, **20**, 85, 107, **23**, 166, 167
Aiznadin, Arabia: battle of (7th century A. D.), **1**, 270
Ajit Singh, Prince of Rajputana (1715): asserts his independence of Mogul empire, **5**, 126
Akamatsu Mitsusuke, ruler in Japan, ca. 1440: rebellion of, **7**, 95
Akbah: see **Okbah**
Akbar the Great (1542–1605), Mogul Emperor in India, 1556–1605: birth of, **5**, 110; reign of, 110; contemporary of Suleiman, **14**, 145
Akbar, son of Aurangzeb (ca. 1680): rebellion of, **5**, 122
Aké, Yucatan, Mexico: battle of (1527), **22**, 424
Akechi Mitsuhide (ca. 1580): re-

warded with lands of Buddhist priests, **7**, 111; kills Oda Nobunaza, 112

Akerman, Treaty of (1826), concluded between Russia and Turkey: account of, 14, 422; as cause for Russo-Turkish war (1828–1829), 426; confirmed by Treaty of Adrianople (1830), **14**, 432, **15**, 274

Akhalzikh, Caucasus, Russia: siege of (1828), **15**, 281

Akhoris (Hakar), King of Egypt, 4th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 33

Akiamos, King of Lydia (prehistoric): reign of, **1**, 144

Akira, Prince (19th century): made gijo, **7**, 167

Akita, fortress in Japan: built, **7**, 27

Akkadia, one of four cities of Nimrod's empire: philological connection with China, **6**, 4

Akulcho, a Turkish fortress: taken by Grabe, **15**, 298

Akwei, Chinese general (18th century): ordered to avenge defeat inflicted by Burmese, **6**, 93; his campaign against the Miaotzu, 95

Ala, Samuel, King of Hungary, 1038: reign of, **17**, 50

Ala-ad-din Mohammed (13th century), Persian ruler: provokes quarrel with the Mongols, **5**, 334

Alabama (means "here we rest"), one of Southern States: admitted, **23**, 442, 452; Georgia cedes to the United States her claims to lands in, 469; unrepresented in Second Democratic national convention, 509; separated from Georgia, **24**, 567; delegates withdraw from Democratic convention, 679; secedes, 689; Confederates seize Fort Morgan, 691; surrender of Confederate forces in, 814; end of carpet bag rule, 873; negro franchise, 873; yellow fever epidemic, 923

Alabama Affair, The (1861), **11**, 622; (1872), **13**, 563

Alabama Claims: controversy, **24** 881; settlement of, 883

Alabama Indians: location, **23**, 8

Alaeddin, son of Othman I (14th century): becomes vizier of Orkhan, **14**, 19

Alaeddin, Sultan of Iconium (ca. 1300): aided by Erto-ghrul, **14**, 9

Alais, Peace of (1629), a treaty between Louis XIV and the Protestants of France, **9**, 187

Alalia, Corsica: Phocæans colonize (541 B. C.), **2**, 125

Alamance, North Carolina: battle of (1771), **23**, 217

Alamo, The, Spanish mission, Mexico: siege of (1836), **24**, 533

Aland Islands, Finland: conquest of the (1714), **15**, 64

Alarcon, Spanish fortress: battle of (1195), **8**, 99, 147, 204, 237

Alarcon, Francisco (ca. 1540), a Spanish explorer: explorations of, **22**, 112; founds Bejar, 189

Alaric I, King of the Visigoths: born about 350 A. D.; invaded Thrace, Macedonia, and other provinces, 395 A. D.; took Athens and entered the Peloponnesus, 396 A. D.; from which he was driven by Stilicho in 397 A. D.; invaded northern Italy, 402 A. D.; but was defeated at Polentia and Verona; invaded Italy a second time, 408 A. D.; and invested Rome but was induced to retire; returned in 410 A. D., captured and pillaged Rome; died at Cosenza, 410 A. D.

Invades Greece, **2**, 530; intrusted with the protection of the person of Gratian, **4**, 134; invades Greece, 137; invades Italy, **138**; besieges Rome, 140; career of, **18**, 35

Alaric II (d. 507 A. D.), King of the Visigoths, 484–507 A. D.: defeat and death of, **9**, 20, **18**, 47

Alaric (son of Euric), King of the Goths, 483–506 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 38

Alasco, John (1499–1560), a Polish theologian: teachings of, **11**, 268

Alaska, North America: history of, 305; ceded by Russia, **24**, 878; seal fisheries of, 979

Alaskan Boundary Dispute, 20, 307, **24**, 1068

Alatorre (19th century), a Mexican general: at the battle of Tecoac, **22**, 406
Ala-ud-din, King of Delhi, ca. 1300: career of, **5**, 99
Alba, Italy: center of the Latin League, **3**, 9; conquered and destroyed, 20; battle of, 59
Albagui, Austrian general (16th century): attempts to reconcile the Moriscos with Philip II of Spain, **8**, 371
Alban (d. 303 A. D.), an English martyr: death, **11**, 14
Albanian League, (ca. 1880), **14**, 492
Albany, New York: founded, **20**, 64; settled by Dutch, **23**, 102; named, 104; Lincoln makes speech at, **24**, 706; meeting of the Democracy, 816; popular respect to Lincoln's remains, 827; Roosevelt resists political corruption in, 1082
Albany, Western Australia: founded, **20**, 187
Albany, John Stuart, Duke of (1481–1536): regent of Scotland, **12**, 301
Albany, Robert, Duke of (1340–1420) regent of Scotland, 1389; rules Scotland, **12**, 287; death of, 291
Albany Regency, a clique of New York politicians (1820–1854): in politics, **23**, 511
Albazin, China: destruction of fort at, **6**, 67
Albemarle, North Carolina: founded, (1653), **23**, 73
Albemarle, Duke of (Earl of Clarendon) (17th century): made Carolina proprietor, **23**, 73
Albermarle, George Keppel, Earl of (1799–1891), an English general and writer: his expedition against Havana, **20**, 118
Alberoni, Guilio (1664–1752), an Italian statesman and cardinal: sketch of, **4**, 338; negotiates marriage of Philip V of Spain, **8**, 404; intrigues of, 8, 405, **15**, 66; Göetz makes an alliance with, **16**, 223
Albert I (1250–1308), Holy Roman Emperor, 1298–1308: reign, **17**, 101; death of, **13**, 364
Albert II (1397–1439), Holy Roman Emperor, (I King of Hungary, **V** Duke of Austria): his reign as duke of Austria, **17**, 105; conspiracy of, **18**, 198; his reign as king of Bohemia, **17**, 142; his reign as king of Hungary, 157
Albert I (1250–1308), King of Germany, 1298–1308: receives Styria, **18**, 181; accession of, 183
Albert II (1298–1358), King of Germany: his campaigns against the Hussites, **18**, 208, 210; reign of, **17**, 101, **18**, 212
Albert I, King of Hungary: see **Albert II**, Holy Roman Emperor
Albert of Mecklenburg (d. 1412), King of Sweden, 1363–1395: chosen king, **16**, 108; joins alliance against Denmark, 116; claims the Danish throne, 119; defeated by Margaret, 121
Albert (III) with the Plaited Hair (1365–1395), Duke of Austria: reign of, **17**, 105
Albert IV (1377–1404), Duke of Austria, 1395–1404: reign of, **17**, 105
Albert V, Duke of Austria: see **Albert II**, Holy Roman Emperor
Albert VI (15th century), Duke of Austria: his quarrels with Frederick III of Germany, **18**, 215
Albert (1559–1621), Archduke of Austria: made regent of Portugal, **8**, 453; appointed governor-general of the Netherlands, **13**, 162; Philip II of Spain cedes the Low Countries to, **8**, 363, **13**, 164; marries Isabella of Spain, **13**, 165
Albert (18th century), Archduke of Austria: his campaign in the Franco-Austrian War, **9**, 279
Albert (1817–1895), Archduke of Austria: at battle of Custozza (1866), **17**, 392
Albert the Younger (late 14th century), Duke of Mecklenburg: his claim on the Danish throne, **16**, 118, 119
Albert of Orlamunde (early 13th century), Duke of North Albingia: sketch of, **16**, 85; his efforts to rescue Valdemar Sejr, 88
Albert VI (1424–1463), Duke of

Styria: disputes the possession of Austrian domains, **17**, 108
Albert (1738–1822), Prince of Saxe-Teschen: recalled from Belgium, **13**, 260
Albert, Count of Austria, 1018–1056: assisted by Conrad II in his war with Stephen of Hungary, **18**, 126
Albert the Bear (ca. 1106–1170), Count of Brandenburg: career of, **18**, 143, 149, 152
Albert, surnamed **Alcibiades** (1522–1555), Margrave of Brandenburg: defeat of, **18**, 258
Albert (1490–1568), Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach: sketch of, **15**, 426
Albert the Degenerate (d. 1314), Landgrave of Thuringia and Count of Meissen: sells Thuringia and Meissen, **18**, 183
Albert (1490–1545), Archbishop of Mayence: controls the sale of indulgences in Germany, **18**, 236
Albert of Saxe Meissen (late 15th century), an Austrian general: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 50; appointed stadtholder of Friesland, 51
Albert of Saxony (18th century): marries Maria Christina of Austria, **17**, 245
Albert Achilles (1414–1486), Elector of Brandenburg: wars of, **18**, 214
Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, better known as **Prince Albert**, Prince Consort of England: born at Rosenau, near Colburg, August 26, 1819; married Victoria, Queen of England, February 10, 1840, and soon after became field marshal in the British army; received the title of Prince Consort in 1857; died in London, December 14, 1861
Marries Queen Victoria, **11**, 598; death of, 622
Albert Nyanza, a lake in Central Africa: discovered (1864), **19**, 54
Albert Victor (1864–1892), Prince of Wales: visits India, **5**, 273
Alberta, Province of, Canada: created and admitted to the Canadian union (1882), **20**, 170
Albertus Magnus, (1205–1280), Bishop of Ratisbon: account of, **18**, 178
Albigenses, War of the, a war between Church of Rome and anti-sacerdotal sects in France (12th and 13th centuries): cause, **9**, 77; battle of Muret (1213), 78; treaty of Paris (1229), 79; results, 79
Albinus, procurator of Judæa, 62–64 A. D.: government of, **1**, 410
Albinus, Clodius (d. 197 A. D.), Roman general: proclaimed emperor by his troops (193 A. D.), **4**, 100; death, 101
Albinus, Spurius (4th century B. C.), a Roman consul: campaign against Jugurtha, **3**, 189
Albizi, Rinaldo degl' (15th century), leader of the government of Florence, **4**, 268
Al Bochari (6th century A. D.): consecrates the Sunna, **1**, 212
Alboin (d. 573), King of Lombards, 530–573: conquers northern Italy, **4**, 163; defeats the Gepidæ, **17**, 17; establishes his kingdom, **18**, 51
Albret, Alain d' (15th century), Lord of Béarn: joins nobles against Anne of Beaujeu, **9**, 129
Albret, Constable d' (ca. 1415): at battle of Agincourt, **9**, 111
Albuquerque, Brazil: taken by the Paraguayans (1864), **21**, 157
Albuquerque, Don (14th century), a Spanish minister: career of, **8**, 162
Albuquerque, Alfonso de (1452–1515), a Portugese navigator: his voyage to India, **5**, 148, **8**, 327; made viceroy of India, **5**, 149, **8**, 329; his administration in India, **20**, 41; estimate of, 46; founds the Portuguese empire in the East, **23**, 25
Albuquerque, Francisco de (ca. 1500), a Portuguese navigator: voyage to India, **8**, 327
Albuquerque, Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, Duke of (17th century): made viceroy of New Spain, **16**, 170; his administration as viceroy of New Spain, 186

Alcaçar Seguer (Alcazar-Seguer), Spain: siege of (1457), **8,** 315; battle of (1578), 445

Alcaçar do Sal, Portugal: sieges of (1158), **8,** 275; (1217), 278

Alcaeus, (7th century B. C.): Lisbian poet, **2,** 115

Alcala de Henares, University of: founded, **8,** 342

Alcassim ben Hamad (11th century), a Mohammedan ruler: at war with Solyman, **8,** 80; seizes throne of Cordova, 81

Alcibiades, an Athenian politician and general: born at Athens about 450 B. C.; educated in the house of Pericles; was a pupil and companion of Socrates; began his political career in 421 B. C.; commanded expedition against Syracuse, 415 B. C.; was accused of sacrilege and condemned to death but escaped to Sparta, 415 B. C., where he aided in operations against Athens; became an object of suspicion in Sparta and fled from there to the Persian camp, 412 B. C.; commanded the Athenian fleet at the battles of Abydos (411 B. C.) and of Cyzicus (410 B. C.); returned in triumph to Athens, 407 B. C.; was again exiled 406 B. C.; sought refuge in Phrygia where he was assassinated 404 B. C.

Character of, **2,** 322; tricks the Spartan ambassadors, 323; advocates the Sicilian expedition, 329; accused of sacrilege, 331; flies to Sparta, 335; goes to Asia, 352; joins Tissaphernes, 354; conspires with Athenian oligarchs, 355; recalled from exile, 359; his naval victories, 364–366; enters Athens in triumph, 367; banished, 370; murdered, 384

Alcock, Sir Rutherford, (1809–1897), English diplomatist: consul to China, **6,** 145

Alcohol: trade in, made a state monopoly in Switzerland, **13,** 578; agitation against the sale of, in Africa, **19,** 254; tax on, abolished in the United States, **24,** 1097

Alcolea Bridge, Cordova, Spain: battle of (1868), **8,** 508

Alcoraz, Spain: battle of (1096), **8,** 232

Alcorto, José Figueros: succeeds to the presidency of Argentina (1906), **21,** 257

Alcuin (735–804 A. D.), English prelate and scholar: at the court of Charlemagne, **18,** 86

Aldfrid, King of Northumbria, 685–705: educated in Ireland, **12,** 34

Aledran, Spanish captain (ca. 840 A. D.), count of Barcelona: reign of, **8,** 222

Alegre, Manuel M., contemporary Mexican writer: sketch of, **22,** 420

Alemanni, a German race of Suevic origin dating from 3rd century A. D.: origin and location of, **18,** 27; plunder Roman territory, and are repulsed, **17,** 15, **18,** 29; defeated by the Franks (496 A. D.), **18,** 47

Alembert, Jean Baptiste le Rond d', (1717–1783), noted French mathematician, philosopher and author: invited to Russia, **15,** 197

Alençon, François, Duke of (1554–1584) brother of Henry III of France: joins Protestants, **9,** 159, **13,** 131; his campaign against the Protestants (1577), 160; plans marriage with Elizabeth of England, **11,** 287, 292; death of, **9,** 161, **11,** 293

Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey: surrenders to the Saracens (638 A. D.), **1,** 284, 369; battle of (1516), **14,** 129

Alesia, central Gaul (France): siege of (52 B. C.), **3,** 306, **9,** 11

Alessandria, northern Italy: building and growth of, **4,** 195, **18,** 152; revolution of the Carbonari, **4,** 355

Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of Tuscany, ?–1537: made Duke, **4,** 306

Aletes, (7th century B. C.): King of Corinth, **2,** 92

Aleutian Islands, north Pacific Ocean: Russian rights in, **24,** 980; inhabitants of, **23,** 17

Alexander II, Pope 1061–1073: op-

poses Henry IV of Germany, **18**, 132

Alexander III, Pope 1159–1181: attempts to reconcile Henry II of England and Thomas á Becket, **11**, 102; his quarrel with Frederick Barbarossa, **18**, 151, 153

Alexander IV, Pope 1254–1261: supports claims of Alfonso X to the imperial dignity, **8**, 153; attempts to secure freedom of Boniface, Count of Savoy, **4**, 274; issues a bull against Alfonso III of Portugal, **8**, 282; Erlandsen appeals to, **16**, 96

Alexander V, Pope 1409–1410: chosen Pontiff, **17**, 122, **18**, 201

Alexander VI, Pope 1492–1503: worldly tendency of, **4**, 285; issues the Bulls of Demarcation, **5**, 146, **23**, 32; refuses to sanction the Kuttenberg Agreement and the Compactato, **17**, 148; his connection with the custody of Prince Djem, **14**, 112; grants bull to Ferdinand and Isabella, **21**, 14; conflict with Savonarola, **4**, 282; grants divorce to Louis XII of France from Jeanne, **9**, 132; grants bull to king of Portugal giving him authority in the East, **5**, 148, **21**, 13

Alexander II, King of Egypt: see **Ptolemy XII**

Alexander I, King of Macedonia, ca. 500–480 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 184; at Athens, 207

Alexander (III) the Great, King of Macedonia: born at Pella, Macedonia, 356 B. C.; was a pupil of Aristotle; regent of Macedonia, 340 B. C.; won the battle of Chaeroneia, 338 B. C.; succeeded to the throne, 336 B. C.; subjugated Thrace and Illyria, 335 B. C.; destroyed Thebes and all other opposition in Greece, 335 B. C.; gained the battles of Granicus (334 B. C.) and of Issus (333 B. C.); captured Tyre and Gaza, 332 B. C.; occupied Egypt and founded Alexandria, 332 B. C.; defeated the Persians at Arbela, 331 B. C.; conquered the eastern provinces of Persia, 330–327 B. C.; invaded India, 326 B. C.; returned to Persia, 325–324 B. C.; died at Babylon, 323 B. C.

At Chaeroneia, **2**, 477; his character, 483; quarrels with his father, 481; receives Celtic deputies, **17**, 10; campaigns in the north, **2**, 485; conquers Thebes, 486; wins battle of the Granicus, 489; conquers Asia Minor, **1**, 403, **2**, 490; wins Issus, 492; besieges Tyre, **1**, 125, **2**, 493; in Egypt, **1**, 33, **2**, 495, **19**, 9; wins Arbela, **2**, 496; conquers Babylon, 497; invades the Persian Empire, **1**, 168; burns Persepolis, **2**, 498; invades the Eastern satrapies, 499; significance of his conquest of western Asia, **14**, 3; slays Cleitus, **2**, 499; slays Philotas, 501; in India, **2**, 501, **5**, 67; his return march, **2**, 502; plans of, 503; death of, 505

Alexander (1461–1506), King of Poland and Lithuania: his wars with Ivan the Great, **15**, 13; reign of, 425

Alexander I (1777–1825), Emperor of Russia 1801–1825; birth of, **15**, 175; at Potemkin's reception, 185; accession of, **9**, 318, **15**, 209; intrigues of, **18**, 364; his treaty with England, **16**, 256; his relations with Napoleon, **15**, 213; his meeting with Napoleon at Tilsit, **18**, 373; signs Peace of Tilsit, **8**, 485, **14**, 403; asks aid of England against France, **11**, 559; supports Prussia against France, **14**, 396; his relations with Sweden, **16**, 251, 254; opposes Napoleon, **18**, 379; his reactionary policy, **15**, 264; his relations with the Eastern Question, **17**, 324; death of, **15**, 269, **17**, 325; succeeded by Nicholas I, **14**, 422

Alexander (II) Nikolaievitch Romanov, surnamed the Liberator, Emperor of Russia: born April 29, 1818; his education was entrusted almost entirely to native Russians; succeeded to the throne, March 2, 1855; emancipated the serfs, 1861; crushed the Polish rebellion, 1863; adopted a reactionary policy, 1870; carried on war with Turkey, 1877–1878; the Nihilists made five at-

tempts on his life, the last one of which succeeded and he died at St. Petersburg, March 13, 1887
Accession of, **11**, 617, **14**, 458; reign of, **15**, 321; liberal policy of, **14**, 473; influence of his policy, **8**, 404; in Russo-Turkish War, **14**, 482; assassination of, **15**, 339
Alexander III (1845–1894), Emperor of Russia 1883–1894: reign of, **15**, 341; death of, **14**, 495, **15**, 344
Alexander I, King of Scotland 1107–1124: reign of, **12**, 261
Alexander II (1198–1249), King of Scotland 1214–1249: reign of, **12**, 267
Alexander III (1241–1286), King of Scotland 1249–1286: reign of, **12**, 268; defeats the Norwegians, **16**, 100; death of, **11**, 146
Alexander (late 18th century), Archduke of Austria, son of Leopold II, Holy Roman Emperor: made count palatine, **17**, 331
Alexander (1857–1893), Prince of Battenberg: account of, **14**, 492; defeats Servians at Slivinitza, 494; deposition of, **15**, 342
Alexander I, Prince of Bulgaria: see **Alexander**, Prince of Battenberg
Alexander (early 19th century), a Georgian prince: revolt of, **5**, 358
Alexander (early 18th century), Prince of Imeretia: at the battle of Narva, **15**, 39
Alexander, Lord: see **Scanderbeg**
Alexander, Lord of the Isles (early 15th century), a Scottish chief: at war with James, **12**, 291
Alexander: see **Paris**
Alexander, The English: see **Henry V**, King of England
Alexander, Barton Stone (1819–1878), an American military engineer and officer: in the Mexican War, **22**, 349
Alexander, William (1567?–1640), Earl of Stirling: plans settlement of Nova Scotia, **12**, 334, **20**, 83
Alexander Balas, King of Syria, ca. 150 B. C.: rebels against Demetrius I of Syria, **1**, 406
Alexander Jannæus (ca. 104–28 B. C.), High Priest of Jerusalem: reign of, **1**, 407, **3**, 273
Alexander Karageorgevitch (1806–1885), Prince of Servia: becomes prince of Servia, **14**, 443; deposed, 465
Alexander Nevski, Saint (1219–1263), Grand Prince of Novgarod: defeats the Swedes, **15**, 10
Alexander of Pherae (4th century B. C.), a Greek tyrant: his wars with Thebes, **2**, 443, 444; murdered, 448
Alexander the Molossian (d. 332 B. C.), uncle of Alexander the Great: his campaign in southern Italy, **3**, 68
Alexander I Land, a region in the South Polar lands: discussed, **16**, 333
Alexandria (Uchh), Egypt: founded, **1**, 33, **2**, 495, **5**, 69; influence of, **3**, 137; Greek prominence in, **2**, 513; sends embassy to Rome (273 B. C.), **3**, 85; insurrection of, **3**, 352; captured by the Persians (619 A. D.), **1**, 35, 294; captured by the Arabs (641 A. D.), **1**, 35, **2**, 533; becomes mart of Indian trade, **5**, 140; surrenders to Napoleon, (1798), **1**, 37, **14**, 380; siege of, **9**, 317, **11**, 551; bombarded by English (1882), **1**, 40, **14**, 496, **19**, 267; fate of library at, **1**, 296
Alexandria, Virginia: colonial governors meet at (1755), **23**, 176; plundered by British, 427; Federal troops take possession, **24**, 731
Alexandro-eschata, Asia: founded, **2**, 500
Alexei: see **Alexis**
Alexiev, Russian admiral: made viceroy of the far East (1903), **6**, 311; concludes treaty with Tsang-chi, **7**, 286; his power in Korea, **15**, 349; and the far east, 359
Alexis (ca. 1629–1676), Czar of Muscovy 1645–1676: reign of, **15**, 21
Alexis (19th century), a Russian prince: visits Japan, **7**, 191
Alexis Comnenus (1048–1118), Byzantine Emperor, 1081–1118: his treatment of the Crusaders, **9**, 70; visited by Sigurd, **16**, 97

Alexis Mikhaiovich (1629–1676), Emperor of Russia: disclaims responsibility over the Cossacks, **14**, 229
Alexis Nikolaivitch (1904–1918), Tsarevitch of Russia: birth of, **15**, 360
Alexis Petrovitch (1690–1718), a Russian prince: birth of, **15**, 30, 31; career of, 74
Alexis of Palermo (ca. 1650): attempts to free Sicily from Spanish rule, **4**, 323
Alfaro, Eloy: his administration as ruler of Ecuador (1895–1901), **21**, 244
Alfarrobeira, Spain: battle of (ca. 1450), **8**, 313
Alfieri, Vittorio (1749–1803), celebrated Italian dramatist: sketch of, **4**, 338
Alfonso I, King of Aragon 1104–1134: defeats Abu **Giafar**, **8**, 91; his campaigns against **Moors**, 95; at war with Leon and Castile, 144; accession to throne of Navarre, 201; accession to throne of Aragon, 233; death of, 145
Alfonso II (1152–1196), King of Aragon 1163–1196: reign of, **8**, 236
Alfonso (Alphonso) III (1265–1291), King of Aragon 1285–1291: recognized as king, **9**, 86; reign of, **8**, 246; gives up claims to Sicily, **4**, 258; his Neopolitan war, 263
Alfonso IV (1299–1336), King of Aragon 1327–1336: reign of, **8**, 249
Alfonso (V) the Wise (1385–1458), King of Aragon: attempts to reconcile Juan I of Navarre and his son, **8**, 214; reign of, 262
Alfonso (I) the Catholic, King of Asturias and Leon 739–756: reign of, **8**, 131
Alfonso (II) the Chaste, King of Asturias and Leon 791–842: revolt of, **8**, 72; reign of, 132
Alfonso (III) the Great, King of Asturias and Leon 866–910: at war with Mohammed I, **8**, 74; reign of, 134
Alfonso (IV) the Monk, King of Asturias and Leon 924–932: reign of, **8**, 136
Alfonso V, King of Asturias and Leon 999–1028: reign of, **8**, 138; death of, 272
Alfonso VIII (also reckoned as **IX**) (1155–1214), King of Castile 1158–1214: at battle of Alarcon, **8**, 99; reign of, 146
Alfonso IX, King of Leon 1188–1230: reign of, **8**, 147; marries Teresa of Portugal, 277
Alfonso (VI) the Valiant (1030–1109), King of Leon and Castile: at war with the Mohammedans, **8**, 87; accession to throne of Leon, 142; accession to throne of Castile, 143; his conquests in Portugal, 272
Alfonso VII, King of Leon and Castile: see **Alfonso I**, King of Aragon
Alfonso VIII (Alfonso Raymond) (1106–1157), King of Leon and Castile 1126–1157: his campaigns against the Saracens, **8**, 96; reduces Baëza, 97; made lord of Galicia, 143; his invasions of Navarre, 202; forms alliance with Raymundo of Aragon, 236; reign of, 145
Alfonso (X) el Sabio (1221–1284), King of Leon and Castile 1252–1282: reign of, **8**, 108, 152; elected king of Germany, **18**, 171
Alfonso XI (d. 1350), King of Leon and Castile 1312–1350: besieges Gibraltar, **8**, 112; campaign of, against Moors, 115; reign of, 158; at war with Alfonso IV of Portugal, 284
Alfonso I, King of Naples: see **Alfonso V**, King of Aragon
Alfonso II (1448–1495), King of Naples 1494–1495: reign of, **8**, 209; at war with Charles VIII of France, **9**, 130; abdication of, 131
Alfonso I (1110–1185), King of Portugal 1139–1185: reign of, as Count of Portugal, **8**, 273; accession of, 97; reign of, 274
Alfonso II (1185–1223), King of Portugal 1211–1223: reign of, **8**, 278
Alfonso III (1210–1279), King of Portugal 1248–1279: made regent, **8**, 280; reign of, 281
Alfonso (IV) the Brave (1290–1357),

King of Portugal 1325–1357: rebellion of, 8, 283; reign of, 284

Alfonso V (1432–1481), King of Portugal 1438–1481: aids Castilian rebellion, 8, 184; reign of, 310

Alfonso VI (1643–1683), King of Portugal 1656–1667: reign of, 8, 464

Alfonso XII (King of Hulan) (1857–1885), King of Spain 1875–1885: birth of, 8, 506; reign of, 514

Alfonso XIII (1886——), King of Spain: reign of, 8, 517, 521

Alfonso (d. 1490), Prince of Portugal, son of Joam II; marries Isabella of Castile, 8, 324; death of, 324

Alfonso, Count of Portugal: see **Alfonso I,** King of Portugal

Alfonso Henriques (early 14th century), an illegitimate brother of Alfonso IV of Portugal: takes up arms against Alfonso IV, 8, 284

Alfred (Ælfred, Aelfred, Alured or Alvred) the Great, King of the West Saxons: born in Berkshire, 848 or 849 A. D.; succeeded to the throne, 871 A. D.; attacked and routed the Danes at Eddington in 878 A. D.; he improved the English navy, rebuilt cities and forts, established schools, compiled a code of laws, and reformed the administration of justice; he was a scholar as well as a patron of learning and translated several works from Latin into Anglo-Saxon; he was recognized as king over all England about 893 A. D.; he defeated the Northmen who had again invaded the kingdom in 894 A. D.; died at Winchester, October 28, 901 A. D. Reign of, 11, 43; his translation of Orosius, 16, 7, 299; his treaty with Guthrum, 15; death of, 11, 45

Alfredo, Joáo, Brazilian patriot (1890): overthrow of his ministry, 21, 252

Algeciras: see **Algeziras**

Algeciras Conference (1905–1906), an international conference held in Spain to settle the supremacy of France or Spain in Morocco, 16, 290, 19, 246

Alger, Russell Alexander (1836-1907), American politician and general: candidate for Presidential nomination, 24, 965; criticised for use of "embalmed beef," 1034

Algeria, northern Africa: conquered by France, 19, 47; under French rule, 19, 262, 20, 280

Algeziras, Spain: siege of (1342–1343), 8, 115, 209

Algiers, sea-port in northern Africa: taken by Khaireddin Barbarossa, 14, 161; taken by the French (1830), 432; treaty with the United States, 23, 364, 394

Algiers, Louisiana: fired by Confederates, 24, 751

Algonquian Indians, North America: independent of other families, 23, 7; translation of Bible into their language, 97; hostility of, toward Iroquois, 175; join in conspiracy of Pontiac, 199

Algonquin Indians: see **Algonquian**

Algotsson, Bengal (ca. 1350), Scandinavian courtier: Erik demands exile of, 16, 108

Alhakem (I) ben Abdelemlic, Caliph of Cordova 796–821 A. D.: reign of, 8, 72

Alhakem (II) ben Abderahman, Caliph of Cordova 961–976 A. D.: reign of, 8, 78

Alhambra, The, citadel and palace founded in the 13th century above the city of Granada, Spain, by the Moorish kings: building of, 8, 110; captured by the Christians, 150

Alhange, Spain: siege of (917 A. D.), 8, 135

Alhaur ben Abderahman, Arab sheik (ca. 700 A. D.): made emir of Spain, 8, 63

Ali (600–661 A. D.), son of Abu Talib, an adopted son of Mohammed: accepts doctrine of Mohammed, 1, 218; called the Lion of God, 229; sketch of, 240; acknowledges Abu Bekr as Mohammed's successor, 242; made caliph, 243, 245; reign of, 5, 326

Ali Beg Widaitsh (ca. 1800), Turkish

Janissary: allies with Dahis of Belgrade, **14**, 388, 390
Ali ben Hamad, Arab Governor in Africa, ca. 1000 A. D.: at war with Solyman, 8, 80; proclaimed king of Mohammedan Spain, 81
Ali ben Yussef (1084–1144), Almoravid ruler in Spain 1107–1144: reign of, 8, 91
Ali Bey (ca. 1728–1773), Mameluke chief, sultan of Egypt, 1768–1773: reign of, **1**, 37; promotes rebellion in Africa against Portugal, **19**, 39
Ali Damad, Grand Vizier (ca. 1700): campaign of, **18**, 319
Ali Kumurgi: see **Ali Damad**
Ali Moldowandji, Grand Vizier of Turkey (ca. 1750): succeeds Emin Mohammed, **14**, 324
Ali Murad, shah of Persia, ca. 1750: reign of, **5**, 355
Ali Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey: see **Aali Pasha**
Ali Pasha, Turkish general (ca. 1339): campaign in Bulgaria, **14**, 34
Ali Pasha (1741–1822), Turkish general: became pasha of Janina (1788), **2**, 541; wins cities from the French (1798), **14**, 384; sketch of, 414, 415; rebellion of, **15**, 218
Ali Vardi (ca. 1750), nawab of Bengal: defeats the Bhonslas, **5**, 133; usurps the throne, 182
Alibaud, Louis (1810–1836), French fanatic: attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe, **9**, 409
Alicante, eastern Spain: siege of (1691), **8**, 384
Alice (Alice of Hesse), Empress of Russia, 1894–1906: marriage of, **15**, 345
Alien Act, authorizing President for period of two years to expel from country any dangerous alien (1800): Federalists enact, **23**, 377
Aligarh, British India: battle of (1803), 201
Alikun, Chinese general (ca. 1770), **6**, 93
Aliso, ancient Germany: founded, **18**, 14
Aliwal, British India: battle of (1846), **5**, 221
Aljubarota, Portugal: battle of (1385), **8**, 174, 299
Alkassim ben Abdalla, Arab chief (ca. 900 A. D.): rebellions of, **8**, 76
Alkimus, high priest of Judah (ca. 160 B. C.): reign of, **1**, 406
Alkmaar, North Holland: battle of (1799), **10**, 407; siege of (1573), **13**, 114
"All of Oregon or none," election cry (1846), **24**, 543
Allatoona, northern Georgia: Johnston falls back to, **24**, 794
Allegheny River, chief stream of Ohio River: bounds French claims, **23**, 168
Allemanni: see **Alemanni**
Allen, Charles Herbert (1848——), American banker: first United States governor of Porto Rico, **24**, 1041
Allen, Ethan, an American general: born at Litchfield, Conn., January 10, 1737; became owner of ironworks at Salisbury, Conn., and in 1766 removed to Vermont; here he became a leader in the popular resistance to the province of New York; the latter declared him an outlaw and offered a reward of $150 for his arrest; he favored the outbreak of the Revolution; surprised and captured Fort Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775, with a force of only eighty-three men; attacked Montreal Sept. 25, 1775 with a small force but was captured and sent to England; he was treated with great cruelty and not exchanged until 1778; he died near Burlington, Vt., February 12, 1789
Captures Ticonderoga and Crown Point, **23**, 228
Allen, William (1532–1594), English cardinal and controversialist: founds seminary for Catholic missionaries to England, **11**, 291
Allende (San Miguel el Grande), Mexico: founded, **22**, 117
Allende, Ignacio (1779–1811), Mexican patriot and captain in the Spanish army: in the rebellion of Hidalgo, **22**, 238

Allia, small river in Latium, Italy: battle of the (390 B. C.), **3**, 59
Allobroges, a Celtic people of southeastern Gaul: attack Hannibal (218 B. C.), **3**, 115
Alma, river in the Crimea, Russia: battle of the (1854), **9**, 446, **11**, 615, **14**, 455, **15**, 312
Almagro, Diego de (1475–1538), a Spanish soldier, one of the conquerors of Peru: career of, **21**, 18; death of, 24
Almamon (786–833 A. D.), Caliph of Bagdad 813–833: extravagance of, **1**, 343; aids literature and learning, 345; foreign relations of, 352
Almamun Abu Ali, Mohammedan ruler (ca. 1200): reign of, **8**, 102
Almansor: see **Mohammed ben Abdalla**
Almanza, Spain: battle of (1707), **8**, 398, **9**, 233, **13**, 251
Almanza, Martin Enriquez de, Spanish official (ca. 1550): his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 128; made viceroy of Peru, 131
Almeida, Francisco d', (ca. 1450–1510), Portuguese commander: made viceroy of the Indies, **5**, 148, **8**, 328, **20**, 41
Almenara, Spain: battle of (1710), **8**, 399
Almeria, Spain: siege of (1146), **8**, 236
Almohades, a Mohammedan dynasty in northern Africa and Spain, gaining power about the middle of the twelfth century: established in Spain, **8**, 97
Almonacid, Spain: battle of (1809), **9**, 337
Almondhir ben Mohammed (ca. 880 A. D.): campaigns of, against Omar, **8**, 75; reign of, 75
Almonte, Juan Nepomuceno (1812–1869), Mexican general: member of provisional government, **22**, 387
Almoravides, Don Garcia de, Spanish rebel (ca. 1250): rebellion of, **8**, 208
Almos, King of Croatia: accession of (1090), **17**, 51; dethroned, 52; blinded, 53
Almuñecar, Spain: battles of (755 A. D.), **8**, 68; (1014), 80
Alne, England: battle of the (1093), **12**, 258
Alnwick, England: battle of (1174), **11**, 108
Alomaeonidae, a noble family of Athens, which came from Messenia about 1100 B. C.: curse of the, **2**, 100
Alonzo, Mariano Roque (ca. 1850), a consul of Paraguay: granted executive power in Paraguay, **21**, 155
Alonzo, Severo (ca. 1890), South American statesman: president of Bolivia, **21**, 243
Aloros of Babylon, mythical king of Babylonia: reign of, **1**, 73
Alost, Belgium: siege of (1576), **13**, 121
Alp Arslau (1029–1072), the Conquering Lion, king of Seljuks, 1063–1073: reign of, **5**, 320; Seljukian power under, **14**, 10
Alphabet: invention of the Phœnicians, **1**, 121, **2**, 27
Alphonso: see **Alfonso**
Al Raxid ben Mohammed (11th century), a Mohammedan prince: advises alliance with Alfonso VI of Leon, **8**, 89
Alsace, a former government of eastern France: given to Burgundy, **13**, 405
Alsace-Lorraine, an imperial territory of German empire: description of, 426 note
Alsatia: occupied by Marshal Horn, **18**, 285
Alsina, Valentin (ca. 1850), South American soldier; appointed captain-general of Buenos Ayres, **21**, 128
Altamirano, Eulogio (ca. 1870), Chilean statesman: Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, **21**, 227
Altamsh (d. 1236), King of Delhi: reign of, **5**, 97
Alten, Count d' (1764–1840), a Hanoverian commander: policy of, in Belgium, **13**, 260
Altgeld, John P., Governor of Illinois (ca. 1894): pardons anarchists, **24**,

962; protests against Cleveland's sending troops to Chicago, 1003
Althorp, Lord: see **Spencer, John Charles, Earl Spencer**
Altman (ca. 1870), a Norwegian explorer: explorations of, **16**, 315
Altmark, Truce of (1629), a truce between Sweden and Poland, **16**, 189
Alton, Illinois: abolition riot, **24**, 575
Altranstadt, Treaty of, a treaty between Charles XII of Sweden and Emperor Joseph I (1706), **15**, 46, **16**, 219
Alva, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of (1508–1582), Spanish general: campaigns in Italy, **8**, 354; in the Low Countries, 359; governor of the Netherlands, **11**, 285; his campaign in Italy, **13**, 70; in the Netherlands, 104; sketch of, 106; death of, 115
Alvara Nuñez de Lara, Count (d. 1219): regent of Castile, **8**, 149
Alvarado, Pedro de (1485–1541), Spanish cavalier and explorer: returns to Cuba with report of Mexican discoveries, **22**, 5; joins Cortéz, 10; commands in the City of Mexico, 31; at the siege of Mexico, 52; his expeditions against the Zapotecs, and against Guatemala, 66, 429; conquers Salvador, 439
Alvarez, Juan (1780–1867), a Mexican general: elected president, **22**, 382
Alvaro de Luna (ca. 1425), a Spanish noble: made constable, **8**, 176; fate of, 179
Alvear, Gaspar, Governor of Durango (ca. 1620): crushes Indian insurrection, **22**, 152
Alverstone, Lord (1842-1915), a chief justice of England: in Alaskan boundary commission, **24**, 1069
Alves, Francisco Rodriguez, president of Brazil 1902–1906: election, **21**, 255
Alviano, Bartholomew (1455–1515), general of Republic of Venice: defends Venice, **4**, 292
Alvinczy (Alvinzi), Joseph, Baron von Barberek (1735–1810), an Austrian general: his campaigns against Napoleon, **9**, 301; defeated at Arcola and Rivoli, **17**, 282; sketch of, 332
Alxaman (8th century A. D.), a Mohammedan general: his campaign against the Christians, **8**, 129
Alyattes III (610–568 B. C.), King of Lydia: reign of, **1**, 145, **2**, 116
Amadas, Philip (16th century), an English explorer: explores Virginia, **23**, 53
Amadeus I (1845–1890), King of Spain, 1871–1873: reign of, **8**, 512
Amadeus I (ca. 1048), Count of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 272
Amadeus II, Count of Savoy 1060: reign of, **4**, 272
Amadeus III (1103–1146), Count of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 273
Amadeus IV, Count of Savoy 1233–1253: reign of, **4**, 273
Amadeus (V) the Great, Count of Savoy 1285–1323: reign of, **4**, 274
Amadeus VI, surnamed Count Verde, Count of Savoy, 1343–1383: reign of, **4**, 275
Amadeus VII, surnamed Count Rosso, Count of Savoy 1383–1391: reign of, **4**, 277
Amadeus VIII, Duke of Savoy: see **Felix V, Pope**
Amager, an island of Denmark: sketch of the peasants of, **16**, 190
Amakusa, Japan: battle of (1638), **7**, 137
Amalaric (ca. 520 A. D.), Gothic king: establishes his court in Spain, **8**, 39; marries Clotilda, 40; reign of, **9**, 25, **18**, 48; under guardianship of Theodoric, 47
Amalasontha (ca. 525 A. D.), Mother of Athalaric: career of, **4**, 159; regency of, **18**, 48
Amalasunta: see **Amalasontha**
Amaral, Signor (ca. 1850), governor of Macao, China: murdered at Macao, **6**, 146
Amasis: see **Aahmes**
Amassia, Asia Minor: annexed by Bayezid, **14**, 38
Amat, Antonio (ca. 1760), a Spanish viceroy to South America: sketch of, **21**, 50

Amaziah, King of Judah 797–792 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 395
Amazon, A New Peruvian Route to the Plain of the, **21**, 305
Amazon River, principal river in South America: mouth of, discovered (1500), **21**, 15; explored, 25; opened to the commerce of the world (1867), 178
Ambato, Compact of, a constitution for Ecuador: concluded (1835), **21**, 108; abolished, 109
Ambiorix (1st century B. C.), King of the Eburones: leader of Gallic rebellion, **3**, 305; at war with Rome, **9**, 9
Amboise, Conspiracy of (1560), a conspiracy of Huguenots to seize Francis II, **9**, 151
Amboise, Convention of (1563), a treaty between French Catholics and Huguenots, **9**, 154
Amboyna, one of Molucca Islands: captured by the Dutch (1603), **13**, 168; massacre of (1623), **5**, 154, 162, **13**, 221, **20**, 143; annexed to British empire, **5**, 205, **20**, 59
Ambracia, Greece: at war with Athens, **2**, 300; garrisoned by Philip, 480; rebels against Alexander, 485
Ambrister (ca. 1800), a British settler in America: executed, **23**, 444
Ambrones, a German tribe: location of, **17**, 11
Ambrose, St. (340–397 A. D.), Bishop of Milan 374–397: receives the submission of Theodosius the Great, **2**, 528; his influence over Gratian, **4**, 132; his services to Valentinian, 134
Ameinias of Pallene (ca. 480 B. C.), an Athenian Trierarch, **2**, 203
Amelon, King of Babylonia (antediluvian): reign of, **1**, 73
Amendments: see **Constitution**
Amen-em-hat I (ca. 2000 B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 18, 19
Amenophis (Amen-hotep) II, King of Egypt, 1447 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 23
Amenophis III, King of Egypt, 15th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 24
Amenophis IV (Khu-en-Aten), King of Egypt ca. 1400 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 24; loses Palestine, 375
Ament, Dr., American missionary, 1900: in China, **6**, 300
America: first use of the name, **23**, 35
America, North: see **North America**
America, South: see **South America**
America, The Demosthenes of: see **Webster, Daniel**
America, The Fabius of: see **Washington, George**
America, The Gibraltar of: see **Quebec**
America, The Wolf of: see **Montgomery, Richard**
American Anti-Slavery Society (1833): organized, **24**, 574
American Colonization Society: founded (1817), **24**, 571
American Party, The: see **Know-Nothing Party**
American System: origin, **23**, 354
Amerigo Vespucci: see **Vespucci, Amerigo**
Ames, Fisher (1758–1808), an American statesman: in first Congress, **23**, 342
Ames, Oakes (1804–1873), Representative from Massachusetts: censured by Congress, **24**, 896
Amherst, Jeffrey, Baron (1717–1797), an English soldier: his expedition against Louisburg, **20**, 117, **23**, 188; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America, 192; captures Crown Point and Ticonderoga, 193; captures Montreal, 197
Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, Baron (1773–1857): his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 209; sent as ambassador to Peking, **6**, 120
Amiens, France: taken by the Spanish, **13**, 164
Amiens, Mise of, award pronounced by Louis IX (1264), **11**, 140
Amiens, Treaty of, a treaty between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain and Batavian Republic on the other (1802), **5**, 197, **8**, 483, **9**, 318, **10**, 444, **11**, 552, **13**, 267, 518, **23**, 396, 405
Aminadab, Israel: shelters the ark, **1**, 381
Amiot, Father (1718–1794), French

Jesuit missionary and Orientalist: expelled from Peking, **6**, 117

Amirantes, the islands in the Indian Ocean: belonging to England, **19** 213, **20**, 263

Amlaff, English earl of eleventh century: at battle of Clontarf, **12**, 42

Ammon, northern Africa: oracle of, visited by Alexander, **2**, 495

Amon, King of Judah, 642–640 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 398

Amorium, Phrygia, Asia: battle and siege of, **1**, 358

Amoy, China: capture of, **6**, 138; affair at, **7**, 283

Amozoque, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 327

Amphichus, early Greek colonist: establishes Greek settlement in Chios, **2**, 55

Amphictyon: mythical Greek hero, **2**, 24

Amphictyonic Council, in Greek history, a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests, for mutual protection and the guardianship in common of a central sanctuary and its rites: declares war on Phocis, **2**, 460; on the Amphissians, 475

Amphipolis, Macedonia: founded, **2**, 258; revolts from Athens, 314; battle of, 316; taken by Philip of Macedon, 458

Ampthill, Arthur Villiers Russell, Baron (living), English diplomat: acting governor-general of India, **5** 302

Ampudia, Pedro de, Mexican general in command of army at beginning of Mexican War (1848): his campaign against the United States, **22** 284

Amr ben Leis, Mohammedan ruler 878–900 A. D.: reign of, **5**, 328

Amraphel: see **Hammurabi**

Amru ben el Ass (Amrou Ben el As or Amr iben al Assi), an Arabian warrior: born about 600 A. D.; at first he opposed Mohammed but afterwards became a zealous proselyte; aided in the conquest of Syria; conquered Egypt, of which he became emir, and took Alexandria, 640 A. D. and Tripoli, 643 A. D.; opposed Ali; died while governor of Egypt, 664 A. D.

Conquers Egypt, **1**, **35**, 290, 291; joins Mohammed, 231; attempted assassination of, 247; at siege of Damascus, 272; refuses to recognize Ali as kalif, **5**, 326; invades Egypt, **19**, 11

Amstalden, Peter (ca. 1450), Dutch rebel: leads revolt, **13**, 411

Amsterdam, north Holland, Netherlands: siege of (1570), **8**, 360

Amsterdam, Bank of, Dutch national bank: established, **13**, 195

Amundsen, Ronald, Norwegian explorer of late 19th century: explorations of, **16**, 329

Amurath: see **Murad**

Amursana, Mongol chief (ca. 1750): aids Davatsi, **6**, 85; death of, 86

Amusements: in the colonies, **23**, 155

Amyntas I (d. 498 B. C.), King of Macedonia: submits to Persia, **2**, 133

Amyntas II, King of Macedonia, 394–370 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 456

Amyrtaeos, Egyptian ruler: leader of revolts (463 B. C.), **1**, 32

Ana, daughter of Philip III of Spain: marries Louis XIII of France (1612), **8**, 375

Anabaptists, Christians who hold baptism in infancy to be invalid, and require adults who have received it to be baptized on joining their communion: influence of, in the Netherlands, **13**, 57; sketch of, **13**, 91, 436, **18**, 242, 250

Anaclete II, anti-Pope in opposition to Innocent II, 1130–1138: pontificate of, **18**, 143

Anacreon of Teos (563–478 B. C.), famous Greek lyric poet, **2**, 115

Anagni, Treaty of, concluded (1295) between France and Aragon, **9**, 86

Anan ben David (ca. 750 A. D.), a Babylonian Jew: founds sect of the Karaites, **1**, 415

Anapa, Caucasus, Russia: fall of (1828), **15**, 280

Anarchy: dangers of, discussed in Roosevelt's message, **24**, 1064
Anastasius I (430–518 A. D.), Byzantine Emperor, 491–518: relations with Clovis, **18**, 47
Anastasius II (Artemius) (d. ca. 719 A. D.), Byzantine Emperor, 713–716 A. D.: prepares Constantinople for siege, **1**, 329
Anastro, Gaspar, Spanish merchant of Antwerp: instigates the assassination of William of Orange (1582), **13**, 138
Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey: stronghold of modern Turks, **14**, 24
Anaxagoras (500–428 B. C.), Greek philosopher, native of Ionia: accused of impiety, **2**, 272
Anaya, Pedro Marta (1795–1854), a Mexican general: elected provisional president of Mexico, **22**, 320; elected president of Mexico, 374
Anbar, Asia: conquered by the Saracens, **1**, 259
Ancenis, Treaty of, signed between Charles of France and Charles of Burgundy (1468), **9**, 123
Anchorena, South American patriot of early 19th century: made Minister of Finance, **21**, 122
Anciens, Council of the, held legislative power in France (1795), **10**, 301
Anco, Italy: battle of (1815), **17**, 314
Ancon, Treaty of (1884), concluded between Chili and Peru, **21**, 238 264
Ancona, eastern Italy: founded, **3**, 57; siege of (1166), **18**, 152; occupied by the French (1832), **17**, 327
Ancre, Marshal d': see **Concini, Concino, Marquis of Ancre**
Andaman Islands, a group of islands belonging to Great Britain, in eastern part of Bay of Bengal: description of, **5**, 17, **20**, 253
Andeca, King of the Suevi, ca. 580 A. D.: consigned to a monastery, **8**, 42
Andeiro, Joam Fernando, Spanish courtier of the late 14th century: sketch of, **8**, 293
Andenarde: see **Ondenarde**
Anderida, Roman encampment in England: captured by Saxons, **11**, 18
Andermatt, General, Swiss soldier (ca. 1800): besieges Zurich, **13**, 518
Andernach, Prussia: battles of (876 A. D.), **18**, 96; (939 A. D.), 110
Anderson, an English explorer (ca. 1850): finds relics of the Franklin expedition, **16**, 310
Anderson, Joseph (1757–1837), an American politician: as delegate to Panama Congress, **23**, 468
Anderson, Karl Johan (1827–1867), a Swedish explorer in Africa: explorations of, **19**, 52
Anderson, Lars: see **Andreae, Laurentius**
Anderson, Robert (1805–1871), an American general: transfers his force from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, **24**, 703; refuses to return to Fort Moultrie, 704; refuses to surrender fort, 705; at bombardment of Fort Sumter, 710; surrenders Fort Sumter, 712; sent to organize Kentucky troops, 722
Andō Nobumasa (d. 1861), a Japanese Rōjiu: assassination of, **7**, 161
Andocedes, an Athenian orator (ca. 415 B. C.): sketch of, **2**, 334
Andrada e Silva, Bonifacio José de (1765–1838), a Brazilian statesman and mineralogist: guardian of Pedro II of Brazil, **21**, 169
Andrade, South American statesman: President of Venezuela (1898), **21**, 246
Andrade, Pavia d', a Portuguese explorer (ca. 1889): his work in Africa, **19**, 225
Andrassy, Hungarian political leader (ca. 1905): in Dr. Wekerle's ministry, **17**, 447
Andrassy, Julius, Count (1823–1890), a Hungarian statesman: at Berlin Congress, **14**, 487; attempts to obtain foreign aid for the Magyars, **17**, 372; made premier of Hungary, 397; made minister of foreign affairs, 411
Andrassy Note, The, a declaration drawn up by Austria, Russia and

Germany and presented to the Porte (1875), **17**, 419
André, a member of French Assembly (1791): leader of the Center, **10**, 139
André, John (1751–1780), a British officer in Revolutionary War: capture and death of, **23**, 276
Andreae, Jacob (1528–1590), a German Protestant theologian: influence of, **16**, 197
Andreae, Laurentius (Lars Anderson) (1480–1552), a Swedish reformer: made chancellor, **16**, 155
Andreas Sunesön, Archbishop of Lund (ca. 1219): at the battle of Wolmar, **16**, 86
Andrée, Karl Theodor (1808–1875), a German geographer and journalist: attempts to find the North Pole, **16**, 327
Andrès, a South American insurgent leader (18th century): leads Indian rebellion, **21**, 52
Andrew I, King of Hungary 1046–1060: reign of, **17**, 50
Andrew II, King of Hungary 1025–1036: reign of, **17**, 55
Andrew III, King of Hungary 1290–1301: reign of, **17**, 60
Andrew (d. 1345), King of Naples: life of, **4**, 260; marries Joan of Naples, **17**, 151
Andrew of Austria (ca. 1595), Cardinal: placed at the head of the temporary government of the Netherlands, **13**, 165
Andrieux, François Guillaume Jean Stanislas (1759–1833), a French dramatist: opposes Napoleon, **9**, 319
Androcles (d. 411 B. C.), an Athenian demagogue: assassinated, **2**, 357
Andronicus, one of 70 disciples of Christ: regarded as first bishop of Sirmium, **17**, 14
Andronicus (III) Palæologus (1296–1341), Byzantine Emperor, 1328–1341: his relations with Ottomans, **14**, 24
Andros, island of Greece: colonization from, **2**, 80
Andros, Sir Edmund (1637–1714), an English colonial governor of New York and New England: assails Connecticut independence, **23**, 93; governor of New England, 100; vigorous rule of, 105; extent of his power, 116
Andrussoff, Treaty of: see **Andrussovo**
Andrussovo, Treaty of, a treaty between Russia and Poland (1667), **14**, 244, **15**, 22, 380
Andulsian Pirates, The, a band of Arabian pirates (813 A. D.), **1**, 352
Ane, legendary King of Sweden: legend of, **16**, 37
Angelico, Fra (1387–1455), an Italian painter: his effect on the Renaissance, **4**, 283
Angelo, Michael: see **Buonarotti**
Angelo of the Reformation, The Michael: see **Luther, Martin**
Angermannus, Abraham, primate of Sweden (ca. 1592): his relations with Sigismund, **16**, 168
Angers, France: taken by Cathelineau (1793), **10**, 270
Angles, a Teutonic tribe: invade Britain (5th century A. D.), **11**, 19, **12**, 250; location of, **18**, 6
Anglicans: see **Episcopalians**
Anglo-American Arctic Expedition (1906), **16**, 338
Anglo-Belgian Agreement (1894), agreement between Great Britain and King Leopold of Belgium, **19**, 202
Anglo-French Agreements: (1888), **19**, 209; (1889), 150; (1890), 163, **21**2; (1904), **19**, 246, **20**, 279, 280, 281
Anglo-German Agreements: (1886), **19**, 182; (1888), 163; (1890), 165, 173, 177, 181, 188; (1893), 166; (1900), **7**, 285
Anglo-German Company: formed (1892), **19**, 176
Anglo-Italian Agreement (1891), **19**, 209
Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902), **7**, 231, 289; (1905), **11**, 642
Anglo-Portuguese Agreements (1890), between England and Portugal, to fix the eastern limits of the South African Company's claims, **19**, 230, 231, 241
Anglo-Russian Railway Agreement

(1899), between England and Russia to restrict England's railway rights in China, **7**, 279

Anglo-Saxon Race, the English race, originating from the Teutonic stock of England: prejudice of, towards Negro race, **24**, 874

Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Dispute (1840–1897), over boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, **21**, 263

Angola, Portugal: present condition of, **19**, 249; under Portuguese rule, **20**, 298

Angora, Asia Minor, Turkey: battle of (1402), **14**, 37, 48

Angostura, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 306

Angoulême, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of (1775–1844), of the French royal family: campaign in Spain, **8**, 495, **9**, 380

Angra Pequena, southwestern Africa: claimed by the Dutch, **19**, 38; annexed to Germany, 104

Angus, Archibald Douglas, Earl of (1449–1514), Scottish nobleman: plots against the favorites of James III of Scotland, **12**, 297

Angus, Archibald Douglas, Earl of, (1489?–1557), Scottish nobleman: guardian of James V, **12**, 303

Anhaya, Pedro de (ca. 1500), Portuguese warrior: his campaigns in Africa, **19**, 21

Anicius, Lucius, (ca. 17 B. C.), Roman prætor: captures Scodra, **3**, 150

Aniello of Amalfi, Thomas: see **Masaniello**

Anjou, Arctic explorer of early 19th century: explorations of, **16**, 317

Anjou, Francis, Duke of (late 16th century): schemes for the throne of the Netherlands, **8**, 361; offered sovereignty of the United Provinces, **13**, 134; death of, 140

Anjou, Henry, Duke of: see **Henry III,** King of France

Anjou, Louis, Duke of: see **Louis I,** King of Naples

Anjou, Philip, Duke of: see **Philip V,** King of Spain

Anjou, René, Duke of (early 15th century): claims throne of Naples, **8**, 264

Ankerström, Johan Jacob, (1762–1792), Swedish soldier: assassinates Gustavus III of Sweden, **15**, 189, **16**, 249

Anna Feodorovna (early 19th century), Grand Duchess of Russia, wife of Grand Duke Constantine: divorce of, **15**, 271

Anna Leopoldovna (1718–1746), Grand Duchess of Russia: marriage of, **15**, 109; regency of, 128; banishment of, 136

Anna Petrovna (1708–1728), Grand Duchess of Russia: marriage of, **15**, 80; banished from Russia, 96

"Annals of the Four Masters," an old Irish chronicle, **12**, 7

Annapolis, Maryland, U. S. A.: interstate commission at, **23**, 322

Annapolis (Port Royal), Nova Scotia: settled, **20**, 83, **23**, 50; named, **23**, 161

Annates, Acts of, religious acts in England: (1532), **11**, 250; (1534), 252

Anne (1665–1714), Queen of Great Britain, 1702–1714: reign of, **11**, 453; joins William III, 430; promises aid to the Dutch Republic, **13**, 248; concludes treaty with Spain, **22**, 187; death of, **11**, 466

Anne (11th century), Queen of France: marries Henry I of France, **9**, 68

Anne (d. 1759), daughter of George II of England: marries the Prince of Orange, **13**, 254

Anne of Austria (1601–1666), Queen of France: marries Louis XIII of France, **9**, 179; made regent of France, **9**, 199, **13**, 214

Anne of Austria (late 16th century), Queen of Spain: marries Philip II of Spain, **13**, 112

Anne of Beaujeu (ca. 1462–1522), Regent of France: regency of, **9**, 126

Anne of Bohemia (Good Queen Anne), (1366–1394), Queen of England, wife of Richard II: marries

Richard II of England, **11**, 180, **17**, 117

Anne of Brittany (1476–1514), Queen of France: aided by England, **11**, 225; marries Charles VIII of France, **9**, 129, **11**, 226; marries Louis XII of France, **9**, 132; sketch of, **18**, 219

Anne of Cleves (1515–1557), Queen of England: marries Henry VIII of England, **11**, 260

Anne of Denmark (1574–1619), Queen of England; marries James VI of Scotland, **12**, 326; Christian IV visits, **16**, 199

Anne of Hungary (1503–1547), wife of Ferdinand I of Austria: betrothed to Ferdinand of Austria, **17**, 168, 175; marries Ferdinand I of Austria, 176

Anne Ivanovna, (1693–1740), Empress of Russia, 1730–1740: reign of, **15**, 103; marries Frederick William of Courland, 57; renews war with Turkey, **14**, 300; form alliance with Germany, **18**, 324; adopts Oriental project, **14**, 313

Annesley Case, The (1719), a property law-suit in Ireland, **12**, 171

Annobon, south Atlantic Ocean: ceded to Spain (1778), **19**, 213; under Spanish rule, **20**, 299

Annunzio, Gabriele d' (1864——), Italian poet and novelist: sketch of, **4**, 440

Anscarius (801–865 A. D.), Frankish missionary to Denmark: sketch of **16**, 26, 58

Anselm, Saint (1033–1109), celebrated divine, founder of scholastic theology, Archbishop of Canterbury: addresses letter to Humbert II of Savoy, **4**, 273; made Archbishop, **11**, 84; resists William Rufus, 85; recalled to England, 88; his quarrel with Henry I, 89

Anshan Chan, Manchuria, China: captured by Japanese, **7**, 310

Anson, George, Baron Anson of Soberton, English admiral: born at Colwich in Staffordshire, April 23, 1697; became a post-captain in the royal navy in 1724; was appointed commander of an expedition to the South Sea in 1740; circumnavigated the globe and returned to England, 1744, with several Spanish prizes, to the value of 500,000l.; defeated a French fleet, May, 1747, and for this service was rewarded with the title of Baron Anson of Soberton; he was First Lord of the Admiralty, 1751–1756, and admiral of the fleet, 1761; died at Moor Park, Hertfortshire, June 6, 1762

His attempt to conquer Peru and Chili, **20**, 119; attempts to intercept Spanish treasure ship, **22**, 195

Anstruther, R. A., English captain of early 19th century: in China, **6**, 136

Antalcidas, Peace of (387 B. C.), concluded between Athens and Sparta, **1**, 168, **2**, 404

Antequera, Malaga, Spain: battle of (1273), **8**, 110

Anthemius, Emperor of the West 467–473 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 150

Anthony of Bourbon (ca. 1550), King of Navarre: opposes policy of Catherine de' Medici, **9**, 149; death of, 154

Anthony Ulrich (ca. 1700), Prince of Brunswick-Beveren: marries Anna Leopoldovna, **15**, 109; arrest of, 126; made general-in-chief, 128; banishment of, 136

Anthracite Coal Strike: account of (1902), **24**, 1051

Anthropomorphism, the representation of the deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections: in Greek mythology, **2**, 40

Antiboul, Girondist deputy: death of (1793), **10**, 279

Anti-Corn Law League, an association formed (1839) with headquarters at Manchester, to further the repeal of the British corn-laws: formed, **11**, 600; growth of, 605

Anti Costi, British America: settlement of, **23**, 48

Antietam, Battle of: account of, **24**, 765; effect on emancipation 766; followed by Emancipation Proclamation, 767

Anti-Federal Party, in United States history the party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution, and which, failing in this, strongly favored the strict construction of the Constitution: origin of, **23**, 335; becomes Republican party, 356

Antigonus, (1st century B. C.), a prince of Jerusalem: revolt of, **1**, 408

Antigonus (382–301 B. C.), Macedonian general: his share in Alexander's empire, **2**, 512

Antigonus Gonatas (319–239 B. C.), King of Macedon, 277–239 B. C.: seizes Macedonian throne, **2**, 515

Antilles, The Queen of the: see Cuba

Anti-Masonic Party, in American politics a political party which opposed the alleged influence of freemasonry in civil affairs (1826): origin of, **23**, 498; holds first convention for presidential nomination, 498; carry Vermont, 499

Antin, Duke of (1665–1736), French courtier: president of the council of home affairs, **9**, 227

Antinomians, (1630) in Massachusetts, followers of Mrs. Hutchinson, **23**, 95

Antioch, Asia Minor: Greek culture in, **2**, 513; made capital of Roman province, 526, 533; captured by Saracens, **1**, 285; captured by forces of eastern Empire, 368; siege of (543 A. D.), **5**, 319

Antiochus (II) Theos (d. 246 B. C.), King of Syria 261–246 B. C.: concludes treaty with Asoka, **5**, 71

Antiochus (III) the Great (238–187 B. C.), King of Syria 223–187 B. C.: invades Egypt, **1**, 34; defeated by Romans, **2**, 518; forms an alliance with Philip of Macedon, **3**, 139; war with Rome, 143; death, 145

Antiochus (IV) Epiphanes (d. 164 B. C.), King of Syria 175–164 B. C.: invades Egypt, **1**, 34, 404; at war with Judah, 405; submits to Roman interference, **3**, 151

Antiochus (XIII) Asiaticus, King of Syria, 1st century B. C.: deposed, **3**, 274

Antiochus (ca. 400 B. C.), Athenian admiral: in the war with Syracuse, **2**, 369

Antioquia, Republic of Colombia: rebels against Spanish authority, **21**, 56

Antipas, (d. 4 B. C.), son of Herod the Great: reign of, **1**, 409

Antipater, (d. 319 B. C.), a Macedonian general: general of Alexander, **2**, 488; in Lamian war, 512; his share of Alexander's empire, 512; invades Aetolia, 513

Antipater the Idumæan (d. 43 B. C.): procurator of Judea, **1**, 408

Antiphilus (ca. 323 B. C.): Greek commander, **2**, 512

Antiphon, (480–411 B. C.), an Athenian orator and politician: heads conspiracy in Athens, **2**, 356; executed, 362

Antiqua, island in the British West Indies: English policy concerning, **20**, 100; made the seat of government for the Leeward Islands, 245

Antistius, (ca. 25 B. C.), a Roman lieutenant: his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 24

Anti-Trust Act (1890), provides that every contract or combination in the form of a trust shall be deemed illegal, and punishable by fine or imprisonment: account of, **24**, 971

Antofagasta, South America: advent of Chilian emigrants in, **21**, 234; occupied by Chili (1879), 234

Antoku (d. 1185), Emperor of Japan: reign of, **7**, 59; death of, 62

Antonio, (d. 1595), King of Portugal: claims throne, **8**, 448; proclaimed king, 450

Antonines, Age of the, the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, **4**, 94

Antoninus Pius (Titus Aurelius Antoninus) (86–161 A. D.), Emperor of Rome 138–161 A. D.: adopted by Hadrian, **4**, 93; reign of, 94; death, 96; condition of Spain under, **8**, 26

Antoninus, Wall of: built, **4**, 95

Antonius, Gaius (1st century B. C.), a Roman politician: Cæsar prosecutes, **3**, 266; elected consul, 281; at battle of Dolabella, 343

Antonius, Marcus (143–87 B. C.), a Roman orator and soldier: commissioned to clear the seas of pirates, **3**, 260; death, 223, 260

Antonius, Marcus (Mark Antony), the Triumvir, Roman general: born in 83 B. C.; given command of the cavalry of Gabinius in Syria and Egypt, 57 B. C.; elected quæstor, 52 B. C., and served in several campaigns in Gaul; elected tribune of the people; became such a strong partisan of Cæsar that he was expelled from Rome and fled to Cæsar's camp, 49 B. C.; he was at the battle of Pharsalia, 48 B. C.; became master of the horse to Cæsar, 47 B. C.; on the death of Cæsar, he delivered an eloquent funeral oration and so aroused the popular indignation that the conspirators were obliged to flee from Rome; lost the battle of Mutina, 43 B. C.; with Octavius and Lepidus, he formed the triumvirate, 43 B. C.; at his instigation, Cicero was proscribed and killed, 43 B. C.; by his skill, Cassius and Brutus were defeated at the battle of Philippi, 42 B. C.; this victory made the triumvirs master of the world and Antonius received as his share, the Asiatic provinces and Egypt; he was so captivated with Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, that he neglected public affairs; quarrelled with Octavius in 41 B. C., but they were reconciled the following year and Antonius married Octavia, the sister of Octavius; he soon divorced her and returned to Cleopatra; then followed a conflict with Octavius in which Antonius lost the battle of Actium; he fled to Alexandria and there committed suicide, August, 30 B. C.

His campaign against recruiting officers of Pompeius, **3**, 337; joins Cæsar in Greece, 346; puts down insurrection of Dolabella, 365; offers the crown to Cæsar, **3**, 369, **4**, **3**; takes action against the murderers of Cæsar, **4**, 6; oration of, at Cæsar's funeral, 7; tyranny of, 8; attacks Cicero in the Senate, 11; takes up arms, 12; in the field, 13; joins second triumvirate, 14; at battle of Philippi, 18; returns to Italy, 19; relations with Cleopatra, 19; marries Octavia, 20; defeats Sextus Pompeius, 21; campaign of, in the East (36 B. C.), 22; life of, in Egypt, 23; war of, with Octavius, 25; death of, 27

Antrim, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12**, 213

An-tung, Korea: occupied by the Japanese, **7**, 267

Antwerp, Belgium: battle of (1830), **13**, 297; sieges of (1584–1585), 147; (1832) **9**, 403, **13**, 302; cathedral of, pillaged, **13**, 95; attacked by French (1583), 139

Anund, King of Sweden, 1024–1055: reign of, **16**, 60

Anville, Duc d' (d. 1746); death of, **23**, 166

Aoki, Viscount (ca. 1880), Japanese statesman: becomes minister of foreign affairs, **7**, 190

Aoki Kanaiye (15th century), a Japanese artist: skill of, **7**, 107

Apache Indians, a tribe of North American Indians: seize herds of the Navajos, **23**, 11

Apafy, Michael, Prince of Transylvania (ca. 1650): accession of, **17**, 228

Apennines, mountain system of Italy: boundary of Italy, **3**, 3

Aphrodite, in Greek mythology, the goddess of love and wedlock, identified by the Romans with Venus: adopted from Phœnicians, **2**, 28; confused attributes of, 39; worshipped at Cnidus, 52

Apodaca, Juan Ruiz de (1754–1835), Spanish naval officer and administrator: his administration as viceroy, **22**, 251

Apollo, in Greek and Roman mythology, one of the great Olympian gods, leader of the Muses, patron of

the arts: his oracle at Delphi, **2**, 12; in Greek theology, 40; Pythian Games in honor of, 42; Dorian conception of, 50; worshipped by Doric Hexapolis, 56, honored by Crœsus, 118; his temple at Megara, rebuilt by Hadrian, 523

Apollonia, Illyria, Greece: founded, **3**, 27

Apollonius of Tyana (4 B. C.–97 A. D.): a Pythagorean philosopher and reputed magician, **4**, 84

Apologetical Declaration (1683), defiance as a result of Scottish feuds, **12**, 349

Aponte, José Antonio (ca. 1800), Cuban rebel: leads revolt, **22**, 451

Apostle of England, The: see **Latimer, Hugh, Bishop of Worcester**

Apostle of France, The: see **Denis, Saint**

Apostle of Hungary, The: see **Stephen (I), Saint**, King of Hungary

Apostle of Infidelity, The: see **Voltaire**

Apostle of Liberty, The: see **Jefferson, Thomas**

Apostle of Massacre, The: see **Marat, Jean P.**

Apostle of Presbytery, The: see **Knox, John**

Apostle of the English People, The: see **Augustine, Saint**

Apostle of the Gauls, The: see **Denis Saint**

Apostle of the Germans, The: see **Boniface, Saint**

Apostle of the Goths, The: see **Ulfilas, Saint**

Apostle of the Highlanders, The: see **Colomb, Saint**

Apostle of the Indians, The: see **Eliot, John**

Apostle of the Irish, The: see **Patrick Saint**

Apostle of the Scottish Reformers The: see **Knox, John**

Apostolic Kings: see the kings of Hungary under their respective names

Appeals, Act of (1533), obtained from Parliament by Henry VIII, declaring that the king held the supreme authority in England, **11**, 250

Appleton, Captain (ca. 1650), English naval officer: in the war with the Dutch, **13**, 230

Appomattox Court House, Virginia: Lee and Grant meet to arrange terms of surrender, **24**, 812

Apponyi, Count (late 19th century), Hungarian statesman: withdraws his support from the Liberals, **17**, 440; opposes army changes, 444; in Dr. Wekerle's ministry, 447

Appuleian Laws, popular measures in Rome (1st century, B. C.): passed, **3**, 200; canceled, 202

Apraxin, Feodor (1671–1728), Russian admiral: at Nappo, **15**, 64; accompanies Peter to Persia, 79; services of, 90; in the supreme privy council, 95; supports Anne, 106

Apraxin, Stephen (d. 1758), Russian general: estimate of, **15**, 145; campaign of, 146; treason of, 147

Apries (Uah-ab-ra, Hophia), King of Egypt 590–570 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 32

Apulia, eastern Italy: in Rome's hands, **3**, 70

Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix), France: founded, **3**, 192; battle of (102 B. C.), **3**, 194, **17**, 11, **18**, 4

Aquidaban, Paraguay: battle of the (1870), **21**, 160

Aquidneck: see **Rhode Island**

Aquileia, Austria-Hungary: founded, **3**, 133, **17**, 11; battle of (113 B. C.), **3**, 193; under Roman occupation, **17**, 12; sieges of (108 A. D.), **18**, 26; (238 A. D.), **4**, 108; (340 A. D.), 123; (394 A. D.), **18**, 35; (452 A. D.), 42

Aquileia, Council of (381 A. D.): condemns Arianism, **17**, 15

Aquillius, Manius (1st century B. C.), Roman consul: quells slave revolt in Sicily, **3**, 187; encourages uprising of Bithynian king, 215

Aquilonia, Italy: battle of (293 B. C.), **3**, 72

Aquitania, division of Gaul: conquered by Cæsar, **3**, 304

Arabi Bey, Pasha (1837-1911), an Egyptian officer and revolutionary leader: insurrection of, **1**, 39, **11**, 634

Arabia, Asia: early history of the Arabian peninsula, **1**, 183; Arabia before the coming of Mohammed, 189; Mohammed, the Prophet of Islam, 205; the union of Arabia under Mohammed, 222; Mohammed's successors and the spread of Islam, 242; the Moslem conquest of Persia and Syria, 259; the Saracens in Egypt and Africa, 290; the Saracens in Europe, 310; fall of the Moslem empire, 337; rise of the Arabs, **14**, 3, 4; importance of holy cities of, 135; conquered by the Turks, 136, 164; disorders in, 195, 292, **19**, 121

Arad, Diet of (1132): account of, **17**, 53

Aragis (8th cent. A. D.), Duke of Benevento: submits to Charlemagne, **18**, 82

Arago, Dominique François (1786–1853), French physicist and astronomer: member of the provisional government, **9**, 435

Aragon, Kingdom of, Spain: history of, **8**, 230

Arai Hakuseki (ca. 1700), Japanese scholar: sketch of, **7**, 142

Arakhu (500 B. C.), Armenian prince: revolt of, **1**, 95

Araki Matayemon (ca. 1700), Japanese fighter: slays Kawai, **7**, 152

Araktcheiev, Count Alexei (1769–1834), a Russian general and minister of war: account of, **15**, 202; his influence under Alexander, 263

Aram-Naharaim: see **Mesopotamia**

Aranda, Diego di (ca. 1490): placed over a colony in Hayti, **21**, 8

Aranda, Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea Conde de (1718–1799), a Spanish statesman and diplomat: administration of, **8**, 420

Aranjo, Buenaventura, (ca. 1845), a Mexican naval captain: at the battle of Cerro Gordo, **22**, 325

Aranjuez, Revolution of, an uprising of South American states against their mother countries (ca. 1810), **21**, 54

Aransio (Orange), France: battle of (105 B. C.), **3**, 193; founded, 392

Aratus of Sicyon (271–213 B. C.), a Greek statesman and general: joins the Achaean League, **2**, 516; dispute with Sparta, **3**, 138

Araucania, South America: dispute over possession of, **21**, 227

Arbedo, Switzerland: battle of (1422), **13**, 395

Arbela, Assyria: captured by Cyrus (546 B. C.), **1**, 94; battle of (331 B. C.), **1**, 169, **2**, 496

Arbia River, Italy: battle of the (ca. 1260), **4**, 215

Arbogast (d. 394 A. D.), a Frankish general in the Roman service: his influence in the Western Empire, 135; death, **4**, 135; career of, **18**, 34

Arboleda, Julio (1817–1862), a Columbian poet and revolutionist: his administration as president of the Grenadine Confederation, **21**, 86; death of, 87

Arbuthnot (d. 1818), a British settler in Florida: executed, **23**, 444

Arbuthnot (ca. 1807), British minister to Turkey, **14**, 397

Arcadia, Greece: geography of, **2**, 18; autochthonous claims of, 26

Arcadian League: founded (5th century B. C.), **2**, 439

Arcadians: revolts of, **2**, 237; found League, 439; join Epaminondas, 440; found Megalopolis, 440; at war with Elis, 446; fall into disunion, 453; oppose Alexander, 486

Arcadius (383–408 A. D.), Emperor of the East 395–408 A. D.: associated with Theodosius in the Empire of the East, **4**, 137; accession of, **17**, 16; reign of, **18**, 35

Arce, Aniceto (ca. 1884), South American statesman: president of Bolivia, **21**, 243

Archæology:
AUSTRO-HUNGARY: cut flints, bronze articles, iron utensils, **17**, 10
DENMARK: under Frederick V, **16**, 240

ENGLAND: flints and stone implements, **11**, 3; Stonehenge, 5
GREECE: general discussion of, **2**, 20, 22, 49; The Laocoön, the Apollo Belvedere and the torso of Hercules, **4**, 283
INDIA: discoveries under Lord Curzon, **5**, 280
IRELAND: Cross of Cong, Ardagh Chalice, and the Tara Brooch, **12**, 9; gold torque near Tara, 14
MEXICO: the "cross," **22**, 82; ruined buildings, section of "Wall of the Serpents," Rock of Famine, 83; National Museum, 94; the Aztec Calendar Stone, 95
NORTH AMERICA: Indian relics, **23**, 6, 10
SCANDINAVIA: discoveries in, **16**, 5
SWITZERLAND: flint implements, bones of mammalia, **12**, 327
Archdale, John (ca. 1695): governor of the Carolinas, **23**, 74
Archelaus (1st century B. C.), son of Herod the Great: reign of, **1**, 409
Archelaus, a Greek general (ca. 85 B. C.): at Chæronea, **3**, 218
Archias of Thebes (d. 397 B. C.), a polemarch of Sparta: murdered, **2**, 424
Archibald, Adams G. (1814-1892), a Canadian politician and jurist: at the Quebec convention, **20**, 165
Archibald Bell-the-Cat: see **Angus Archibald Douglas, Earl of**
Archidamus, King of Sparta, 469-427 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 270; invades Attica, 278, 282; besieges Platæa, 288
Archidamus III, King of Sparta, 361-338 B. C.: attempts to aid Tarentum, **3**, 68
Archimedes (287-212 B. C.), the most celebrated geometrician of antiquity **3**, 124
Archinard, Colonel, a French commander in Africa (ca. 1890): his campaigns in Africa, **19**, 151
Architecture:
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Gothic style, **17**, 61; in the 12th and 13th centuries, 86; under Rudolph IV, 104; under Charles IV, 116; rococo style, 261; buildings of Vienna, 416
BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA: description of, **1**, 102
CHINA: the Great Wall, **6**, 11; the Hanlin College, 27
DENMARK: buildings by Christian IV, **16**, 200; under Queen Sophia, 238
ENGLAND: Westminster Abbey under Edward the Confessor, **11**, 64; under William the Conqueror, castles and Tower of London, 73; Norman churches, 76; Gothic architecture, 118; early English architecture, 141; perpendicular style, 163; overelaboration, 231; in Elizabeth's reign, 298-299; Italian style, 419; under Queen Anne, 467
FRANCE: under Philip (II) Augustus, **9**, 79, 83; under Henry IV, the Place Royale, the Pont Neuf, and facade of Hotel de Ville, 174; Palace of Versailles under Louis XV, **10**, 8
GERMANY: effect of Roman influence, **18**, 55; Cathedral of Speyer, 142; cathedrals, 175
GREECE: Temple of Apollo, **2**, 12; fortifications, 226; Long Walls of Athens, 242; public buildings under Pericles — the Odeum, Corn Hall and the Deigma, 254; the Propylaea and the Parthenon, 255; temple of Hera, 298; under Hadrian, temple of Olympian Zeus, and temple of Apollo, 523; under Marcus Aurelius, temple of Eleusis, 523; under Herodes Atticus, the stadium and theatre at Regilla, a theatre at Corinth, an aqueduct at Olympia, 523; under Justinian, church at St. Sophia, 532
HOLLAND AND BELGIUM: 13th and 14th centuries, **13**, 62
INDIA: Kutab Mosque, Kutab Minar, **5**, 96; Kafur's Mosque, 100; Mausoleum of Emperor Jahangir, 114; Mausoleum of the Taj Mahal, Moti Masjid Mosque, 119; Jama Masjid Mosque, Palace of Delhi, and Fort Agra, 120
IRELAND: dwelling houses, **12**, 9;

churches, 33; under King Brian, 41; Anglo-Norman, 47
ITALY: architecture of Pisa; **4**, 236; the cathedral at Pisa, St. Marks, the Duomo, 284; basilica by Bramante and mausoleum by Michael Angelo Buonarotti at Rome, 297; cupola of St. Peter's by Michael Angelo Buonarotti, 298
JAPAN: influence of Buddhism, **7**, 18, 33; Kyoto, the capital, 39; Buddhist temples, Daurin-ji and Hōjō-ji, 41; Kinkaku-ji, and Shokoku-ji, 93; Ginkaku-ji, 96; Castle at Adsuchi, 111; Mausoleum at Nikkō, **7**, 127
MEXICO: palace of Montezuma, **22**, 25; the Teocalli, 27; under the Aztecs, 77; by the Mayas, 82; palace of Chapultepec, 214
NORTH AMERICA: colony of New York, **23**, 132; New England and southern colonies, 155
PERSIA: main treatment, **1**, 178; palace of Mashita, **5**, 323; palace of Chehel Sitton, 345
PORTUGAL: Church and Convent of Mafra by Joam V, **8**, 471
ROME: aqueducts, the Marcia and the Calida, **3**, 245; under Gaius Julius Cæsar Caligula, the temple of Augustus, the theatre of Pompey and the aqueduct of Aqua Claudia, **4**, 56; Column of Trajan, Trajan's Forum, Arch of Trajan and Trajan's Mole, 88; under Hadrian, the temple of Venus and Roma, Hadrian's Moles, restoration of the Pantheon, the temple of Augustus and baths of Agrippina, 92; under Antoninus, the completion of Hadrian's temple, the amphitheatre at Nismes, and the aqueduct of the Pont du Gard, 95; under Aurelian, extension of walls of Rome, 111; see also ITALY
RUSSIA: under Peter the Great, **15**, 87
SCOTLAND: imitation of French style, **12**, 308
SOUTH AMERICA: by the Quichuas, **21**, xvi; Buenos Ayres, 135; Brazil, 165; Falls of Iguazy, under the Jesuits, 317
SPAIN: palace of the Alhambra, **8**, 110; palace of the Escurial, 373
SWITZERLAND: churches, **13**, 356; Gothic and Renaissance style, 429, 455; late Renaissance style, 481, 482; baroque and antique style, 495
TURKEY: under Suleiman the Great, **14**, 147, 187
Archon, Office of: created at Athens, **2**, 98; made subject to lot, 175; opened to Zeugitae, 252
Arcis-sur-Aube, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 347
Arcola, Italy: battle of (1796), **9**, 301, **17**, 282
Arcona, Denmark: assault of (1169), **16**, 82
Arcos, Count, Viceroy of Naples, 1646–1647: taxes fruit in Naples, **4**, 323
Arcot, British India: siege of (1751), **5**, 180
Arctinus, a Greek poet (ca. 776 B. C.): and cyclic poems, **2**, 31
Ardahan, Russia: siege of (1877), **15**, 335
Ardar, colony in Africa: under Spanish rule, **20**, 299
Ardaric, Germanic king (ca. 455 A. D.): unites the German tribes, **18**, 43
Ardashir (Artaxerxes) I (211–ca. 241 A. D.), King of Persia: reign of, **1**, 167; son of Xerxes, **2**, 231; Athens seeks peace with, 250; founds dynasty, **5**, 315
Ardorn (d. 1015), King of Italy: reign of, **4**, 183
Ardres, France: taken by the Spanish, **13**, 163
Arduin, King of Lombardy (Marquis of Ivrea), 1002–1013: career of, **18**, 121
Ardys II, King of Lydia (7th century, B. C.): becomes a vassal of Sardanapallos, **1**, 145, **2**, 116
Aréché, José (18th century), Mexican government official: investigates the executive conduct of the Marques de Cruillas, **22**, 203
Arèche, José Antonio de (ca. 1750), Peruvian official: orders the execution of the cacique, Condorquanqui, **21**, 51

Arelat: see **Burgundy**
Arelate (Arles), Roman colony on the Danube: founded, **3**, 392
Aremberg (Arenberg), John of Ligne, Count of (1525–1568), Spanish officer: death of, **13**, 109
Arenas, Antonio (ca. 1850), Peruvian patriot: candidate for the presidency (1872), **21**, 210
Areopagus: council of Athens, **2**, 98; cedes political duties to Boulê, 106; humbled by Pericles and Ephialtes, 239
Arequipa, Peru: battles of (1845), **21**, 199; (1867), 209
Aretas (1st century B. C.), king of the Nabateans: refuses to acknowledge supremacy of Rome, **3**, 274; besieges Jerusalem, 274
Argaum, India: battle of (1803), **5**, 136
Argeians, Homeric Greeks: in Egyptian inscriptions, **2**, 33
Argenson, Marc René Voyer, Count d' (1652–1721), French politician: made chancellor, **9**, 230
Argentine Republic, South America: from 1820 to 1876, **21**, 118; from 1876 to 1906, 256
Arghun, Persian ruler 1284–1291: reign of, **5**, 335
Arginusae, islands off the coast of Asia Minor: battle of (406 B. C.), **2**, 372
Argo, legendary ship which bore the Argonauts, **2**, 9
Argolis, Peloponnesus, Greece: geography of, **2**, 16
Argonne, France: campaign of the (1792), **10**, 209
Argos, Argolis, Greece: situation of, **2**, 10; in Dorian legend, 48; in Poloponnesus, 58; struggle with Sparta, 74; resists Sparta, 76; reduction of, 77; wars with Sparta, 156, 237, 323, 398; allied to Epaminondas, 440; allied with Philip of Macedon, 470
Argun, Mongolia, China: occupied by Russia, **7**, 285
"Argus," American frigate: captured by "Pelican" (1813), **23**, 424
Argyle, Archibald Campbell, Earl of (d. 1513): commissioned to keep order in the west, **12**, 299
Argyle, Archibald Campbell, Duke of (1598–1661): death of, **12**, 345
Argyle, Archibald Campbell, Earl of (1620–1685): execution of, **11**, 422, **12**, 349, 350
Argyle, John Campbell, Duke of (The Good Duke of Argyle) (1678–1743), Scottish general and statesman: crushes rebellion of Mar (1716), **11**, 470, **12**, 362
Argyle, The Good Duke of: see **Argyle, John Campbell, Duke of**
Ariarathes, King of Cappadocia, 1st century B. C.: murdered, **3**, 215
Arica, port in Peru: declared a common port for Bolivia and Peru, **21**, 188; taken by the Chilians (1880), 237; given to Chili (1883), 238; taken by the Congressionalists (1891), 239
Aricia, Italy: siege of (506 B. C.), **3**, 56; loses its independence, 67
Ariminum, Italy: battle of (236 B. C.), **3**, 109; captured by Cinna Marius, 223
Ariminum, Council of: proclaims the Arian heresy and makes it the predominant faith, **4**, 126
Ariobarzanes I, King of Cappadocia (beginning of 1st century B. C.): elected king, **3**, 215
Ariobarzanes III, King of Cappadocia, 51–42 B. C.: receives lesser Armenia, **3**, 354
Ariobarzanes (4th century B. C.), Persian satrap: last hero of Persia, **2**, 498
Ariobarzanes, son of Mithradates: invades Cappadocia (89 B. C.), **3**, 215
Arion, Baltasar de Zúñiga, Duke of (early 18th century), Mexican viceroy: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 188
Ariosto, Ludovico (1474–1533), Italian poet: sketch of, **4**, 319
Ariovistus (ca. 60 B. C.), German chief: aids the Sequani, **3**, 300, **18**, 10; defeated by Cæsar, **3**, 302, **9**, 8, **18**, 12
Arismendi, General (ca. 1875), leader in Guiana: leads rebellion, **21**, 101

Arista, Mariano (1802–1855), Mexican general: demands that Taylor withdraw from disputed territory, **24**, 546; court-martialed, 547
Aristagoras (d. 497 B. C.): tyrant of Miletus, **2**, 133; slain, 136
Aristeides (d. 468 B. C.), Athenian statesman and general: rise of, **2**, 159; ostracized, 176; at Salamis, 201; heads Athenian squadron, 222; starts the Confederacy of Delos, 227; his political reforms, 230
Aristeus (5th century B. C.) Corinthian general at Potidaea, **2**, 269; slain, 284
Aristides (2nd century A. D.), Christian scholar: attempts to convert Hadrian to Christianity, **4**, 92
Aristobulus, high priest of Jerusalem, 103-102 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 407
Aristobulus II, King of Judaea, ca. 70 B. C.: civil war with his brother, **3**, 274
Aristocracy: in Homeric Greece, **2**, 36; in America, **23**, 131; in the South, **24**, 586
Aristodemus (8th century B. C.), Dorian hero: legend of, **2**, 48, 61; national hero of Messenia, 72; of Cumae, 95
Aristomenis (7th century B. C.), Messenian national hero: in Second Messenian War, **2**, 74
Aristophanes of the Revolution, The: see **Desmoulins, Camille**
Aristoteles (ca. 650 B. C.): made Libyan king, **2**, 87
Aristotle (384–322 B. C.), most famous Greek philosopher, founder of Peripatetic school: tutor of Alexander, **2**, 484; believes the earth to be a sphere, **23**, 22
Aristozeiton (ca. 500 B. C.), Athenian patriot: attacks Peisistratidae at Athens, **2**, 112
Arisugawa, Prince (ca. 1850), of the Japanese noble family: made commander-in-chief of army, **7**, 169; commissioned to quell rebellion of Saigo, 179
Arius (256–336 A. D.), celebrated presbyter of Alexandria, the founder of **Arianism**: Constantius accepts doctrine of, **4**, 125; his **doctrines** condemned at the councils of Sirmium and Aquileia, **17**, 15
Arivald, King of the Lombards, 625 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 168
Arizona, one of the United States: bought by the United States, **22**, 381; added to the United States, **24**, 552; Gadsden Treaty, 641; refused admission, 1054; admission to the Union considered, 1083
"Ark," an English vessel: brings settlers to Maryland, **23**, 70
Arkansas (means "a bow of smoky waters") one of the United States, called the Bear State: territorial government, **23**, 453; delegates withdraw from Democratic convention, **24**, 679; joins Confederacy, 720; reconstructed, 833; Brooks and Baxter struggle in, 872; end of carpetbag rule, 873; Presidential election of 1904, 1072
Arkansas River, Arkansas: Florida boundary, **23**, 445
Arkinholm, Scotland: battle of (1454), **12**, 295
Arklow, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12**, 212
Arkwright, Sir Richard (1732–1792), an English inventor: inventions of, **11**, 533
Arles, France: sieges of (731 A. D.), **1**, 335; (506 A. D.), **9**, 20
Arles: see **Arelate**
Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl of (1618–1685), an English politician: sketch of, **11**, 393; receives grant of Virginia with Culpepper, **23**, 64
Arlington Heights, Virginia: Federal troops recapture, **24**, 731
Armada, The Invincible, a Spanish fleet sent against England 1588: destruction of, **8**, 364, **11**, 295, **13**, 153, **23**, 54; effect of defeat on Dutch navigation, **23**, 101
Armagnac, Bernard VII, Count of (d. 1418), an Italian leader, Constable of France: at war with the Duke of Burgundy, **9**, 110; made regent of France, 112; leader of feudal party in France, **11**, 194; death of, **11**, 199

Armais: see **Hor-em-heb**

Armand (ca. 1830), a French editor: opposes the decrees of July 25, 1830, **9,** 390

Armendariz, Miguel Diaz de (ca. 1540): commissioned to enforce the aborigine laws in the West Indies, **22,** 110

Armenia, Asia: Turkish conquests in, **14,** 158; description of, 497

Armfeldt, Baron Karl (1666-1736), a Swedish general: campaign of, **15,** 64

Arminius, chief of the tribe of the Cherusci: born in 18 B. C.; he led the Cherusci as auxiliaries of the Roman legions in Germany and so learned the Roman language, was admitted to the freedom of the city and enrolled among the equites; led a successful revolt of his countrymen in 9 A. D.; defended his country against Germanicus, 14 A. D.; defeated by Germanicus, 16 A. D.; assassinated as the result of a conspiracy, 21 A. D.

Defeats Maroboduus, **17,** 13; defeats Varus, **4,** 44, **18,** 17; power weakened, **4,** 47

Arminius, Jacob (Jakobus Harmensen) (1560-1609), a Dutch theologian: leads Arminian movement in theology, **13,** 193

Arms, Armour:

GENERAL: invention of gun-powder, **4,** 255

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: ancient weapons, **17,** 26, 42; introduction of breech-loading rifle, 403

BOHEMIA: introduction of "thunder-guns," **18,** 207

CHINA: in the 19th century, **6,** 208, 246, 254

EGYPT: saber and bow, **14,** 132

ENGLAND: weapons of Neolithic age, bronze weapons, **11,** 4, 5; two-handed axe, 66; bow and arrow, 158, 161

GERMANY: in the 17th century, **14,** 239, **18,** 281; modern equipment, **18,** 229; artillery under Maximilian, 231

GREECE: under Iphicrates, **2,** 402

INDIA: among the non-Aryans, **5,** 25; improved rifle, 250

IRELAND: among the early tribes, **12,** 20

JAPAN: firearms, **7,** 104; sword, 147, 182; under the Edo government, 151

MEXICO: under Montezuma, **22,** 25; Aztec weapons, 87

NORMANDY: lance, bow and arrow, **11,** 66

NORTH AMERICA: Indian weapons, **23,** 14, 15

SOUTH AMERICA: at the outbreak of the revolution, **21,** 57; native weapons in the Plain of the Amazon, 311

SPANISH PENINSULA: in early times, **8,** 5

TURKEY: artillery, **14,** 77, 94, 176; in the 16th century, 144; in the 17th century, 239; neglect of improvements, 299; European artillery, 379

Arms, The Assize of (1181), issued by Henry II, **11,** 108

Arms Act (1843), forbade possession of arms except by license, **11,** 604

Armstead, Lewis Addison (1817-1863), a Confederate general: wounded in Pickett's charge, **24,** 782

Armstrong, John (ca. 1525), a Scottish freebooter: death of, **12,** 303

Armstrong, John (1725-1795), an American general: captures Kittanning, **23,** 184; in expedition against Fort Du Quesne, 190

Army:

AFRICA (SOUTH BRITISH): Boer method of warfare, **19,** 282

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: the Magyar State, **17,** 42; military service, 49; military reforms under Maria Theresa, **17,** 262, **18,** 347

CARTHAGE: military system, **3,** 97

CHINA: reform of, **6,** 254, 290; foreign troops, 306

DENMARK: compulsory military service, **16,** 235

ENGLAND: war-band, **11,** 33, 51; military organization by Aelfred the Great, 44; feudal system under Wil-

liam the Conqueror, 74; scutage in lieu of service, 99; Assize of Arms, 108; mercenaries, 128; in the .16th century, 296, 297; archers, 158, 160, 161, 198; army raised by Charles I, 337; the New Model Army, 351; cavalry, 356; Pride's Purge, 360; the Long Parliament and the militia, 366; Richard Cromwell and the militia, 373; the Rump and the militia, 374; disbandment, 381; the Mutiny Act, 435; European method in British Africa, **19**, 282; method with Indians, **23**, 178
FRANCE: under Philip (II) Augustus, **9**, 79; free archers, 117; army of the First Republic, 285; military appendages under Louis XVIII, 357; discontent under Louis XVIII, 358, 359; garde mobile, 457; compulsory service, 471; reorganization, 474; under the Old Régime, **10**, 7; in the Revolution, 54, 91; military organization, 164, 165; during the Reign of Terror, 273; levy, 341; "amalgamation," 343; military conscription under the Directory, 402; Napoleon's tactics, 383, 479, 484; Legion of Honor under Napoleon, 449; cavalry, **11**, 158, 161, 198
GAUL: military system, **3**, 298, **9**, 7
GERMANY: Roman conscriptions, **18**, 24; under Charlemagne, 83, 87; military system of Henry the Fowler, 106; diet refuses military force, 228; under Frederick the Great, 334, 344
GREECE: Spartan system, **2**, 68; under Xerxes, 181; system of Epaminondas, 433; reorganization by Philip II, 458; modern regulations, 550
HUNGARY: under Mathias Hunyady, **17**, 162; defective military system, 187; see also AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
INDIA: reform in military system, **5**, 272, 280
IRELAND: Anglo-Norman method, **11**, 47; Irish military method, **12**, 47; quartering, 19, 63; service in America, 181; volunteers, 182, 192
ITALY: military system of cities, **4**, 251; new military school, 253
JAPAN: in the Hei-an Epoch, **7**, 51; under the Kamakura government, 77, 78; military nobles, 109; military classes, 127, 147; qualities of her soldiers, 281; European system, **6**, 246
MEXICO: military system, **22**, 88; under Don Manuel Flores, 215
NORTH AMERICA: Indian method, **23**, 178; Colonies, Continental Army, 230, 231, 233; colonial militia, 234, 247
PARTHIAN EMPIRE: system of, **3**, 323
PERSIA: reform in military system, **5**, 343
POLAND: under Stephen Batory, King of Poland, **17**, 221
PORTUGAL: under Joam IV, **8**, 462; reforms in, 526; disbanded, 528; qualities of soldiers, 533
PRUSSIA: military reorganization, **10**, 487
ROME: system, **3**, 18, 324; military reorganization by Gaius Marius, 196; decay of military discipline, 209; decay of militia, 261; Cæsar's army, 334; decay of military system, 373; military reorganization by Cæsar, 374
RUSSIA: early military customs, **15**, 7; Western influence, 14; revolt of the strelitz, 26; reorganization of military system, 41; improvement of military system by Münnich, 113; attempt to reorganize the Cossacks, 166; insurrection of Cossacks under Pugatchev, 168; reorganization of troops by Potemkin, 183; condition of forces in the retreat from Moscow, 250, 254; military colonies, 263
SCOTLAND: foot-men, **12**, 280
SOUTH AMERICA: in Bolivia, **21**, 186; in Brazil, 253; in Ecuador, 107; in Paraguay, 152
SPAIN: under the Goths, **8**, 55; sedition, **13**, 116, 117, 118; decline of, **8**, 428; increase of, 429; mutinous, 491; discontent in, 516
SWEDEN: military service by

nobles, **16**, 105; mutiny, 248; under Bernadotte, 254
SYRIA and EGYPT: the Mamelukes, **14**, 127
TURKEY: standing army under Alaeddin, **14**, 18; organization of the Janissaries, 19, 93, 251; military system, 22; under Murad (Amurath) I, 30; superiority in the 15th century, 94; turbulence of Janissaries, 120, 150, 203, 212; character of soldiers, 183; mutiny of the Spahis, 216; infantry, 262; mutiny of the Janissaries, 293; attempt to reform army by Capudan Pasha Hassan, 342; military system, 370; European system, 378, 402, 409, 418, 441; rebellious Janissaries, 387, 394, 399, 402; destruction of the Janissaries, 417; desertion, 436; admission of Christians, 471; efficiency of, 477
UNITED STATES: reduction of, **23**, 393; reorganization, 418; condition at the outbreak of the War of 1812, 419; school for soldiers, 433; under Roosevelt, **24**, 1073

Army of God and the Holy Church (1215), **11**, 126

Army of the Cumberland: commanded by Slocum, **24**, 804

Army of the Potomac: commanded by McClellan, **24**, 757; demoralized by change of commanders, 778; strength of, when Grant assumed command, 787

Army of the Tennessee: commanded by Howard, **24**, 804

Army of Virginia: under Pope's command, **24**, 762

Arnaud, Vincent (ca. 1730), French official at Malta: befriends Tofal Osman, **14**, 296

Arndt, Ernst Moritz (1769–1860), German poet and writer: writes patriotic hymns, **17**, 295; his efforts to liberate Germany, **18**, 375, 281, 394

Arnfast, Bishop of Aarhus (ca. 1260), Scandinavian divine: sketch of, **16**, 96

Arnheim, Baron Johann Georg von (1581–1641), German diplomat and general: in the Thirty Years' War, **18**, 285

Arnold, Benedict (1741–1801), American Revolutionary general and traitor: treason of, **11**, 519, **23**, 275; joins American troops at Boston, **23**, 228; estimate of, 234; in expedition against Canada, 234; relieves Fort Stanwix, 254; quarrels with Gates, 255; defeats British at Freeman's farm, 255; at battle of Bemis Heights, 255; in English service, 277; devastates Connecticut, 285

Arnold of Brescia (1100–1155), Italian religious reformer and political agitator: doctrines of, **4**, 221, **18**, 146; death of, 148

Arnoul (ca. 1470), Duke of Guelders: sells his duchy to Charles the Rash of Burgundy, **13**, 45

Arnulf (850–899 A. D.), Holy Roman Emperor: defeats the Normans (891), **13**, 21, **16**, 23; receives duchy of Carinthia, **18**, 97; becomes king of Germany, 98; crowned emperor, 100

Arnulf the Bad, Duke of Bavaria (ca. 900 A. D.): purchases peace with the Hungarians (907), **18**, 100; defies Conrad, 104; acknowledges Henry I of Germany, 105; allied with Henry the Fowler, **17**, 62

Arnulf (580–640 A. D.), Bishop of Metz 611: rebellion of, **9**, 31; educates Dagobert, **18**, 65

Arnulf of Pannonia (ca. 875 A. D.): his struggle with Svatopluk, **17**, 35

Aroer: see **Karkar**

Aroostook War, collision between the settlers of Maine and New Brunswick (1842), **24**, 530

Arpad, Syria: siege of (740 B. C.), **1**, 393

Arpad, Magyar chieftain (d. 907 A. D.): death of, **17**, 43

Arques, France: battle of (1589), **9**, 167

Arran, Earls of: see **Boyd** and **Hamilton**

Arrangoiz, General (ca. 1850), Mexican general: concludes an armistice with General Scott, **22**, 352

Arras, France: sieges of (1640), **9**, 194; (1654), 206

Arras, Treaties of: concluded between Charles VII of France and Philip of Burgundy (1435), **9**, 117, **13**, 41; concluded between Louis XI of France and the states of Flanders and Maximilian I (1482), **9**, 125, **11**, 219

Arredondo (ca. 1870), South American insurrectionist: joins insurrection of Mitre, **21**, 135

Arretium, ancient Etruria, Italy: battle of (285 B. C.), **3**, 75

Arrow, The, English ship: seizure of (1856), by the Chinese, **6**, 158

Arrow, The Pointed: see **Jackson, Andrew**

Arroyo Grande, Uruguay, South America: battle of (1842), **21**, 139

Arroyo Hondo, New Mexico: massacre of (1847), **22**, 305

Arruntius, Lucius (d. 37 A. D.), Roman consul 6 A. D.: death of, **4**, 53

Arsames (ca. 333 B. C.), Persian satrap: **2**, 491

Arschot: see **Aerschot**

Arses, King of Persia, 339 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 168

Arsilla, Africa: siege of (1471), **8**, 316

Arsites (ca. 334 B. C.), Persian satrap: commands against Alexander, **2**, 488

Art (Painting and Sculpture):
ASSYRIA and BABYLONIA: description of, **1**, 103
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: in the 13th century, **17**, 86; first school of art in Bohemia, 116; under Charles VI, 192; destruction by Joseph II, 268; in the 19th century, 415
BELGIUM: Flemish school, **13**, 220
CHINA: in the 17th century, **6**, 39
ENGLAND: Van Dyck and Lely, **11**, 418; under Queen Anne, 466
GREECE: works of Pheidias, **2**, 255
HOLLAND and BELGIUM: John of Bruges, **13**, 63
INDIA: traces of the Greeks, **5**, 71
IRELAND: description of, **12**, 8; the Cross of Cong, 47
ITALY: "David" by Donatello, **4**, 284; Doors of Baptistry at Florence by Lorenzo Ghiberti, 284; bronze statue of Julius II by Michael Angelo Buonarotti, 297; pictures on walls and roof of Sistine Chapel at Rome by Michael Angelo Buonarotti, 297; the Transfiguration by Raphael Sanctius, 299; Leonardo da Vinci, 298; Bernini, Giovanni Lorenzo, 441; Daedalus and Icarus, Cupid and Psyche, group of Hercules and Lycas, Theseus with the Centaur by Canova, 441; Nicola of Pisa, Cimabue, Giotto Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Benozzo Gozzoli, Ghirlandaio, Petro Perugino, Francia, Lorenzo Corta, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Giorgione, Titian and Correggio, 443
JAPAN: in the 6th century A. D., **7**, 18; statue of Buddha, 32, 125; in the Nara Epoch, 33; forging, 81; Japanese artists, 106; metal work, 107; lacquer work, 107
LYDIA: description of, **1**, 149
PERSIA: description of, **1**, 177; under the Sassanian Dynasty, **5**, 323
SCANDINAVIA: Fogelberg, **16**, 264
SOUTH AMERICA: Brazil, **21**, 165; Ecuador, 106; Paraguay, **20**, 96
SWITZERLAND: arts at St. Gall, **13**, 343; carvings and painted glass, 429, 451, 454, 455

Artabazus, a Persian general (ca. 480 B. C.): satrap, **2**, 205, 211

Artaphernes (ca. 500 B. C.), Satrap of Lydia, **2**, 133, 158

Artaphernes the Younger (ca. 490 B. C.), **2**, 163

Artavelde, Jacob van, Flemish demagogue: born at Ghent, 1285; became a rich brewer and by his eloquence and talents acquired influence and popularity; formed an alliance with Edward III of England, 1335; became president of Flanders about 1337; induced the Flemings to recognize Edward III as king of France, 1340; he was killed by the populace, July 9, 1345
Leads insurrection of Ghent, **9**, 33, **13**, 33, **17**, 158; death of, 34

Artavelde, Philip van (1340–1382), a Flemish popular leader: leads insurrection in Ghent, **13**, 34; death of, 35
Artaxerxes I: see **Ardashir**
Artaxerxes (II) Mnemon (405–361 B. C.), King of Persia: reign of, **1**, 167; succeeds Darius, **2**, 388; claims the cities of Asia, 405
Artaxerxes (III) Okhos, King of Persia, 361–338 B. C.: his conquest of Egypt, **1**, 33
Arteaga (ca. 1860), a Mexican general: in the Reform War, **22**, 383
Artemis, a Greek mythological goddess: confused attributes of, **2**, 39; worshipped at Ephesus, 52
Artemisia (ca. 480 B. C.), Queen of Halecarnassus: advises Darius, **2**, 202
Artemisium, Greece: battle of (480 B. C.), **2**, 189
Artemius: see **Anastasius**
Arteta, South American statesman: president of Ecuador (1867–1868), **21**, 116
Arthur, King, legendary King of Britain: legend of, **11**, 24
Arthur, Port: see **Port Arthur**
Arthur, Prince (1187–1203), count of Brittany: claims throne of England, **9**, 76, **11**, 121; murdered, **11**, 122
Arthur, Prince of Wales, 1486–1502: marriage and death, **11**, 229
Arthur, Chester A. (1830–1886), President of the United States, Sept. 19, 1881–1885: nominated Vice President, **24**, 929; accession to Presidency, 935; reconstructs cabinet, 936; candidate for President (1884), 942; vetoes Chinese bill, 958; concludes treaty with Nicaragua, 959
Articles of Confederation, the first instrument of government of the United States: adopted (1777), **23**, 298; rejected, 321; defects of, 325
Artigas, José (1755–1851), a South American revolutionary general: acknowledged as head of the Banda Oriental, **21**, 70; death of, 119
Artois, Count de: see **Charles X, King of France**
Artois, Robert, Count d' (1250–1302), French soldier: his campaign in Navarre, **8**, 208
Artour, General, a French general (ca. 1635): sent to the assistance of Piedmont, **4**, 322
Arundel, Earl of (d. ca. 1395): wins naval victory, **11**, 181; takes arms against Richard, 181; executed, 184
Arundel, Thomas (1353–1413), Archbishop of Canterbury: banished, **11**, 184
Arverni, a Gallic tribe: league of, **3**, 298; joins Gallic rebellion, 306; at war with the Ædni, **18**, 10
Aryans, members of Indo-European race: in India, **5**, 36; exodus of the, **20**, 5
Arzema, queen of Persia: deposed, **1**, 259
Asan, Korea: battle of (1894), **6**, 266
Asana Naganori (ca. 1700), a Japanese feudal chief: story of, **7**, 152
Asano Naganori (ca. 1700), a Japanese leader: at battle of Sekigahara, **7**, 123
Asbjörn Estridsen (ca. 1050), a Danish naval commander: invades England, **16**, 68
Ascension Island, Atlantic Ocean: occupied by Great Britain, **19**, 213; sketch of, **20**, 263
Asculum, Italy: massacre of all resident Romans, **3**, 206
Asellio (1st century B. C.), urban pretor: murdered, **3**, 209
Asfeld, Marquis d' (1667–1743), French general: his campaign in Germany, **9**, 236
Ashanti, West Africa: annexed by England (1901), **19**, 159
Ashbourne Acts (1885, 1888), attempt to settle land question in Ireland, **12**, 242
Ashburton, Alexander Baring, Lord (1774–1848), English merchant and statesman: negotiates settlement of Northeast Boundary Dispute, **24**, 531; refuses to negotiate settlement of Northwest Boundary Dispute, 542
Ashburton Treaty, concluded (1842) between United States and Great Britain, **24**, 531

Ashikaga Mochiuji, Japanese administrator (1425): revolt of, **7,** 95
Ashikaga Motouji, son of Takauji (ca. 1400): at Kamakura, **7,** 92; joins rebellion of Ouchi Yoshihiro, 95
Ashikaga Takauji (d. 1357), Japanese lord: his campaign in Kyōtō, **7,** 86; sketch of, 87; death of, 91
Ashikaga Yoshiaki (ca. 1570), shōgunate of, **7,** 101; opposes growing influence of Oda Nobunaga, 111
Ashikaga Yoshiakira, Shōgun of Japan 1357–1368: reign of, **7,** 91
Ashikaga Yoshihisa, son of Yoshimasa: birth of (ca. 1460), **7,** 97
Ashikaga Yoshikazu (ca. 1440), Shōgun of Japan: reign of, **7,** 96
Ashikaga, Yoshimasa (ca. 1450), Shōgun of Japan: shōgunate of, **7,** 96
Ashikaga Yoshimi (ca. 1460), Japanese priest: assumes the duties of a regent, **7,** 97
Ashikaga Yoshimitsu (ca. 1409): regency of, in Japan, **7,** 91, 92; his relations with China, 102
Ashikaga Yoshimochi, Japanese shōgun (1400): reign of, **7,** 92; severs official intercourse between Japan and China, 103
Ashikaga Yoshinori, Japanese shōgun (1428): reign of, **7,** 95; reopens official intercourse with China, 103
Ashikaga Yoshiteru (d. 1565): assassinated, **7,** 100
Ashley, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord: see **Shaftsbury, Charles Ashley Cooper, Earl of**
Ashraf, Afghan chief, ruler of Persia 1725–1729: reign of, **5,** 350
Ashtaroth, Canaanite goddess: Phœnician model for Aphrodite, **2,** 28
Ashur-bani-pal (Asurbanipal, Assurbanipal, or Sardanapalus), King of Assyria 668–626 B. C.: made two successful expeditions against Egypt, 670–650 B. C.; protected and promoted Assyrian art; collected all the cuneiform literature then in existence and deposited the tablets in the royal library of the palace
Reign of, **1,** 90; captures Tyre, 125; relations of, with Gyges of Lydia, 145; Greek story of, **2,** 120
Ashur-bel-nisheshu, King of Assyria, 1480 B. C.: concludes treaty with Babylonia, **1,** 78
Ashur-dan I, King of Assyria 1208–1150 B. C.: conquest of Babylonia, **1,** 78
Ashur-dan II, King of Assyria 930-911 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 79
Ashur-danin-apal, prince of Assyria (ca. 800 B. C.): rebellion of, **1,** 81
Ashur-etil-ilani, King of Assyria, ca. 626 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 91
Ashur-nazir-pal III, King of Assyria 885–860 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 79; invades Phœnicia, 123
Ashur-nirari, King of Assyria 754–745 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 82
Ashur-resh-ishi, King of Assyria, ca. 1100 B. C.: defeats Nebuchadrezzar, **1,** 78
Asia: Greek prosperity in, **2,** 513; ancient connection with America, **23,** 3
Asia Minor, Peninsula of western Asia: connection with Greece, **2,** 20, 22, 23; piratical tribes of, harass Egypt, 25; Greek colonization in, 51; geography of, 52; assigned to Antigonous after death of Alexander, 512; becomes an integral part of Europe, **14,** 3
Asiatic Squadron, under Dewey (1898): at Hong Kong, **24,** 1028
Asiatic Trading Company (1750), in India: protected by Frederick the Great, **5,** 174
Asiaticus (ca. 70 A. D.), Roman freedman: becomes a power in Rome, **4,** 72
Askalon, Asia: stormed and sacked, **1,** 27
Askalonians: see **Philistines**
Aslanduz, Persia: battle of (1810), **5,** 359
Asoka, King of Magadha 260–223 B. C.: accepts Buddhism, **5,** 60; concludes treaty with Antiochus II, 71
Aspasia (ca. 440 B. C.), celebrated Milesian woman of great talents and beauty: account of, **2,** 273
Aspern, Lower Austria: battle of (1809), **9,** 335, **10,** 479, **17,** 298, **18,** 377

Assada, Madagascar: founded, **5**, 164
Assada Merchants: see Courten's Association
Assassinations:
B. C.
611. Psammetichus I of Egypt, **2**, 94
514. Hipparchus, **2**, 111
411. Phrynicus, tragic poet, **2**, 360
404. Alcibiades, **2**, 384
379. Leontiades, **2**, 424
379. Polemarchs, **2**, 424
370. Jason of Pherae, **2**, 438
367. Euphron of Sicyon, **2**, 453
362. Alexander of Pherae, **2**, 488
ca. 360. Timophanes of Corinth, **2** 453
359. Alexander II, **2**, 457
353. Dion, **2**, 416
336. Philip II, **2**, 481
332. Alexander the Molossian, **3**, 68
330. Darius III, **2**, 499
329. Parmenio, **2**, 500
317. Philip Arrhidaeus, **2**, 511
311. Roxana and Alexander, **2**, 511
308. Cleopatra, **2**, 511
294. Alexander, **2**, 514
280. Selencis, **2**, 515
221. Hasdrubal, **8**, 14
140. Viriatus, **8**, 19
110. Massiva, **3**, 189
91. Marcus Livius Drusus, **3**, 204
87. Quintus Rufus, **3**, 212
78. Quintus Ofella, **3**, 239
72. Quintus Sertorius, **8**, 21
52. Publius Clodius Pulcher, **3**, 320
48. Gnaeus Pompeius, **3**, 351
44. Gaius Julius Cæsar, **4**, 6
43. Decimus, **4**, 14
43. Marcus Tullius Cicero, **4**, 15
A. D.
14. Agrippa Postumus, **4**, 47
40. Caligula, **4**, 58
60. Agrippina, **4**, 64
69. Servius Sulpicius Galba, **4**, 70, **8**, 25
69. Vitellius Aulus, **4**, 74
96. Domitian, **4**, 85
192. Lucius Aurelius Commodus, **4** 99
217. Caracalla, **4**, 102
253. Gallus Hostilius, **4**, 109
253. Aemilianus, **4**, 110
267. Posthumus, Emperor of Rome, **9**, 13
275. Claudius Lucius Domitius Aurelian, **4**, 111
282. M. Aurelus Probus, **2**, 626
350. Constans I, **4**, 123
392. Valentinian II, **4**, 135
395. Rufinus, **4**, 137
408. Stilicho and family, **18**, 36
414. Ataulphus, **8**, 36
415. Sigeric, King of the Goths, **8**, 36
452. Thorismund, King of the Goths, **8**, 38
454. Aëtius, Roman general, **18**, 43
455. Valentinian III, **4**, 149
466. Theodoric II, King of the Goths, **8**, 38
509. Ragnachor, chief of Thérouanne, and his brother Rignomère, **9**, 21
509. Sigibert, King of the Ripuarians, **9**, 21
532. Sons of Clodomir, King of Orleans, **9**, 25
535. Amalasontha, **4**, 159
550. Thendisel, **8**, 40
554. Agilan, King of the Goths, **8**, 40
575. Sigibert I, King of Austrasia, **9**, 27, **18**, 62
584. Chilperic I, Frankish king, **9**, 28, **18**, 63
613. Brunhilda, **9**, 31
628. Sigibert, King of Burgundy, **9**, 31
ca. 642. Iruka, **7**, 20
ca. 642. Prince Yamashiro, **7**, 20
656. Othman, Mohammedan kalif, **5**, 326
661. Ali, Mohammedan kalif, **5**, 326
673. Chilperic II, Frankish king, and family, **9**, 34
678. Dagobert II, Frankish king, **9**, 35
681. Ebroin, mayor of the Palace, **9**, 35
714. Grimoald, mayor of Neustria, **9**, 36
715. Abderlasis-ben-Muza, **8**, 63

768. Waifar, King of Aquitaine, **9**, 41
844. Bernardo, Count of Barcelona; **8**, 222
859. Zeid ben Cassim, **8**, 75
946. Eadmund, King of the West Saxons, **11**, 47
976. Mahon, King of Munster, **11**, 40
979. Eadward the Martyr, King of the West Saxons, **11**, 56
ca. 1000. Hugh of Beauvais, **9**, 67
1017. Ali-ben-Hamad, **8**, 81
1026. Don Garcia, **8**, 139
1070. Eadwine, **11**, 73
1072. Alfonso (II) the Brave, King of Leon and Castile, **8**, 143
1076. Sancho III, King of Navarre, **8**, 201
1086. Knud IV, King of Denmark, and his brother, Benedict, **16**, 73
1093. Omar, King of Badajoz and two sons, **8**, 90
1093. Duncan II, King of Scotland, **12**, 259
1100. William II, King of England, **11**, 87
1134. Niels I, King of Denmark, **16**, 77
1170. Thomas à Becket, **9**, 74, **11**, 106
1186. Hugh de Lacy, **12**, 55
ca. 1200. Hiki Yoshikazu, **7**, 69
1203. Prince Arthur of England, **9** 76, **11**, 122
1219. Sanetomo, **7**, 69
1233. Conrad of Marburg, **18**, 163
1234. Richard Marshal, **12**, 57
1286. Erik (V) Glipping, King of Denmark, **16**, 110
1288. Don Lope, **8**, 157
1290. Ladislas IV, King of Hungary, **17**, 59
1306. The Red Comyn, **12**, 277
1306. Vacslav V, King of Bohemia **17**, 81
1307. Hermann Gesler, **13**, 368
1308. Albert I, Holy Roman Emperor, **17**, 101, **18**, 185
1320. Andrew, son of Charles Robert of Anjou, **17**, 152
1325. Ismail ben Ferag, King of Granada, **8**, 111
1327. Edward II, King of England, **11**, 155
1332. Mohammed (IV) ben Ismail, **8**, 113
ca. 1339. Prince Morinaga, **7**, 87
1340. Gerhard III (Black Geert), Count of Holstein, **16**, 114
1345. Andrew, King of Naples, **4**, 260
1349. Constable of France, **8**, 210
1352. Yussef Abdul Hegiag ben Ismail, King of Granada, **8**, 115
1355. Donna Iñez de Castro, **8**, 288
1357. Lord of Conflans, marshal of Champagne, and Robert of Clermont, marshal of Normandy, **9**, 100
1358. Don Juan, infante of Aragon, **8**, 164
1360. Ismail ben Yussef, **8**, 116
1361. Blanche de Bourbon, **8**, 165
1366. Archbishop of Santiago, **8**, 167
1381. Wat Tyler, **11**, 175
1382. Joanna I, Queen of Naples, **4**, 261
1383. Joam Fernando Anderio, **8**, 297
1384. Louis de Male, Count of Flanders, **13**, 35
1386. Charles III of Durazzo, King of Naples, **4**, 261
1389. Murad (Amurath) I, **14**, 36
1407. Louis of Orleans, **9**, 110
1412. Giovanni Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, **4**, 250
1419. John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, **9**, 113, **13**, 39, **18**, 39
1419. Louis, Duke of Orleans, **13**, 39
1436. James I, King of Scotland, **12**, 292
1450. Bailiff of Schwyz, **13**, 366
1450. William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, **11**, 209
1456. Count of Cilly, **17**, 161
1469. Don Pedro de Peralta, **8**, 214
1471. Henry VI, King of England, **11**, 217
1476. Galeazzo Maria Sforza, **4**, 265
1478. Julian de' Medici, **4**, 268

1483. Diego, Prince of Viseo, **8**, 321
1483. Princes in the Tower, **11**, 221
1487. Bemohi, King of the Jalofs, **8**, 323
1488. James III, King of Scotland, **12**, 298
1515. Yahia ben Tafut, **8**, 335
1524. Cristóval de Olid, **22**, 430
1534. Archbishop of Dublin, **12**, 79
1536. Ibrahim, Grand Vizier of Turkey, **14**, 167
1541. Friar Martinuzzi, **17**, 219
1541. Francisco Pizarro, **20**, 45, **21**, 26
1541. Vincent de Valverde, **21**, 27
1557. Joam III, King of Portugal, **8**, 439
1560. Pedro de Ursua, **21**, 29
1561. Mustapha, son of Suleiman the Great, **14**, 169
1562. Francis of Guise, **9**, 154
1565. Shōgun Yoshiteru, **7**, 100
1566. David Rizzio, **11**, 282, **12**, 316
1567. Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, **11**, 282, **12**, 16
1567. Matthew, Earl of Tyrone, **12**, 87
1568. Miguel de Rojas, **8**, 369
1569. Louis of Condé, **9**, 156
1570. Albaqui, **8**, 371
1570. James Stuart, Earl of Murray, **12**, 321
1578. Juan de Escovedo, **8**, 373
1582. Oda Nobunaga, **7**, 112
1582. Akechi Mitsuhide, **7**, 112
1584. William (I) the Silent, of Nassau, Prince of Orange, **11**, 293, **13**, 142
1588. Cardinal of Guise, **9**, 164
1588. Duke of Guise, **9**, 164
1589. Henry III, King of France, **9**, 165
1602. Abu Fazl, **5**, 117
1610. Henry IV, King of France, **9**, 176, **13**, 192, **18**, 266
1617. Concini, Marquis of Ancre, **9**, 180
1622. Othman II, Sultan of Turkey, **14**, 213
1632. Charles IV, Duke of Lorraine, **9**, 189
1632. Hafiz Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, **14**, 218
1634. Albrecht Eusebius von Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, Mechlenberg and Sagan, **17**, 211, **18**, 287
1639. George Jenatsch, **13**, 463
1702. Yoshinaka, **7**, 152
1730. Patrona Khalil, leader of Janissary rebellion, **14**, 295
1748. Nizan-ul-Mulk, **5**, 331
1762. Peter III, Emperor of Russia, **15**, 158
1764. Ivan VI, Emperor of Russia, **15**, 163
1789. Jacques de Flesselles, **10**, 67
1792. Gustavus III, King of Sweden, **15**, 189, **16**, 249
1793. Lepelletier-Saint-Fargeau, **10**, 240
1793. Jean Paul Marat, **9**, 285, **10**, 268
1797. Agha Mohammed, **5**, 358
1798. General Duphot, **10**, 399
1798. Riberjot Bonnier and Jean Derby, French plenipotentiaries, **10**, 401
1800. General Kléber, **10**, 440
1801. Paul I of Russia, **9**, 318, **15**, 203
1806. Dessalines, Emperor of Hayti, **20**, 141
1808. Selim II, Sultan of Turkey, **14**, 401
1819. August von Kotzebue, **18**, 394
1820. Duke of Berry, **9**, 372
1822. Ali Pasha, vizier of Janina, **2**, 541
1827. Dorrego Manuel, president of Buenos Ayres, **21**, 123
1829. Alexander Sergevitch Griboiedov, **15**, 283
1834. Hamsad Bey, **15**, 298
1835. Quiroga, **21**, 124
1848. Rossi, Count of Pellegrino, **4**, 364
1848. General Auerswald and Prince Lichnowsky, **18**, 400
1854. Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, **4**, 369
1863. Hermani, **15**, 328

1865. Abraham Lincoln, **24**, 826
1868. Venancio Flores, **21**, 146
1870. General Prim, **8**, 512
1870. Justo José de Urquiza, **21**, 133
1872. José Baltá, **21**, 210
1875. Gabriel Garciá Moreno, **21**, 116, 244
1875. Suzini, **21**, 136
1876. Hussein Avni, **14**, 475
1881. Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, **13**, 589, **15**, 339
1881. James Abram Garfield, **24**, 934
1882. Lord Frederick Cavendish, **12**, 239
1882. Burke, **12**, 239
1897. Juan Idiarte Borda, **21**, 259
1899. D. Ulysses Hereux, **22**, 503
1900. Baron von Kettler, **6**, 282, **7**, 281
1900. Sugiyama, chancellor of Japanese legation, **6**, 300, **7**, 281
1900. Francis James, **6**, 302
1900. Humbert I, King of Italy, **4**, 405
1901. Tōru Hoshi, **7**, 229
1901. William McKinley, **24**, 1049
1902. Elizabeth of Bavaria, Empress of Austria, **17**, 456
1905. Delyanni, **2**, 549
1906. Spiaguine, **15**, 356
1906. Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, **15**, 364
1906. Von Plehve, Governor of Finland, **15**, 360

Assassins, military and religious order in Syria, founded in Persia (1090): organization of, **5**, 332

Assaye, British India: battle of (1803), **5**, 136, 201

Assemblies, American Colonial: rise of, in executive and legislative power, **23**, 107; general treatment, 120; powers, 121

Assembly, The Spartan, 2, 64

Asshur (A-sur, A-usar, Kilah-Sherghat), ancient capital of Assyria: location of, **1**, 64; revolt of, 82

Asshurbanapal: see **Ashur-bani-pal**

Assiento Treaty (1713), a treaty between England and Spain, **11**, 464

Assietta, Col of, Italy: **battle of,** (1743), **4**, 333

Assignats, French Revolutionary bonds: sale of, **10**, 372

Assinie, Africa: claimed by France, **19**, 49

Association of Merchant Adventurers: founded (1580), **16**, 301

Assuan (Suan Syene), Upper Egypt: location of, **1**, 7

Assumption, capital of Paraguay: founded (1536), **20**, 92; taken by allied forces of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine (1869), **21**, 159

Assumption, Treaty of (1811), a treaty between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, **21**, 147

Assurbanipal: see **Ashur-bani-pal**

Assyria: see **Babylonia and Assyria**

Assyria, Province of, a Roman province: founded (115 A. D.), **4**, 89

Astolphus, King of Italy 749–756 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 172; at war with Pope Zacharias, **9**, 40

Astor, John Jacob, a German-American merchant: born at Waldorf, near Heidelberg, in Germany, July 17, 1763; he emigrated to the United States in 1783 and invested his capital in furs which he sold in London at great profit; he next settled in New York City and speculated in New York realty and, during the war of 1812, in government securities in addition to a continued trade in furs; at his death in New York City, March 29, 1848, his fortune was estimated at $20,000,000; he left $400,000 to establish the Astor Library

One of three early millionaires, **23**, 479; founds Astoria, **24**, 542

Astrabad, Persia: ceded to Russia (1722), **15**, 79

Astrakhan, Russia: siege of, **14**, 193; conquest of (1554), **15**, 15

Astronomy: among the Egyptians, **1**, 52; among the Babylonians and Assyrians, 109; among the Saracens, 347

Astrowno, Russia: **battle of** (1812), **10**, 485

Asturians, a Celtic tribe in Spain: description of, **8,** 7
Astyages (Istuvegu), King of the Medes 584–549 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 159
Astyochus (fifth century B. C.): Spartan admiral, **2,** 352
Asuncion: see **Assumption**
A-sur: see **Asshur**
Asykhis: see **Shepses-ka-f**
Atacama, Desert of, Chili: desired by Chili, **21,** 233
Atace (ca. 410 A. D.), chief of the Alaus: leads the invasion of the Alaus into Spain, **8,** 35
Atahualpa, Inca of Peru, 1495–1533: career of, **21,** 19; death of, 20
Ataide, Luis de (d. 1580), Portuguese noble: viceroy of the Indies, **5,** 151, **8,** 458
Ataide, Nuno Fernandos de (d. ca. 1515), a Portuguese general: campaigns in Africa, **8,** 334; death of, 335
Ataide, Pedro de (ca. 1483): attempts to assassinate Joam II of Portugal, **8,** 321
Atapuerca, Spain: battle of (1054), **8,** 200
Atarbas (ca. 250 B. C.), a Phœnician admiral: at the battle of Drepana, **3,** 103
Ataulf (Adolph) (d. 415 A. D.), King of the Visigoths 410–415 A. D.: founds the kingdom of the Visigoths in Spain, **4,** 145; leads Gothic invasion of Spain, **8,** 36; establishes Visigoths in southern Gaul, **18,** 37; death of, 39
Atbara, Africa: battles of the (1898), **11,** 638; (1896), **19,** 272
Athalaric (517–534), Gothic king: reign of, **4,** 159, **9,** 25; succeeds Theodoric II, **8,** 39
Athaliah (d. 837 B. C.), widow of Jehoram of Judah: seizes government of Judah, **1,** 395
Athanagild (d. 567 A. D.), king of the Goths 554–567 A. D.: reign of, **8,** 40, 50
Athanaric (d. 381 A. D.), Visigothic king: defeated by the Huns, **18,** 33
Athapascan Indians, a tribe of North American Indians: independent of other families, **23,** 7; location, 7
Atharva-Veda, the fourth of the Vedas: rise of, **5,** 42
Athemy, Ireland: battle of (1316), **12,** 60
Athena, a Greek mythological goddess: in Greek theology, **2,** 40; Lycurgus enjoins worship of, 63
Athenion (ca. 100 B. C.), a Sicilian insurrectionist: leader of revolt in Sicily, **3,** 187
Athens (City of the Violet Crown), Greece: at war with Persia, **1,** 166; Long Walls rebuilt, 167; Homeric insignificance of, **2,** 33; early history of, 97; government of, 98; social order in, 99; war with Megara, 102; social order in time of Solon, 105; republic restored, 113; aids the Ionians, 134; wars with Cleomenes, 141; with Aegina and Thebes, 143; reforms of Cleisthenes in, 145; defeats the Persians at Marathon, 168; second war with Aegina, 173; occupied by Xerxes, 198; evacuated by the Persians, 206; Mardonius completes destruction of, 208; reforms of Aristeides, 230; building up of her empire, 232; heads Confederacy of Delos, 238; at war with Corinth and Aegina, 242; with Bœotia, 243; her successes, 244, 246; loses Bœotia and Eubœa, 247; at war with Sparta, 248; makes the Thirty Years' peace, 249; under Pericles, 251; colonies of, 258; assists Corcyra, 267; engages in Peloponnesian war, 272; resources compared with Sparta's, 275; plague at, 282; debates in Ecclesia at, 294, 296; rejects overtures of Sparta, 303; accepts temporary peace, 315; makes peace with Sparta, 317; allied to Argos and Elis, 321; sends expedition to Sicily, 328; decline of, 349; continues the war, 351; oligarchic conspiracy at, 355, 357; conspiracy of the Four Hundred at, 358; reject terms with Sparta, 365; distress at, 371; trial of the generals at, 373; besieged by Agis and Lysander, 376; surrenders, 378; causes of

her downfall, 379; under the thirty tyrants, 383, 385; delivered by Thrasybulus, 386; joins Bœotian League, 397; her walls rebuilt by Conon, 402; naval efforts of, 404; in peace of Antalcidas, 405; again allied to Thebes, 428; forms second naval league against Sparta, 429; makes peace with Sparta, 432; joins Sparta against Thebes, 442; attacks Corinth, 446; joins in the peace of 362 B. C., 451; engages in the Social War, 454; troubles with Philip of Macedon, 459, 461; makes peace with Philip, 467; second struggle with Philip, 472; war declared, 474; allied with Thebes, 475; submits to Philip, 478; beaten at Chaeroneia, 478; submits to Alexander, 486; in division of Alexander's empire, 512; Romans attracted to, 513, 521; joins Achaean League, 516; siege of (87 B. C.), **2**, 522, **3**, 217; adorned by Hadrian, **2**, 523; Frankish dukedom of, 536; captured by Turks (1456), 536; modern capital of Greece, 548; University of, 549; taken by Bayesid (1397), **14**, 45; captured by Turks (1826), 417

Athlone, Ireland: sieges of (1690), **12**, 144

Athos, Mount, Macedonia, Greece: Xerxes cuts a canal through, **2**, 183

Atlanta, Georgia: objective point of Sherman's march, **24**, 786; Sherman's advance on, 794; siege of, 797; political effect of fall of, 801; International Cotton Exposition held at (1881), 940

Atlanta Exposition, The (1895), **24**, 1010

Atlantic Ocean: first regular navigation of, **3**, 295; called the Sea of Darkness, **23**, 23

Atristain, Miguel (ca. 1850), a Mexican politician: signs Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, **22**, 377

Attalus I (d. 197 B. C.), King of Pergamus 241–197: becomes king, **3**, 138; applies to Rome for aid against Antiochus, 143; recompensed by Rome after war with Antiochus, 145; made emperor by Alaric, **4**, 141

Attalus, (d. 336 B. C.) a Macedonian general: general of Philip, **2**, 481; slain, 485

Attempts on the English Throne:
1066. William of Normandy, **9**, 68, **11**, 66
1139. Matilda, **11**, 95
1216. Louis (VIII) the Lion, King of France, **11**, 128
1399. Henry of Lancaster, **11**, 185
1450. Jack Cade, **11**, 209
1460. Henry, Duke of York, **11**, 212
1471. Edward IV, **11**, 217
1485. Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, **11**, 222
1487. Lambert Simnel supported by Lord Lovel, and the Earl of Lincoln, **11**, 224
1496. James IV, King of Scotland, in support of Perkin Warbeck, **11**, 228
1568. Dukes of Northumberland and Westmoreland in support of Mary Queen of Scots, **11**, 283
1587. Philip II, King of Spain, **11**, 295, **13**, 153
1685. James Fitzroy, Duke of Monmouth, **11**, 422

Attica, Greece: compared with Bœotia, **2**, 13; geography of, **2**, 14; autochthonous claims of, 26; early history of, 97

Atticus, Titus Pomponius (109–32 B. C.), a Roman scholar: life of, **3**, 381

Attila, surnamed the **Scourge of God**, and the **Sword of Mars**, King of the Huns 434–453 A. D.; ruled with his brother Bleda, 434–445 A. D. when his brother either died or was assassinated, after which he reigned alone; he invaded the Empire of the East, 447 A. D.; in 451 A. D., he invaded Gaul and besieged Orleans, but was defeated at Châlons-sur-Marne by the Roman army under Aëtius, and the Visigoths under Theodoric; the following year, 452 A. D., he led an army into northern Italy, which he ravaged, and threatened Rome; after an interview with Pope Leo I, Attila granted the Romans a truce and retired to

Pannonia where he died, 453 A. D.; he was buried at night and the prisoners who dug the grave were executed in order that his burial place might never be known

Defeated by Aëtius, **2**, 530; sketch of, **4**, 147; career of, **17**, 16, **18**, 40; invasion of Spain, **8**, 38; leads Hun invasion, **9**, 17

Attiret, Jean Denis (1702–1768) a French painter and Jesuit missionary in China, **6**, 88

Aubiers, France: battle of (1793), **10**, 249

Aubusson, Pierre d' (1423–1503) Grand Master of Knights of St. John: account of, **14**, 109

Auckland, George Eden, Earl of (1784–1849), his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 215

Auckland, New Zealand: made capital, **20**, 212

Audience Question, The, in Chinese history: raised, **6**, 80, 231, 232; ambassadors received within the palace, 258, 259, 260; direct access to emperor granted, 286; see also **K'ot'ow, The**

Audubon Park, New Orleans: Cotton Centennial held in, **24**, 940

Auer, Hans (ca. 1430), a Swiss poet: sketch of, **13**, 427

Auersperg, Prince Adolf Wilhelm Daniel (1821–1885), an Austrian statesman: his campaign against Vienna, **17**, 376

Auersperg, Prince Karl Wilhelm (1814–1890), an Austrian statesman: made premier of Austria, **17**, 402

Auerstadt, Prussia: battle of (1806), **9**, 328, **16**, 251, **18**, 372

Auerswald, Hans Adolf Erdmann von (1792–1848), a Prussian general: death of, **18**, 400

Augereau, Pierre François Charles, Duke of Castiglione (1757–1816), a French general: his campaigns under the directory, **9**, 298; given command of the military division of Paris, 304; made marshal of the empire, 322; enters Paris at the head of the troops, **10**, 391; arrests Pichegru, 391

Aughrim, Ireland: battles of (1602), **12**, 104; (1691), 152

Augsburg, Germany: battles of (910 A. D.), **17**, 43; (955 A. D.), **17**, 44, 188, **18**, 112; submits to the emperor, 255; receives Gustavus Adolphus, 282; taken by Bavaria, 371

Augsburg, Diets of: (1530), **18**, 248; (1555) **9**, 147

Augsburg, Leagues of: (1686) a treaty between Holland, the Emperor, the Kings of Sweden and Spain, the electors of Bavaria, Saxony and the Palatinate against France, **13**, 243; (1688) a treaty between the Emperor, Spain, Holland, and Savoy against France, **9**, 217

Augsburg, Peace of, a treaty between the Lutheran and Catholic estates of Germany (1555) **9**, 146, **17**, 197, **18**, 259

Augsburg Confession of Faith, the Lutheran creed (1530), recognized as the cult of Sweden, **16**, 168, **18**, 248

Augsburg Interim, The, a provisional arrangement to settle religious differences (1548), **18**, 257

Augus, Irish chief (ca. 500 A. D.), leads colonists to Scotland, **12**, 38

August (1526-1586), Elector of Saxony 1553-1586: favors Jacob Andrae, **16**, 197

Augusta, Georgia: important trading post, **23**, 81; captured by British, 272; recaptured by Americans, 272; Confederates seize arsenal, **24**, 691; threatened by Sherman, 807

Augustine (Austin), Saint, a Benedictine Monk, called the Apostle of England: he was first connected with a monastery in Rome but was sent by Pope Gregory I to convert the Anglo-Saxons in 596 A. D.; he succeeded in converting King Æthelberht, whose wife Bertha was already a Christian; he became the first Archbishop of Canterbury about 600 A. D.; died at Canterbury, May 26, 607 A. D.

Issues his "City of God," **4**, 143; sent to England, **11**, 28; becomes Archbishop of Canterbury, 29

Augustus I, King of Poland: see **Sigismund (II) Augustus**

Augustus (II) the Strong (1670–1733); King of Poland and Elector of Saxony: reign of, **15**, 429, **18**, 317; his relations with Patkul, **15**, 38, 46; in the Great Northern War, **16**, 214, 221; deposition of, 217; his treaty with Charles XII of Sweden, **15**, 46; makes an alliance with Russia, 55; protected in Saxony, 63, 65; regains his throne, **16**, 226; Peter supports, **15**, 81; death of, **9**, 235, **15**, 117

Augustus III (1696–1763), King of Poland and Elector of Saxony: Russia supports his claims, **15**, 109; elected to the throne, 118; accession of, **9**, 235; reign of, **15**, 429, **18**, 306, 323; claims imperial crown, **9**, 236; claims part of the Austrian dominions, **17**, 240; death of, **15** 172, **18**, 345

Augustus (early 19th century) Duke of Leuchtenberg: marries Maria II of Portugal, **8**, 537

Augustus Cæsar, called in his youth **Caius Octavius** and after he became the heir of Julius Cæsar, known as **Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus,** Roman emperor, 27 B. C.–14 A. D., called Father of His Country: born at Velitræ, in Latium, September 23, 63 B. C.; he assumed the "toga virilis" when sixteen years of age and was adopted as a son by Julius Cæsar; he accompanied Cæsar in his expedition to Spain, 45 B. C.; he became a pupil of Apollodorus of Pergamus under whom he was studying at the time of Cæsar's assassination, 44 B. C.; he hastened to Rome but Marcus Antonius refused to give him the papers and property of the late dictator; he gained the favor of the Senate which gave him an army and he defeated the forces of Antonius near Mutina, 43 B. C.; he then marched to Rome, was elected consul, August, 43 B. C., and formed a triumvirate with Antonius and Lepidus; took part in the conscription of 43 B. C. and in the victory over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, 42 B. C.; carried on the Perusian War, 41–40 B. C.; became more closely allied with Antonius who married Octavia, the sister of Octavianus, 40 B. C.; defeated Sextus Pompey, 36 B. C.; defeated Antonius and Cleopatra in the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., and became sole master of the Roman world; he was elected consul several times, made Princeps Senatus, 28 B. C., and given the title of Augustus in 27; his reign was remarkably pacific and Roman literature reached its highest point; he died at Nola, August 19, 14 A. D.

In the second triumvirate, **4**, 10; marriage of, 14; at battle of Philippi, 18; returns to Italy, 19; rules at Rome, 20; besieges Messana, 21; returns to Rome after his Sicilian campaign, 22; declares war on Egypt, 24; founds the empire, 29; given title of Augustus, 31; his success among the peoples of the Adriatic, **17**, 12; his campaign in Gaul, **4**, 42; condition of Gaul under, **9**, 11; condition of Germany under, **18**, 14; mourns for the legions of Varus, 19; Greece separated from Macedonia under, **2**, 521; condition of Spain under, **8**, 24; adopts Tiberius as his heir, **4**, 43; death, 45; summary of his reign, 46

Aulis, Bœotia, Greece: Greek colonization, **2**, 53

Aulus Plautius (1st century A. D.), Roman consul: invades Britain, **11**, 8

Aumale, France: battle of (1592), **9**, 168

Aumale, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of, (1556–1631), French commander: supports claims of Philip II of Spain to the crown of France, **9**, 170

Aumale, Mademoiselle d' (ca. 1660), of a French noble family: marries Alfonso VI of Portugal, 467; marries Pedro II of Portugal, **8**, 468

Aumont, Jacques, Duke d' (d. 1799),

French officer: offered the command of the militia, **10**, 62
Aungier, Gerald (d. 1677), English official: governor of Bombay, **5**, 167
Aurai, France: battle of (1365), **9**, 103
Aurangzeb (1618–1707), Mogul Emperor 1658–1707: usurps throne, **5**, 120; reign of, 121
Aurelian (212–275 A. D.), Emperor of Rome 270–275: reign of, **2**, 525, **4**, 110; makes treaty with Goths, **18**, 29
Aurelio (Aurelius), King of Asturias and Leon (ca. 770 A. D.): reign of, **8**, 131
Aurelius, Marcus: see **Marcus Aurelius**
Aurelle de Paladines (1804–1877), French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 425
Aurogallus (1480–1543), Bohemian scholar: assists Luther, **18**, 244
A-usar: see **Asshur**
Ausculum, Italy: battle of (279 B. C.), **3**, 78
Ausones (ca. 8th century B. C.) in Italy: in possession of Campania, **3**, 7
Ausonia, The Ferocious Beast of: see **Caracalla,** Roman Emperor
Aussig, Bohemia: siege of (1426), **17**, 134
Austerlitz, Moravia, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1805), **4**, 347, **8**, 484, **9**, 326, **10**, 465, **11**, 557, **13**, 267, **16**, 251, **17**, 294, **18**, 367
Austin, Moses (1764–1821), American pioneer: contracts for colonization of Texas, **22**, 279; receives grant of land in Texas, **24**, 532
Austin, Stephen F. (1793–1836), founder of State of Texas: contracts for colonization of Texas, **22**, 279
Australia: discovered, **5**, 154; sketch of the history of, **11**, 629; surveyed and named, **20**, 124; settlement of, 132
Australian Agricultural Company: organized in England before 1850, **20**, 186
Australian Colonies Act, passed before 1850 regulating constitutions of colonies, **20**, 194
Australian Constitution Act, passed by English Parliament (1900), **20**, 207
Australian Government Act (1850), establishing Victoria as a separate colony, **20**, 198
Austria, The Fabius of: see **Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count von**
Austria, The Ireland of: see **Hungary**
Austria-Hungary, History of: the monarchy: its character and component parts, **17**, 3; primitive times, the Roman occupation and the German invasions, 10; the Slavs, 18; Moravia and the Slav apostles, 29; the founding of the Magyar state, 41; Hungary under the successors of St. Stephen, 50; Bohemia and the Premyslides, 62; early history of the Austrian group—the house of Babenberg, **17**, 88, **18**, 116, 149; the Austrian group under the first Hapsburgs, **17**, 99, **18**, 181, 263; Bohemia under the house of Luxemburg, **17**, 113; Austria in the Holy Alliance, **14**, 41; Bohemia and the Hussite Wars, **17**, 125; Bohemia under Podiebrad and the Jagellons, 142; Hungary under the house of Anjou and the elective monarchy, 151; Hunyady and the Hungarian wars with the Turks, 159; the Austrian emperors, 173; Bohemia: her first Hapsburg kings, 194; invaded by Suleiman the Great, **14**, 152, 175; Murad III at war with, 202; campaigns of Ahmed Kiuprili in, 236; the Thirty Years' War and the overthrow of Bohemia, **17**, 204; Hungary divided, 216; Hungary freed from the Turks and reconciled to Austria, 227; Austria under Ferdinand II of Germany, **18**, 270; Austria the principal power in Germany, 298; campaigns of Damad Ali in Austria, **14**, 286; Austria in Treaty of Passarowitz, 291; intervention in Russo-Turkish war, 307; attacks Turkey, 310; Maria Theresa, **17**, 239; the internal history of

Austria under Maria Theresa, 251; signs secret convention with Turkey (1771), **14**, 332; Joseph II, **17**, 264, **18**, 349; Francis II and the wars against the revolution, 279; plan of the campaign against, **10**, 380; at war with France, **14**, 406, **17**, 290, 319; in agreement of the Dardanelles, **14**, 437; Hungary and the Slav countries, **17**, 330; Ferdinand I—Austria on the eve of revolution, 345; the revolutionary movement, 361; the Hungarian revolution, 368; the Revolution in Vienna, 374; early years of the reign of Francis Joseph —the period of reaction, 378; attempts at constitutional government —the expulsion of Austria from Germany, 386; the establishment of dualism, 397; parliamentary struggle for federalism, 408; acquisition and incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovnia, 421; recent history, 432; her relation to the Eastern Question, **14**, 7; concludes treaty with Japan, **7**, 189; hostile to Russia, **14**, 487; in relation to modern Greece, **2**, 548; arbitration treaty of United States with (1904), **24**, 1076

Austrian Lloyd, a navigation company at Trieste: established (1835), **17**, 329

Austro-Prussian War, a war between Austria and Prussia (1866): causes, **9**, 455; principal battles, Sadowa, **9**, 455, Austozza, **17**, 392, Lissa, 392; peace treaty, Treaty of Prague, 392; results, 392

Autharis (d. 590 A. D.) King of Italy 585–590 A. D.: reign, **4**, 165; marries Theodolina, **18**, 54

Autun, France: battle of (532 A. D.), **13**, 337

Autun, Bishop of: see **Tallyrand Perigord**

Auvergne, Charles de Valois, Count of (ca. 1600), son of Charles IX; leader of discontented nobles, **9**, 172; joins conspiracy of Entragues 174

Auxerre, France: battle of (843 A. D.) **9**, 50

Avars, an Asiatic tribe allied to the Huns: invasion of, **14**, 4, **17**, 15; become masters of the Danubian territory, **17**, 17; at war with the Slavs, 19; attack Constantinople, 21; disappear from history, 37; harass the Longobards, **18**, 51; their relations with Sigibert, 61; their wars with Charlemagne, 83

Avein (Avennes), Belgium: battle of (1635), **9**, 191, **13**, 212

Aveiro, Joam Alfonso de (ca. 1485), a Portuguese explorer: explorations of, **8**, 323

Avellane, Admiral (ca. 1893), a Russian admiral: his visit to France, **15**, 344

Avellaneda, Nicolás (1836–1885), a statesman of Argentine Republic: elected president of Argentina, **21**, 135; his administration, 256

Avenches, Switzerland: battles of (ca. 1190), **13**, 349; (1802), 518

Avendaño, Colonel (d. ca. 1825), a Paraguaian conspirator: leads insurrection, **21**, 149

Avennes: see **Avein**

Aversa, Italy: founded, **4**, 185

Avesnes, John d', Count of Hainault ca. 1299: becomes Count of Holland, **13**, 36

Avesta, the Bible of Zoroastrianism: publication of, **1**, 163

Avila, d' (ca. 1800), a Spanish admiral: at battle of the Bay of Gibraltar, **13**, 183

Avila, Alonzo de (1485–1537), a Spanish soldier and adventurer: joins Cortéz, **22**, 10; sent as ambassador to Spain, 63; alleged conspiracy of, 120

Avila, Gil Gonzalez de (1577–1658), a Spanish biographer and antiquary: alleged conspiracy of, **22**, 120

Avila, Pedro Arias de (1442–1531), a Spanish soldier and administrator: orders execution of Balboa, **21**, 17; his explorations in Central America, **22**, 436; puts Balboa to death, **23**, 37

Avila, Sanchez d' (1523–1583), a Spanish general: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 117

Avitiabile, General, a Neapolitan commander: trains the Sikh army, **5**, 221
Avitus, Marcus Mæcilius (400–457 A. D.), an emperor of Western Roman Empire: reign of, **4**, 149
Awada-no-Mahito (8th century A. D.), a Japanese scholar: scholarship of, **7**, 34
Axayacatl, a Mexican palace: siege of, **22**, 34
Axel Hoide: see **Absalon**
Ayacucho, Peru: battle of (1825), **21**, 73
Ayerst, Lieutenant (d. 1897), an English officer in Bombay: murder of, **5**, 283
Ayesha (611–678 A. D), wife of Mohammed: her influence over Mohammed, **1**, 240; joins rebellion of Telha and Zobeir, 245; takes account of the patrimony of Abu Bekr, 256
Ayllon, Vasquez de (d. 1526) a Spanish explorer: attempts to conquer and settle Carolina and Virginia, **23**, 38; death, 38
Ayscue, Sir George (17th century), an English admiral: at battle of Plymouth, **13**, 230
Ayub ben Habib (ca. 710 A. D.): becomes emir of Spain, **8**, 63
Ayub Kahn (ca. 1880), native Indian chief, son of Shere Ali: at war with the British, **5**, 258
Ayumen: see **Tjumen**
Azad Khan (ca. 1750), an Afghan chief: reign of, **5**, 355
Azamor, Africa: siege of (1513), **8**, 333
Azamza, Miguel José de (1746–1826), a Spanish statesman: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 225
Azariah: see **Uzziah**
Azcarraga, General, member of Spanish cabinet 1904: ministry of, **8**, 521
Azincourt: see **Agincourt**
Azio ben Abdelmelic (d. 1240), wali of Lorca: refuses to acknowledge supremacy of Castile, **8**, 104
Aziru, prince of Arvad: at war with Rib-Addi, **1**, 122
Azores, Atlantic Ocean, west of Portugal: sketch of, **19**, 213; under Portuguese rule, **20**, 299
Azov, Russia: sieges of (1641), **14**, 228; (1695–1696), **14**, 266, **15**, 32; (1736), **15**, 121; threatened by Russia, **14**, 302
Aztec Calendar Stone, Mexico: description of, **22**, 95
Aztecs: conditions at the time of the arrival of Cortéz, **22**, 15; history of, 75; sketch of, **23**, 6; turn against Cortéz, 39
Azumi-no-Hirafu (ca. 650 A. D.), a Japanese naval commander: his campaign in Korea, **7**, 26
Azzo VII, Marquis of Esti, king of Ferrara 1208: elected, **4**, 200

B

Baal I, King of Tyre (ca. 670 B. C.): reign of, **1**, 124
Baalbec, Syria: description of, **1**, 279; conquered by the Saracens, 279
Baardsson, Skule, Jarl of Norway, Scandinavian noble (ca. 1240): defeat of, **16**, 99
Baasha ben Abijah (ca. 950 B. C.): usurps throne of Israel, **1**, 389
Bab: see **Sad (Mirza) Ali Mohammed**
Babaeska, Turkey: battle of (1807), **14**, 399
Babahoyo, Ecuador, South America: battle of (1860), **21**, 111
Babar the Mogul (1483–1530), founder of Mogul empire in India: invades India, **5**, 109
Babcock, Orville E. (1835–1884), American general: sent to San Domingo, **22**, 503, **24**, 879; member of the "Whiskey Ring," **24**, 895
Babington, Anthony (1561–1586), English Roman Catholic conspirator: plots against Elizabeth, **11**, 294
Babis, The, Persian sect of Mohammedans (1843): founded, **5**, 362
Babœuf Conspiracy, The, organized against the French Directory (1796): organized, **10**, 376; betrayed by Grisel, 377; trial and death of the accomplices in, 378
Babylon, capital of Babylonia: location of, **1**, 66; captured by the Assyrians (ca. 1280 B. C.), 78; destroyed (689 B. C.), 88; enriched by Nebuchadrezzar, 92; siege of (521 B. C.), **1**, 95, 163, **2**, 126; Alexander the Great enters, **1**, 169, **2**, 497; revolts against Darius, **2**, 129
Babylon, The Modern: see **London,** England
Babylonia: relation of civilization to Greece, **2**, 21; its affinities with China, **6**, 4
Babylonia and Assyria, History of: geography and ethnology, **1**, 63; chronology and history, 69; religion and mythology, 96; arts and general culture, 102
"Babylonian Captivity," that period in the history of the Papacy in the 14th century when the Popes exiled from Italy, lived at Avignon under French influences, **9**, 88
Bach, Alexander von (1813–1893), Austrian statesman: becomes minister of the interior, **17**, 380; dismissed, 386
Bachelor, The Boy: see **Wolsey, Thomas**
Bachelors, Knights: see **Knights Bachelors of England**
Back, Sir George (1796–1878), English admiral and Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 308
Back Lane Parliament (1792), Catholic delegates of Ireland: sketch of, **12**, 200
Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam and Viscount Saint Albans, an English philosopher and statesman: born in London, January 22, 1561; studied at Cambridge, 1573–1575, and at Gray's Inn, 1575; was attached to the embassy in France, 1576–1579; was admitted to the bar, 1582; elected member of Parliament, 1584; became counselor-extraordinary to the queen, 1590; became a friend of the Earl of Essex, 1591; was a candidate for the office of solicitor-general, 1594, but was unsuccessful; was active in his efforts to secure the conviction of the Earl of Essex for treason, 1601; was knighted, 1603; made solicitor-general, 1607, and attorney-general and a member of the privy council, 1613; appointed

keeper of the Great Seal, 1617; made Lord High Chancellor of England, 1618; created Baron Verulam and given a seat in the House of Peers, 1618; published his greatest work, "Novum Organum," 1620; was created Viscount Saint Albans, 1621; was tried for bribery, 1621; condemned, fined and removed from office; died at Highgate, London, April 9, 1626
Sketch of, **11**, 302; advises James I, 310; fall of, 315

Bacon, Nathaniel (1642–1676), Anglo-American lawyer: leads rebellion, **23**, 65

Bacon, Sir Nicholas (1509–1579), English statesman: character of, **11**, 316

Bacon, Roger (1214–1294), celebrated English philosopher: his definition of plantation, **20**, 17; believes Indian Ocean to be inclosed, **23**, 23

Bacon's Rebellion: see **Bacon, Nathaniel**

Bacsanyi, Janos (1763-1845), Hungarian poet and journalist: translates Napoleon's proclamation to Hungary, **17**, 335

Bactria, Asia: conquered by Alexander, **2**, 499

Badajoz, Portugal: siege of (1811), **9**, 338, **11**, 565

Badajoz Conference (1524), in the struggle between Spain and Portugal over the Indies, **5**, 146

Baden, southern Germany: siege of (1400), **13**, 397; peasant war in, **18**, 243; enters the Confederation of the Rhine, 371; becomes part of the empire, 427

Baden, Peace of, concluded between the states of the Swiss League (1165), **13**, 476

Baden Conference, The (1834), called to place restrictions on the spiritual jurisdiction of the Papal Court, **13**, 543

Badeni, Count Casimir (ca. 1890), of Polish noble family: his administration as premier of Austria, **17**, 433; resignation of, 435

Badger, George Edmund (1795–1866), American politician: opposes Chase's speech on compromise measures, **24**, 607

Badger State, The: see **Wisconsin**

Badillo (ca. 1850), Mexican general: at the battle of Cerro Gordo, **22**, 325

"Badly Established Peace, The" (1568), concluded between Catholics and Protestants in France, **9**, 156

Baebian Law (192 B. C.), enacted that four prætors and six prætors should be chosen alternately in Rome: violated, **3**, 136

Baecula, Spain: battle of, **3**, 127

Bæda (673–735 A. D.), English monk and ecclesiastical writer: first English historian, **11**, 39

Baeterrae (Beziers), France: founded, **3**, 392

Baez, Buenaventura (1810–1884), statesman of San Domingo: president of Paraguay, **21**, 260; his administration as president of San Domingo, **22**, 503; concludes treaty for annexation of San Domingo, **24**, 879

Baëzaz, southern Spain: siege of (1146), **8**, 97, 236

Baffin, William (d. 1622), English navigator and explorer: searches for Northwest Passage, **5**, 156, **16**, 304, 305

Bagamoyo, East Africa: growth of, **19**, 143

Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey: founded, **1**, 342; college founded, 346; sieges of (1638), **14**, 221; (1733), **5**, 351, **14**, 295; conquered by Suleiman the Great, 158; adorned by Suleiman, 188

Bagenal (Bagnal), Sir Henry (d. 1578), Anglo-Irish soldier: his enmity toward Hugh O'Neill, **12**, 95; his campaign against The O'Neill, 96

Bagley (d. 1896), an American ensign in Spanish-American war: death of, **22**, 459

Bagot, Sir Charles (1781–1843), an English diplomat: governor of Canada, **20**, 158

Bagovut, General (ca. 1812), a Russian general: his campaign against France, **15**, 222
Bagration, Prince Peter (1765–1812), a Russian general: his campaign against France, **15**, 219
Bahadur (1642–1712), Mogul emperor 1707–1712: reign of, **5**, 125
Bahadur, Sayyid Ahmad Khan: see **Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur**
Bahadur, Sir Jang: see **Jang Bahadur, Sir**
Bahamas, West Indies: government of, **20**, 246
Baharites, first Mameluke sovereign (13th century) of Egypt, **14**, 128
Bahia, South America: captured by the Dutch (1624), **21**, 33
Bahia Honda, Cuba: battle of (1851), **22**, 450; granted to the United States, 479
Bahmani, Kingdom of: rise of, **5**, 105
Bahrein Island, near Arabia: sketch of, **20**, 253
Baiburt, Turkey: battle of (1829), **15**, 287
Baikie, William Balfour (1825–1864), an English surgeon and explorer: explorations of, **19**, 50
Bailen: see **Baylen**
Bailleul, Bernard de (ca. 1130), a Norman baron: renounces allegiance to David I of Scotland, **12**, 264
Bailleul, Jacques Charles (1762–1843), a French advocate: his account of the state of the Luxembourg when the directors first entered, **10**, 370
Baillie, William (d. 1782), an English soldier: defeated by Harder Ali, **5**, 193
Bailly, Jean Sylvain (1736–1193), a French astronomer and politician: president of the States-General, **9**, 262; appointed mayor of Paris, 264; death of, 287; elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; presides over the assembly, 51; appointed mayor of Paris, 71; presents Louis XVI with the keys of Paris, 72
Bainbridge, William (1774–1833), an American naval officer: commands frigate Constitution, **23**, 422; among naval heroes of War of 1812, 433
Baines, Thomas (1822–1875), an English artist and African explorer: explorations of, **19**, 52
Bainuter, King of Egypt, ca. 3300 B. C.: determines that women may inherit Egyptian throne, **1**, 15
Bairactar (1755–1808), Pasha of Rustchuk: becomes grand vizier, **14**, 401
Bairam Khan, regent during minority of Akbar: regency of, **5**, 111
Baird, Sir David (1757–1829), a British general: his campaign against Napoleon, **5**, 197
Bajan (ca. 590 A. D.), chagán of the Avars: leads campaigns against the Slavs, **17**, 19
Bajazit: see **Bayezid**
Baji Rao I, Maratha peshwa 1740: reign of, **5**, 132
Baji Rao II, Maratha peshwa 1795: reign of, **5**, 136; leads revolt of the Marathas, 208
Bak-en-ran-ef: see **Bocchoris**
Balcchiserai, Russia: sacked by the Turks (1736), **14**, 305; Russians in, 350
Baker, Major (ca. 1689), an Irish soldier: leader of the defense of Derry, **12**, 135
Baker, Edward D. (1811–1861), an American politician and soldier: killed in Battle of Ball's Bluff, **24**, 757
Baker, Sir Samuel White (1821–1893), an English traveller: explorations of, **19**, 54; arouses an interest in Africa, 59
Baker Pasha (1825–1887), an English soldier: his campaign in the Soudan, **1**, 40
Bakhti yar Khilji (ca. 1190), a Mohammedan general: conquests of, **5**, 95
Bakracz, Cardinal (ca. 1515): his mission to Hungary, **17**, 168
Baku, Russia: Russia takes possession of (1722), **15**, 79
Bakunin, Michael (1814–1876), a Russian socialist and agitator: preaches Nihilism, **15**, 332

Balaji Baji Rao, third Maratha peshwa, 1740: reign of, **5**, 133
Balaji Vishwanath, a Brahman minister: made peshwa, **5**, 132
Balaklava, Russia: battle of (1854), **9**, 447
Balance of Power, American: Calhoun pleads for, **24**, 604
Balawat, Asia: location of, **1**, 64
Balban (d. 1287), King of Delhi, 1265–1287: reign of, **5**, 98
Balbinus, Decimus Caelius (d. 238), Emperor of Rome, 238: reign of, **4**, 108
Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de, a Spanish soldier and explorer: born at Xeres de los Cabelleros, 1475; emigrated to Hayti about 1500; accompanied Enciso in an expedition to Darien, 1510; quarreled with Enciso and obtained the chief command of the party; discovered the Pacific Ocean, September 25, 1513, and took possession of it in the name of his sovereign; was superseded by Pedrarias d'Avila, 1514, and punished by a fine for his insubordination; served as a deputy under Pedrarias, who accused him of treasonable designs and had him executed, 1517
Discovers Pacific Ocean, **20**, 44, **21**, 16, **23**, 37; discoveries of, **22**, 436; death, **23**, 37
Balbus, Lucius Cornelius (1st century B. C.), a Roman politician: acts as Cæsar's representative, **3**, 370
Balcarçe, Juan Ramon (1773–1833), an Argentine general: made Minister of War, **21**, 122
Baldwin (I) Bras-de-fer (d. 879 A. D.), Count of Flanders: marries Judith, **13**, 20
Baldwin (IV) of the Comely Beard (ca. 1000 A. D.), Count of Flanders: joins league against the emperor, **13**, 22
Baldwin V (d. 1067), Count of Flanders: guardian of Philip I of France, **9**, 68; aids William the Conqueror, **13**, 25; revolt of, **18**, 130
Baldwin, Archbishop of Treves (ca. 1310): intrigue of, **18**, 185
Baldwin, Abraham (1754–1807), an American politician: in first congress, **23**, 342
Bâle: see Basel
Baleg ben Bakir (ca. 735 A. D.), an Egyptian commander: expelled from Africa, **8**, 65; his campaigns in Spain, 66
Balfour Act (1891), **12**, 242 note
Baligny, Marquis de (ca. 1595): governor of Cambray, **13**, 162
Baliol, John (1249–1315), King of Scotland: made king, **9**, 87; homage to Edward I, **11**, 147; renounces his homage, 148
Balkan, The, southeastern peninsula of Europe, **14**, 62
Ball, John (d. 1381), an English priest: imprisoned, **11**, 174
Ballard (d. 1586), an English priest: plots against Elizabeth, **11**, 294
Balleny (ca. 1838), an English explorer: explorations of, **16**, 334
Balliol, Edward (d. 1363): claims Scottish throne, **11**, 157, **12**, 285
Balliol, John de: see **Baliol, John**
Ballivian, Adolfo (1831–1874): president of Bolivia, **21**, 191
Ballivian, José (1804–1852), president of Bolivia 1841–1847: made vice-president of Bolivia, **21**, 187
Balloch, Donald (ca. 1430), Lord of the Isles, a leader of a Scottish clan: defeats Scots, **12**, 292
Ballot Act, in English history an act which made it impossible to know how any man's vote was given: passed (1872), **11**, 627
Ball's Bluff, Virginia: battle of (1861), **24**, 757
Ballynahinch, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12**, 213
Balmaceda, José Manuel (1838–1891), a Chilean statesman: president of Chile, **21**, 238, **24**, 978; death of, **21**, 239
Balogh, Janos (19th century), Hungarian statesman: in the diet of 1831, **17**, 339
Balta, Russia: siege of (1768), **14**, 321
Baltá, José (1816–1872), Peruvian soldier and statesman: heads conspiracy, **21**, 208; becomes president of Peru, 209; assassinated, 210

Baltadji Mohammed Pasha (d. 1712), Turkish statesman and general, vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 279
Balthasar, Franz Urs (ca. 1750), Swiss patriotic writer: sketch of, **13**, 490
Baltic Provinces, The, collective name for three governments of Russia bordering on the Baltic: Russia withdraws from, **15**, 17; Swedes driven out of, 42; serfs emancipated in, 264; attempts to Russianize, 342; lost to Germany, **18**, 262; taken by Peter the Great, 317
Baltimore, Maryland: British attack, **23**, 427; population in time of Jackson, 479; first national convention for nominating president, 498; Democratic convention (1840), **24**, 522; Democratic and Whig conventions (1844), 536; Democratic convention (1848), 555; Democratic convention (1852), 619; Whig convention (1852), 620; convention of Constitutional Union Party, 680; Democratic convention (1860), 682; Sixth Massachusetts attacked by mob, 715; bridges destroyed, 716; placed under military government, 716; Lincoln nominated by convention at, 800; Lincoln's body carried through, 827; Democratic convention (1872), 892
"Baltimore," American vessel: in Valparaíso, **21**, 240, **24**, 978
Baltimore, Cecilius Calvert, Lord (1605-1675), English nobleman: first proprietor of Maryland, **23**, 69; proprietor of Delaware, 108; boundary dispute with Penn, 110, 112
Baltimore, George Calvert (1580-1632), founder of Maryland: sketch of, **23**, 68
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: first spike driven, **23**, 480
Baluchistan: see **Gedrosia**
Baluchistan, British, Asia: organized 1887, **5**, 266
Balza, Colonel (ca. 1860), Bolivian general: aids rebellion of Fernandez, **21**, 189
Bambarras, natives of Africa: sketch of, **19**, 148
Bamberg, Bavaria: taken by Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, **18**, 285
Bancal-des-Issarts (1750–1826), French magistrate: appointed deputy to the Versailles assembly, **10**, 69
Bancroft, George (1800–1891), American historian, statesman and diplomat: in American literature, **23**, 481
Bancroft, Hubert Howe (1832-1918), American historian: quoted on origin of American Indians, **23**, 3
Band of the Mad Life (1477), Swiss patriotic club: founded, **13**, 410
Banda, British India: taken by the English (1810), **20**, 143
Banda, Sikh leader (ca. 1750): fate of, **5**, 126
Banddin, Count (ca. 1880), German scholar: founds the Society for German colonization, **19**, 129
Bande (1830), French editor: opposes the decrees of July 25, 1830, **9**, 390
Baneces: see **Paneces**
Banér, Johan: see **Banner, Johan**
Banffy, Count, of noble Austria-Hungarian family of late 19th century: made premier of Hungary, **17**, 439; resigns, 440
Bankhead, Henry C., American colonel: in the Mexican War, **22**, 321
Bankipur (Banky-bazaar), India: founded, **5**, 172; siege of (1733), 174
Banks, Banking:
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC: establishment of new national, **21**, 257; failure of local, 257
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: establishment of National Bank of Austria, **17**, 328; failure of joint-stock banks, 413; establishment of National Bank of Hungary, 441
BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA: Egibi banking firm, **1**, 72
CHINA: failures of 1887, **6**, 255
DENMARK: national, **16**, 263
ENGLAND: Bank of England founded, **11**, 441; cashing of checks in six-pences, 487; shortage of gold, 546; resumption of payment in gold, 571
FRANCE: Law's plans, **9**, 229; Bank of Discount, **10**, 27; Necker's policy, 29; Calonne's policy, **31**;

Caisse Patriotique, 107; issue of paper currency, 165; Bank of France, 448
INDIA: paper currency, **5**, 243
ITALY: bank scandals, **4**, 401
JAPAN: financial embarrassment, **7**, 182; Hypothe Banks, 243
THE NETHERLANDS: Bank of Amsterdam, **13**, 195
NORWAY: establishment of banks, **16**, 262
PERSIA: introduction of banknotes, **5**, 335; establishment of an imperial bank, 364
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Postal Savings, **20**, 378
ROME: money lending, **3**, 387, 389
SWITZERLAND: Savings Banks, **13**, 522
UNITED STATES: Bank of North America, **23**, 293; founding of national banks, 352; re-charter of National Bank (1816), 438; establishment of State banks, **23**, 439, **24**, 1092; Jackson's hostility to a national bank, 500; suspension of specie payments, **23**, 512, **24**, 1106; proposed reëstablishment of national bank, **24**, 527; national system of banking, 820; resumption of specie payments, 899, 923

Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss (1816–1894), American politician and general: commands Union forces in the Shenandoah valley, **24**, 759; takes Port Hudson, 778

Banner (Banér, Banier), Johan (The Lion of Sweden) (1596–1641), Swedish general: campaigns of, **16**, 186, **17**, 212, **18**, 280, 289

Bannockburn, Scotland: battle of (1314), **11**, 153, **12**, 59, 280

Banquet of October First, The, 10, 92

Bantam, Java: captured by the Dutch (1682), **5**, 167

Bantry Bay Expedition (1796), from France to Ireland, **11**, 546

Baptista, Mariano (19th century) South American patriot: president of Bolivia, **21**, 243

Baptists, a religious sect who insist on total immersion for baptism: persecuted in New England, **23**, 147; persecuted in Virginia, 149; divide into Northern and Southern wings, **24**, 604

Bar, Confederation of (1768), a union of Polish patriots, formed at Bar (Russia) against the Russian influence, **15**, 174, 384

Bar-Cochebas (ca. 100 A. D.), Hebrew leader: heads rebellion of Jews, **4**, 92

Baracoa, Cuba: settled, **22**, 447

Barante, Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, Baron de (1782–1866), French statesman and historian: leader of the doctrinaires, **9**, 372

Baratieri (late 19th century), Italian commander: his campaigns in Abyssinia, **4**, 494, **19**, 249

Barba, Pedro (ca. 1500), Spanish officer: ordered to arrest Cortéz, **22**, 11

Barbadoes, British West Indies: occupied by the English, **20**, 67; growth of, 70; English policy concerning, 101; hurricane of 1831, 237

Barbara, wife of Sigismund (ca. 1400): conspiracy of, **18**, 211

Barbaresque Regencies in Turkey: growth of, **14**, 252; relation to Turkey, 365

"Barbarian": as distinct from Hellene, **2**, 25, 33

Barbarian Invasions: see **Invasions, Barbarian**

Barbarossa, Khair-ed-Din (d. 1546), Bey of Algiers 1518: his conquest of Tunis, **9**, 142; account of, **14**, 161

Barbaroux, Charles Jean Marie (1767–1794), a Girondist orator: incites insurrection in the departments, **9**, 284; death of, **10**, 279

Barbary States, Africa: Charles V's war with the, **18**, 251; troubles with the United States, **23**, 321; levy blackmail, 393

Barbé-Marbois, François, Marquis de (1745–1837), a French statesman: made president of the ancients, **9**, 303; made minister of justice, 367; elected president of the elder council, **10**, 386

Barber, General, a general in Irish

Rebellion: in Rebellion of 1798, **12**, 213

Barbés, Armand (1809–1870), a French revolutionist: leader of the Society of the Seasons, **9**, 417; opposes the provisional government, 436; trial of, 438

Barbiano, Alberic di (d. 1409), an Italian general: reforms military organization of Italy, **4**, 253; at battle of Brescia (1401), **18**, 199

Barbo, Pietro: see **Paul II**

Barbosa, Ruy (ca. 1889), a Brazilian journalist: leads Republican party, **21**, 252; member of provisional government, 253

Barbour, David Miller (ca. 1890): finance member of the governor-general's council, **5**, 247

Barbour, John (1316–1395), Archdeacon of Aberdeen: quoted on Robert Bruce, **12**, 278

Barbuk, Sultan of Egypt 1382: reign of, **1**, 36

Barcelona, Spain: opened to Syrian vessels, **1**, 316; captured by Christians (801 A. D.), **8**, 219; sieges of (1691), 384; (1694), 384; (1705), **8**, 395, **9**, 222, **11**, 456; (1714), **8**, 402

Barcelona, Treaty of (1493), a treaty between Charles VIII of France and Spain, **9**, 129

Barcides (ca. 225 B. C.), Spanish kingdom: kingdom of, founded, **3**, 112

Barclay, Commodore, an English commodore in War of 1812: commands British fleet, **23**, 423

Barclay de Tolly, Prince Michael Andreas (1761–1818), a Russian field marshal: his campaign against France, **15**, 219

Bardes of Persia (ca. 525 B. C.), brother of Cambyses: slain by Cambyses, **2**, 128

Barebone's Parliament (1653), **11**, 366

Baredo (d. 1878), South American statesman: president of Paraguay, **21**, 260

Barentin, Keeper of Seals of France, 1789: makes speech at the opening of the States-General, **10**, 43; opposes influence of Necker, 50

Barents, William (d. 1597), a Dutch Arctic navigator: explorations of, **5**, 154, **16**, 302

Bariatinski (ca. 1730), a Russian noble: supports Anne, **15**, 106

Barid Shahi Dynasty, India: founded, **5**, 106

Baring, Evelyn, Earl Cromer (1841-1917), an English financier: sketch of, **5**, 260; his work in Egypt, **11**, 638

Baring, Thomas George, Baron Northbrook: see **Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, Baron**

Barker, Wharton (1846-1921), American statesman: nominated for President, **24**, 1038

Barlaimont (Barlaymont), Charles, Count de (d. 1379), a Dutch statesman: sketch of, **13**, 76; takes the new oath of allegiance, 102; opposes Alva's taxation, 110; member of governing council of the Netherlands, 120

Barlow, Arthur (1550–1620), an English navigator: explores Virginia, **23**, 53

Barlow, Sir George Hilaro (1762–1847): his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 204

Barnave, Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie (1761–1793), a French revolutionist: death of, **9**, 287; leader of national party, **10**, 81; opposes the granting of the veto power to the king, 119; directs the Jacobin Club, 128; escorts Louis XVI back to Paris, 138; his speech in the assembly on the question of the king's trial, 140

Barnburners, the radical Democrats in 1848: sketch of, **24**, 555; hold convention at Utica, 559;

Barnet (Chipping Barnet), England: battle of (1471), **11**, 217

Barneveldt, John of Olden (1547–1619), a Dutch statesman: opposes Leicester, **13**, 151, 152; his antipathy toward Maurice of Saxony, 176; his mission to England, 178; favors peace with Spain, 185; joins the Arminians, 194; arrest and death of, 199

Barnwell, John (ca. 1671–1724), an American colonial soldier: in war with Tuscaroras, **23**, 75

Barons, Revolts of the, in English history: (1075), **11**, 78; (1087), 82; (1172–1174), 108; (1215), 126

Barradas, Isidro (1775–1841), a Spanish general: commands expedition against Mexico, **22**, 270

Barragan, Miguel (1789–1836), a Mexican general: receives surrender of Spanish, **22**, 270; made vice-president, 272

Barras, Paul Jean François Nicolas, Count of (1755–1829), a French revolutionist: made commander-in-chief of convention forces, **9**, 295; appointed member of the directory, 296; appointed commander of the armed force under the directory, **10**, 357; chosen a member of the directory, 361; harangues Bonaparte on his return to Paris, 397; his dissolute course of life, 401; his change of party, 406; treats with the pretender, 406; resigns, 412

Barraza, Juan (ca. 1645), a Mexican soldier: his campaigns in Indian rebellions, **22**, 168, 169

Barraza, Nicholas (ca. 1675), a Mexican commander: crushes the Indian rebellions, **22**, 174

Barré, Isaac (1726–1802), British officer and politician: at siege of Quebec, **23**, 194

Barrère de Vieuzac, Bertrand (1755–1841), French Jacobin demagogue: made member of the committee of safety, **9**, 285; elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; proposes liberal measures in the convention, 273; character and principles of, 300; arrest and trial of, 333

Barreto, Francisco (d. 1574), Portuguese soldier: viceroyal of the Indies, **8**, 437; explorations of, **19**, 23

Barricades, Battle of the (Paris): (1588), **9**, 163

Barricades, King of the: see **Louis Philippe**, King of France

Barrier, Treaty of the (1715), concluded between the states of Holland and Charles VI of Germany: **13**, 252

Barrington, Sir Jonah (1760–1834), an Irish judge: opposes Union, **12**, 215

Barrington, Samuel (1729–1800), English admiral: captures the Island of Guadaloupe, **20**, 118

Barrios, Justo Rufino (1834–1886), statesman of Guatemala: career of, **22**, 438

Barroccio (ca. 1550), celebrated Italian engineer: his services to the Spanish in the Netherlands, **13**, 147

Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odillon (1791–1873), French advocate and statesman: opposes abolition of capital punishment, **9**, 396; leads opposition to Guizot's ministry, 424; opposes Guizot's foreign policy, 430; placed at the head of first republican cabinet, 438

Barrow, Henry (d. 1593), English religious reformer: hanged, **11**, 301

Barrow, Sir John (1764–1848), English writer and traveller: influences Parliament to offer a reward for polar discoveries, **16**, 306

Barry, Jeanne Bécu, Countess of (1746–1793), French court lady: her relations with Louis XV, **9**, 248

Bart (Barth or Baert), Jean du (1651–1702), French naval hero: destroys English commerce, **9**, 219; sketch of, **13**, 245; defeat of, **18**, 307

Bartenstein, Treaty of, concluded between England, Austria, Russia and Sweden against Napoleon (1807), **16**, 251

Barth, Heinrich (1821–1865), German traveller: explorations of, **19**, 50, 147

Barthe, Felix (1795–1863), French jurist and statesman: made minister of justice, **9**, 399; in Soult's ministry, 402; given portfolio of justice in Molé's cabinet, 412

Barthélemy, François, Marquis de (1747–1830), French diplomat and politician: banished and proscribed, **9**, 305; replaces Le Tourneur in the directory, **10**, 386

Barthelsen, Ivar (ca. 1550), Scandinavian pastor: persecution of, **16**, 197

Barton, Andrew (d. 1511), Scottish naval commander: sketch of, **12**, 299
Barwälde, Treaty of, concluded between France and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (1631), **16**, 181
Bascany (ca. 1800), Austria-Hungarian Liberalist: imprisonment of, **17**, 332
Basel (Bâle), Switzerland: battle of (57 B. C.), **18**, 11; a member of the Union of Rhenish Cities, **18**, 175; insurrection in (1798), **13**, 509; missionary society of, **19**, 92; University of, **13**, 428
Basel, Council of, great reforming council to unite the Greek and Latin churches (1431–1449), **17**, 136, **18**, 210
Basel, Treaties of: (1) concluded between Germany and Switzerland, (1499), **13**, 419, **17**, 173, **18**, 227; (2) concluded between France and Prussia and Spain (1795), **8**, 482, **9**, 293, **10**, 347, **18**, 357
Baselland (ca. 1850), Swiss patriot: assumes the leadership of the Democrats, **13**, 565
Bashi-bazouks, Turkish volunteers and auxiliaries serving without pay or uniform: description of, **15**, 333 note
Bashpa's Alphabet (ca. 1350), Mongolian alphabet, **6**, 25
Basle: see **Basel**
Bassano, Italy: battle of (1796), **9**, 300
Bassano, Hugues Bernard Maret, Duke of (1763–1839), French statesman and diplomat: his ministry, **9**, 407; negotiates with Austria, **17**, 307; issues proclamation to Hungary, 335
Bassein, British Burma: sacked by the Marathas (1739), **5**, 152
Bassein, Treaty of, concluded between the Maratha states of India and England (1802), **5**, 136, 200
Bassianus: see **Elagabalus**
Bassora, Arabia: founded, **1**, 201, **5**, 322; battle of, **1**, 246
Bassus, Lucilius (1st century A. D.), Roman general: his campaign against the Jews, **1**, 412
Basta, George (1550–1607), German general: governs Transylvania, **17**, 223
Bastidas, Rodrigo de (16th century), Spanish explorer: discoveries of, **21**, 16
Bastile, state prison in Paris: siege of (1789), **9**, 264, **10**, 63
Bastwick, John (1593–1654), English physician and theologian: tried before the Star Chamber, **11**, 333
Basutoland, South Africa: annexed by Great Britain, **19**, 51, 81, 216; sketch of, **20**, 259
Batabano, Cuba: founded, **22**, 447
Batavi, Germanic tribe: location of, **18**, 6; join Gauls in revolt against Rome, 23; subdued by Cerealis, 24; relation of, to the Franks, 28
Batavia, Java: founded, **20**, 57; massacre of the Chinese (1740), 113; taken by the English (1811), 144, 288
Batavian Republic, formed by France out of the Netherlands, **10**, 347, **13**, 266, **18**, 357
Bates Case (English History), tonnage and poundage upheld by courts (1608), **11**, 309
Bates, Edward (1793–1869), American statesman and jurist: candidate for Presidential nomination (1860), **24**, 680; Attorney-General, 708
Batetela Mutiny, The (1897), in Africa, **19**, 254
Bath, William Pulteney, Earl of: see **Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath**
Bathory, Stephen (1522–1586), King of Poland 1575–1586: relations with Russians, **15**, 17; organizes Cossack regiments, 25; reign of, 382; accessions of, **17**, 220; his reign in Transylvania, 223
Bathsheba, wife of David: wins crown for Solomon, **1**, 386
Batis (ca. 330 B. C.), Persian governor: slain by Alexander, **2**, 495
Batiuchkov, Constantine Nikolaivitch (1787–1855), a Russian poet and critic: sketch of, **15**, 269

Batlle, Lorenzo (b. 1812), president of Uruguay 1868–1872: his administration as president of Uruguay, **21**, 146
Batlle y Ordoñez, Juan, president of Uruguay 1903-1907: elected president of Uruguay, **21**, 259
Baton Rouge, Louisiana: confederates sieze arsenal, **24**, 691
Batory (ca. 1475), a Bohemian lieutenant: his campaign against the Turks, **17**, 163
Batory, Andrew (ca. 1597), a cardinal in Transylvania: advises against the ceding of Transylvania to Austria, **17**, 223
Batory, Gabriel, Prince of Transylvania 1608: elected, **17**, 224
Batory, Sigismund (ca. 1575), Prince of Transylvania: career of, **17**, 223
Batory, Stephen: see **Bathory**
Batootah (ca. 1330), Arabian traveler: at the court of Mohammed Tuglak, **5**, 141
Battalion of Patriots in French history: enrollment of the, **10**, 357
Batthyany, Count Louis (1809–1849), a Hungarian statesman: chancellor of Hungary, **17**, 254; forms Hungarian ministry, 368; resigns his government office, 370; made minister of foreign affairs in Hungary, 372; death of, 373
Battin, Turkey: Turkish defeat at (1810), **14**, 406
Battle of the British Soldiers, The: see **Inkerman, Battle of** (1854)
Battle of the Fifth of November, The: see **Inkerman, Battle of** (1854)
Battle of the Giants, The: see **Marignano, Battle of** (1515)
Battle of the Kings and Nations, The: see **Leipsic, Battle of** (1813)
Battle of Nations, The: see **Leipsic, Battle of** (1813)
Battle of the Peoples, The: see **Leipsic, Battle of** (1813)
Battle of the Spurs, The: see **Courtrai: Battle of** (1302); also see **Guinegate: Battle of** (1513)
Battle of Three Emperors, The: see **Austerlitz: Battle of** (1805)
Battle Which Lasted a Week, The: see **Tours: Battle of** (732 A. D.)
Battles and Sieges:
B. C.
ca. 1575. Avarias and Sherohan, **1**, 21
ca. 1550. Megiddo, **1**, 23
ca. 1300. Shechem, **1**, 380
ca. 1259. Askalon, **1**, 29
1250. Gibeon, **1**, 377
ca. 950. Jerusalem, **1**, 30
854. Karkar (Aroer), **1**, 80, 84, 123, 390
842. Shenir, **1**, 81
842. Damascus, **1**, 81, 392
840. Cadiz, **8**, 13
805. Damascus, **1**, 393
ca. 800. Dur-Papsukul, **1**, 81
740. Arpad, **1**, 393
734. Damascus, **1**, 83
729. Durilu, **1**, 84
724–722. Samaria, **1**, 394
701. Tyre, **1**, 124
ca. 701. Raphia, **1**, 84.
ca. 701. Jerusalem, **1**, 397
691. Khalub, **1**, 88
670. Tyre, **1**, 90
645. Eira, **2**, 75
639. Sippara, **1**, 401
608–606 Nineveh, **1**, 399
608. Megiddo, **1**, 399
606. Carchemish (Jerablus), **1**, 32, 92, 399
598–585. Tyre, **1**, 125
598. Jerusalem, **1**, 399
587–586. Jerusalem, **1**, 92, 400
570. Momemphis, **1**, 32
547. Halys, **1**, 146
546. Sardis, **1**, 145
540. Cumae, **2**, 218, 219
538. Babylon, **2**, 126
506. Aricia, **3**, 56
506. Cumae (Kyme), **3**, 57
499. Lake Regillus, **3**, 62
499. Clazomenae, **2**, 135
496. Lade, **2**, 137
490. Marathon, **1**, 166
485. Camarina, **2**, 217
480. Thermopylae Pass, **2**, 190
480. Salamis, **2**, 202
480. Artemisium, **2**, 189
479. Thebes, **2**, 211

Battles, cont.
479. Plataea, **1**, 166, **2**, 209
479. Mycale, **2**, 212
478. Byzantium, **2**, 222
474. Cumae, **2**, 219
468. Tegia, **2**, 237
467. Eurymedon, **2**, 234
463. Papremis, **1**, 32
457. Tanagra, **2**, 244
457. Naupactus, **2**, 246
454. Oenophyta, **2**, 245
447. Caroneia, **2**, 248
445. Byzantium, **2**, 260, 261
ca. 445. Samos, **2**, 260
439. Eretria, **2**, 361
433. Sybata, **2**, 268
429. Plataea, **2**, 288
429. Phormio, **2**, 290
429. Naupactus, **2**, 290
428. Mitylene, **2**, 291
427–425. Plataea, **2**, 297
425. Pylos, **2**, 302
425. Sphacteria, **2**, 303
424. Delium, **2**, 311
424. Capua, **3**, 65
422. Amphipolis, **2**, 317
418. Mantinea, **2**, 326
415. Cumae, **2**, 414
414. Syracuse, **2**, 337
411. Samos, **2**, 357
410. Cyzicus, **2**, 365
410. Catana, **2**, 408
409. Ephesus, **2**, 367
409. Chalcedon, **2**, 367
409. Acragas, **2**, 410
408. Byzantium, **2**, 367
408. Natium, **2**, 369
408. Himera, **2**, 409
406. Mitylene, **2**, 371
406. Arginusae, **2**, 372
405. Athens, **2**, 376
405. Aegospotami, **2**, 375
404. Catana, **2**, 413
404. Athens, **2**, 377
404. Aegospotami, **2**, 377
401. Cunaxa, **1**, 167, **2**, 389
399. Cyme, **2**, 391
397. Corinth, **2**, 446
395. Haliartus, **2**, 398
394. Cnidus, **2**, 401
394. Coroneia, **2**, 400
392. Cadmeia, **2**, 422
391. Clusium, **3**, 59
390. Allia, **3**, 59
376. Thespiae, **2**, 430
376. Naxos, **2**, 430
376. Corcyra, **2**, 430
371. Leuctra, **2**, 436
369. Epidaurus, **2**, 443
367. Lilybaeum, **2**, 415
367. Alba, **3**, 59
365–357. Chios, **2**, 454
362. Mantinea, **2**, 449
358. Pyrgi, **3**, 57
358. Pydna, **2**, 459
358. Potidaea, **2**, 459
357. Chios, **2**, 454
345. Sora, **3**, 65
343. Pelusium (Furmah), **1**, 33
341. Perinthus, **2**, 473
341–340. Byzantium, **2**, 473
340. Trifanum, **3**, 67
340. Perinthus, **2**, 473
339. Crimesus, **2**, 417
338. Thebes, **2**, 478
338. Chaeroneia, **2**, 477
334. Graneikos (Granicus), **1**, 168, **2**, 488
333. Issos (Issus), **1**, 168, **2**, 492
332. Tyre, **1**, 125, 168, **2**, 494
332–331. Gaza, **2**, 495
331. Gaugamela, **1**, 169
331. Arbela, **1**, 169, **2**, 496
331. Babylon, **2**, 497
330. Persepolis, **2**, 498
327. Sangala, **5**, 68
327. Palaepolis, **3**, 69
327. Jehlam, **5**, 67
326. Multan, **5**, 69
321. Caudine Pass, **3**, 69
319. Luceria, **3**, 70
311. Nuceria, **3**, 82
310. Vadimonian Lake, **3**, 71
305. Bovianum, **3**, 71
299. Sentinum, **3**, 72
295. Sentinum, **3**, 72
285. Arretium, **3**, 75
283. Lake Vadimo, **3**, 75
282. Populonia, **3**, 75
280. Thurii, **3**, 74
280. Heraclea, **1**, 352
280. Siris, **3**, 77
279. Ausculum, **3**, 78
275. Messana, **3**, 99
275. Beneventum, **2**, 516, **3**, 80
265. Messano, **3**, 100

Battles, cont.
260. Mylae, 3, 101
256. Ecnomus, 3, 101
252. Lilybaeum, 3, 103
252. Drepana, 3, 103
252. Panormus, 3, 103
249. Lilybaeum, 3, 103
241. Aegusa, 3, 105
236. Ariminum, 3, 109
235. Saguntum, 8, 15
225. Telamon, 3, 109
224. Telamon, 3, 109
222. Milan, 3, 109
219. Saguntum, 3, 114
218. Vercellae, 3, 116
218. Trebia, 3, 117
217. Raphia, 1, 404
217. Lake Trasimene, 3, 118
216. Cannae, 3, 120
215. Nola, 3, 123
212. Syracuse, 3, 124
208. Nola, 3, 128
208. Baecula, 3, 127
208. Metaurus, 3, 128
208. Grumentum, 3, 128
207. Metaurus, 3, 128
206. Carthagena, 8, 18
ca. 205. Raphia, 1, 34
204. Great Plains, 3, 130
203. Milan, 3, 130
202. Zama, 3, 130
200. Cremona, 3, 133
198. Paneas, 1, 404
197. Cynoscephalae, 2, 518, 3, 141
192. Thermopylae, 3, 144
192. Thapsus, 3, 144
190. Magnesia, 3, 144
171. Larissa, 3, 149
168. Scodra, 3, 150
168. Pydna, 2, 519, 3, 150
166. Bethhoron, 1, 406
162. Jerusalem, 1, 406
149. Carthage, 3, 164
147. Corinth, 2, 520
146. Leucopetra, 3, 166
144–133. Numantia, 8, 19
134–132. Tauromenium, 3, 173
134. Agrigentum, 3, 173
113. Aquileia, 3, 193
113. Norcia, 17, 11, 18, 4
112. Cirta, 3, 188
109. Suthul, 3, 189
107. Aginnum, 13, 329
105. Arausio, 3, 193
102–101. Vercellae, 3, 195
102. Aix (Aquae Sextiae), 3, 194, 17, 11, 18, 4
101. Vercellae (Vercelli), 3, 195, 17, 11, 18, 5
87. Rome, 3, 222
87. Athens, 3, 217
86. Orchomenus, 3, 218
86. Chaeronea, 3, 218
86. Athens, 2, 522
85. Orchomenus, 3, 218
83. Sacriportus, 3, 227
83. Capua, 3, 226
82. Sacriportus, 3, 227
82. Praeneste, 3, 227
79. Isaura, 3, 260
77. Xucar, 8, 21
72. Mount Garganus, 3, 262
71. Cydonia, 3, 260
68. Cydonia, 3, 260
61. Lerida, 8, 22
58. Bibracte, 13, 329
57. Basel (Bâle), 18, 11
57. Aisne, 9, 8
54. Seleucia, 3, 322
54. Ichnae, 3, 323
53. Carrhae, 3, 324
52. Alesia, 3, 306, 9, 11
52. Gergovia (Clermont), 9, 10
51–46. Uxellodunum, 3, 308
49. Utica, 3, 342
49. Sardinia, 3, 342
48. Pharsalus, 3, 348, 350
48. Gomphi, 3, 348
48. Ziela, 3, 354
48. Nicopolis, 3, 354
46. Thapsus, 3, 358
44. Mutina, 4, 13
42. Philippi, 1, 408, 4, 18
37. Naulochus, 4, 21
31. Actium, 1, 35, 2, 255, 4, 25
A. D.
9. Winfield, 18, 19
65. Bethhoron, 1, 410
67. Gaumala, 1, 411
67. Tarichaea, 1, 411
67. Tiberias, 1, 411
67. Jotapata, 1, 411
69–70. Jerusalem, 4, 79
69. Bedriacum, 4, 71, 72
69. Bözerg, 13, 331
70. Jerusalem, 1, 411, 4, 79

Battles, cont.
73. Masada, **1**, 412
78. Adrianople, **2**, 529, 545
101. Sarmizegethusa, **17**, 13
101. Temisvar, **17**, 13
161. Elegia, **4**, 96
180. Aquileia, **18**, 26
197. Lugdunum, **4**, 101
218. Hovmuz, **5**, 315
238. Aquileia, **4**, 108
249. Verona, **4**, 109
260. Odessa, **4**, 110
269. Naissus, **4**, 110
305. Noviomagus, **4**, 117
312. Milvian Bridge, **4**, 118
312. Turin, **4**, 118
312. Verona, **4**, 118
319. Mardia, **4**, 119
323. Adrianople, **4**, 119
323. Byzantium, **4**, 120
340. Aquileia, **4**, 123
353. Mursa, **4**, 124
359. Strasburg (Strassburg), **9**, 14
363. Samrah, **5**, 318
378. Adrianople, **4**, 133, **18**, 34
389. Siscia, **4**, 135
394. Aquileia, **18**, 35
403. Pollentia, **4**, 138, **18**, 35
403. Verona, **4**, 138
406. Fiesole (Faesulae), **4**, 138, **18**, 38
408. Rome, **4**, 140, **18**, 36
438. Xenil, **8**, 37
ca. 450. Tara, **12**, 38
451. Chalons-sur-Marne, **2**, 530, **4**, 148, **8**, 38, **14**, 4
451. Méry-sur-Seine, **9**, 17
451. Orleans, **18**, 41
452. Aquileia, **18**, 42
486. Soissons, **18**, 46
489. Verona, **4**, 156
ca. 490. Mount Badon, **11**, 18
493–495. Ravenna, **2**, 532, **4**, 156
496. Tolbiac, **9**, 19
506. Arles, **9**, 20
506. Carcassonne, **8**, 39, **9**, 20
507. Poitiers, **8**, 39, **9**, 20
507. Vouglé, **9**, 20
529. Daras, **2**, 532
532. Autun, **13**, 337
534. Pappua, **18**, 49
543. Antioch, **5**, 319
568–572. Pavia, **18**, 51
571. Bedford, **11**, 24
572. Daras, **5**, 319
584. Faddiley, **11**, 25
ca. 585. Wanborough, **11**, 25
ca. 600. Etampes, **9**, 30
ca. 600. Sens, **9**, 30
612. Tolbiac, **9**, 31
613. Chester, **11**, 31
615. Damascus, **5**, 320
615. Jerusalem, **5**, 320
619. Alexandria, **1**, 35
625. Mount Ohua, **1**, 227
627. Nineveh, **5**, 321
628. Khaibar, **1**, 229
629. Muta, **1**, 234
630. Honain, **1**, 232
630. Tayef, **1**, 232
630. Wogastiburg, **17**, 20
ca. 632. Abyla, **1**, 277
633. Bosra, **1**, 268
633. Damascus, **1**, 269
633. Heathfield, **11**, 34
636. Cadesia (Kadesia), **1**, 260, **5**, 322
636. Yermuk, **1**, 281
637. Ctesiphon, **1**, 261
637. Jerusalem, **1**, 282
639. Pelusium (Furmah), **1**, 35, 291
641. Alexandria, **1**, 35
641. Nehavend, **1**, 263, **5**, 323
642. Maserfield, **11**, 35
655. Winaed, **11**, 35
ca. 656. Siffin, **1**, 246
ca. 658. Bassora, **1**, 246
668–673. Constantinople, **1**, 327
687. Testry (Testri), **9**, 35, **18**, 69
699. Utica, **1**, 307
702. Kish, **1**, 87
711. Cordova, **1**, 314, **8**, 50
713. Carmona, **8**, 51
713. Merida, **8**, 51
713. Seville, **8**, 51
713. Toledo, **8**, 51
714. Cologne, **18**, 71
717. Vinc, **9**, 36
718. Constantinople, **1**, 330, **2**, 533
720. Soissons, **9**, 36
721. Toulouse, **1**, 335
726. Xeres, **1**, 312
ca. 731. Arles, **1**, 335
732. Tours (Poitiers), **1**, 338, **8**, 65, **9**, 37, **14**, 4, **18**, 73
736. Cordova, **8**, 65

Battles, cont.
736. Calatrava, **8**, 66
736. Merida, **8**, 66
736. Toledo, **8**, 66
750. Bravalla, **16**, 18
ca. 750. Kerbela, **1**, 249
754. Pavia, **18**, 77, 79
755. Almuñecar, **8**, 68
755. Cordova, **8**, 68
756. Mortara, **4**, 174
756. Sacra di San Michele, **4**, 174
758. Lorca, **8**, 69
777. Pampeluna, **8**, 70
777. Sargossa, **8**, 70
778. Róncesvalles, **18**, 81
783. Detmold, **18**, 82
783. Paderborn, **18**, 82
793. Obrin, **9**, 43
801. Barcelona, **8**, 219
804. Tortosa, **8**, 220
838. Amorium, **1**, 358
841. Fontenoy, **18**, 92
843. Auxerre, **9**, 50
843. Fontenay, **9**, 50
851. Aclea (Ockley), **11**, 42
851. Canterbury, **11**, 42
854–859. Toledo, **8**, 74
862. Constantinople, **14**, 5
872. Hafurstfjord, **16**, 41
876. Andernach, **18**, 96
885–886. Paris, **16**, 23, **18**, 97
891. Louvaine, **16**, 23, **18**, 98
901. Zamora, **8**, 134
907. Pamplona, **8**, 197
907. Presburg, **17**, 43
910. Augsburg, **17**, 43
ca. 912. Wels, **17**, 43
913. The Inn, **18**, 104
917. Alhange, **8**, 135
918. San Pedro de Gormaz, **8**, 135
918. Talavera, **8**, 135
921. Val de Junquera, **8**, 135, 198
927. Brunanburh, **11**, 46
930. Mecca, **1**, 362
933. Merseburg, **9**, 55
937. Brunanburh, **12**, 255
939. Andernach, **18**, 110
939. Breisach (Brisach or Alt-Breisach), **18**, 110
939. Simancas, **8**, 136
955. Augsburg, **17**, 44, 188, **18**, 112
955. Sechfeld (Lech), **17**, 88, **18**, 112
962. Candia, **1**, 367
962. Rome, **18**, 114
963. Mopsuestia and Tarsus, **1**, 368, 369
964. Antioch and Aleppo, **1**, 369
965. Mopsuestia, **1**, 368
975. Sulcoit, **12**, 40
978. Paris, **18**, 116
979. Tara, **12**, 41
982. Monterrosa, **8**, 137
983. Tyrisval, **16**, 58
985. Verdun, **9**, 59
1000. Svold, **16**, 56
1000. Veszprim, **17**, 47
1006. Pavia, **18**, 121
1008. Peshawar, **5**, 92
1013. Stongarde, **13**, 23
1014. Almuñecar, **8**, 80
1014. Clontarf, **12**, 42
1015. Seville, **8**, 80
1018. Carham, **12**, 256
1027. Viseu, **8**, 139, 272
1035. Tafalla, **8**, 231
1037. The Carrion, **8**, 140
1047. Val-ès-dunes, **11**, 62
1052. Carmona, **8**, 86
1054. Atapuerca, **8**, 200
1054. Burgos, **8**, 141
1055. Cea, **8**, 141
1057. Lamego, **8**, 142
1057. Viseu, **8**, 142, 272
1058. Coimbra, **8**, 142
1060. Cordova, **8**, 86
1064. Nissa River, **16**, 67
1066. Stamford Bridge, **11**, 66
1066. Hastings (Senlac), **9**, 68, **11**, 66
1068. Pisuerga, **8**, 142
1070. Manzikert, **5**, 330
1072. Santarem, **8**, 143
1075. Unstrut, **17**, 90
1083. Toledo, **8**, 143
1084. Rome, **18**, 136
1086. Zalaca, **8**, 88
1088. Rochester, **11**, 82
1089. Cordova, **8**, 225
1089. Monzon, **8**, 232
1091. Urgel, **8**, 384
1093. Alne, **12**, 258
1096. Alcoraz, **8**, 232
1099. Jerusalem, **18**, 138
1102. Bridgenorth, **11**, 89
1106. Tinchebrai, **11**, 89

Battles, cont.
1106. Ucles, **8**, 91
1111. Sepulveda, **8**, 144
1118. Sargossa, **8**, 92, 233
1119. Brenneville, **9**, 72
1120. Daroca, **8**, 233
1130. Bordeaux, **8**, 234
1133. Mequinencia, **8**, 234
1134. Fodervig, **16**, 76
1134. Fraza, **8**, 234
1138. Northallerton, **12**, 26
1138. Ourique, **8**, 96, 274
1138. The Standard, **11**, 93, **12**, 264
1140. Weinsberg, **17**, 91, **18**, 144
1141. Lincoln, **11**, 95
1141. Zara, **17**, 54
1142. Tremecen, **8**, 96
1145. Oran, **8**, 96
1145. Cordova, **8**, 97
1145. Morocco, **8**, 97
1146. Almeria, **8**, 236
1146. Baëza, **8**, 97, 236
1147. Lisbon, **8**, 471
1147. Tortosa, **8**, 236
1155. Tortona, **18**, 148
1157. Viborg, **16**, 80
1158. Alcaçar do Sal, **8**, 275
1158. Crema, **4**, 193
1158. Milan, **18**, 150
1160. Crema, **18**, 150
1162. Milan, **4**, 193, **18**, 151
1162. Rome, **4**, 194
1166. Ancona, **18**, 152
1169. Wexford, **12**, 49
1170. Waterford, **12**, 50
1174. Alnwick, **11**, 108
1176. Alrantes, **8**, 98
1176. Caenza, **8**, 98
1176. Legnano, **4**, 195, **18**, 152
1176. Toledo, **8**, 98
1183. Dannoura, **7**, 62
1183. Seta, **7**, 62
1184. Santarem, **8**, 98
1186. Ichinatani, **7**, 62
1186. Sanuki, **7**, 62
1187. Jerusalem, **18**, 155
1187. Tiberias, **9**, 75
1187. Tyre, **11**, 110
1190. Grivdelwald, **13**, 349
1191. Acre, **17**, 92
1191. Naples, **18**, 156
1191. Thaneswar, **5**, 94
1192. Acre, **11**, 113
1194. Delhi, **5**, 95
1194. St. Jean d'Acre, **9**, 75
1195. Alarcon, **8**, 99, 147, 204, 237
1206. Montalvan, **8**, 237
1211. Salvatierre, **8**, 100
1212. Calatrava, **8**, 100
1212. Malagon, **8**, 100
1212. Tolosa, **8**, 101, 148, 204, 238
1213. Moscow, **6**, 18
1213. Murat (Muret), **8**, 238, **9**, 78
1214. Bouvines, **9**, 77, **11**, 126, **13**, 29
1216. Dover, **11**, 130
1216. Toulouse, **9**, 78
1217. Alcaçar do Sal, **8**, 278
1219. Damietta, **1**, 36
1219. Wolmar, **16**, 86
1225. Sidonia, **8**, 102
1227. Bornhöved, **16**, 89
1228–1230. Jaen, **8**, 150
1228. Palmera, **8**, 240
1233. Buriana, **8**, 241
1234. Moncada, **8**, 241
1235. Iviça, **8**, 241
1237. Carte Nuova (Cortenuovo), **4**, 204, **18**, 164
1238. Brescia, **4**, 204
1238. Gaza, **8**, 205
1238. Valencia, **8**, 242
1240. Faenza, **13**, 358
1240. Neva, **15**, 10
1241. Grobnik, **17**, 58
1241. Liegnitz, **15**, 376
1242. Bridge of Taillebourg, **9**, 81
1242. Saintes, **9**, 81
1245. Jaen, **8**, 105
1246. Carmona, **8**, 106
1246. Leitha, **17**, 59, 94
1247. Seville, **8**, 106
1249. Damietta, **9**, 81
1249. Mansurah (Mansourah), **1**, 36, **9**, 81
1253. Morava, **17**, 73
1256. Bagdad, **5**, 334
1256. Cressennbrünn, **17**, 73
1260. Downpatrick, **12**, 58
1261. Callan, **12**, 58
1264. Lewes, **11**, 140
1265. Evesham, **11**, 141
1266. Benevento, **18**, 169
1266. Grandella, **9**, 84
1268. Arbia River, **4**, 215
1268. Tagliacozzo, **4**, 215, **18**, 170
1273. Antequera, **8**, 110
1274. Hakozaki, **7**, 74

Battles, cont.
1276. Vienna, **14**, 6, **18**, 180
1278. Marchegg (March), **17**, 76, **18**, 181
1281. Dazaifu, **7**, 75
1283. Gerona, **8**, 246
1283. Rosas (Rhodia), **8**, 246
1284. Meloria, **4**, 236
1288. Berne, **13**, 361
1289. Schoosshalde, **13**, 361
1296. Deogiri, **5**, 99
1296. Dunbar, **11**, 148
1297. Stirling, **11**, 150, **12**, 275
1298. Dornbühl, **13**, 363
1298. Falkirk, **11**, 150, **12**, 276
1298. Syracuse, **8**, 248
1300. Pintimbur, **5**, 99
1301. Kayounhissar (Baphoeum), **14**, 17
1302. Courtray (Courtrai), **9**, 87, **13**, 31
1303. Chitor, **5**, 99
1303. Zeriksee, **9**, 87
1304. Mons-en-Puelle, **9**, 187
1306. Deogiri, **5**, 100
1307. Horazdovce, **17**, 113
1307. Keutenberg, **17**, 113
1314. Bannockburn, **11**, 153, **12**, 59, 280
1314. Stirling, **12**, 279
1315. Morgarten, **18**, 187
1316. Athenry, **12**, 60
1318. Faughart, **12**, 61
1319. Chapter of Mitton, **12**, 282
1319. Granada, **8**, 159
1322. Boroughbridge, **11**, 154
1322. Mühldorf, **17**, 191, **18**, 187
1326. Cagliari, **8**, 249
1328. Cassel, **9**, 93, **11**, 158, **13**, 32
1329. Gibraltar, **8**, 112
1331. Kōya, **7**, 85
1331. Mount Kasagi, **7**, 84
1331. Yoshino, **7**, 85
1333. Berwick, **11**, 157, **12**, 285
1333. Halidon Hill, **12**, 285
1333. Mount Kongo, **7**, 86
1335. Mikawa, **7**, 88
1335. Suruga, **7**, 88
1335. Tadaranohama, **7**, 88
1336. Buonas, **13**, 373
1339. Laupen, **13**, 374
1339. Shijōnawate, **7**, 91
1340. Ecluse, **9**, 93
1340. Salado, **8**, 286
1340. Slys (Sluis), **11**, 160, **13**, 33
1340. Tarifa, **8**, 113
1342–1343. Algeziras, **8**, 115, 209
1346. Calais, **9**, 95
1346. Cressy (Creçy), **9**, 94, **11**, 161, **17**, 115
1346. Nevill's Cross, **11**, 161
1347. Xativa, **8**, 252
1348. Calais, **11**, 162, **13**, 34
1351. Zurich, **13**, 376
1351. Tätwil, **13**, 376
1352. Rautifeld, **13**, 376
1352. Zurich, **13**, 377
1354. Zurich, **13**, 378
1356. Gallipoli, **14**, 27
1356. Poictiers (Poitiers), **9**, 98, **11**, 164
1361. Adrianople, **14**, 29
1362. Lützen, **17**, 211
1363. Maritza, **14**, 30
1364. Cocherel, **9**, 103
1364. Evreux, **9**, 103
1365. Aurai, **9**, 103
1365. Enköhing, **16**, 108
1366. Gallipoli, **4**, 276
1366. Iron Gates, **17**, 152
1367. Logroño, **8**, 167
1367. Navarette, **9**, 104
1369. Montiel, **9**, 104
1375. Fraubrunnen, **13**, 379
1378–1379. Venice, **4**, 240
1381. Cape St. Vincent, **8**, 173
1382. Rosebek (Rosebeke), **9**, 107, **13**, 35
1385. Aljubarota, **8**, 174, 299
1386. Sempach, **13**, 381, **17**, 106, **18**, 197
1387. Iconium, **14**, 31
1388. Döffingen, **13**, 384, **18**, 197
1388. Näfels, **13**, 382, **18**, 197
1388. Visp, **13**, 392
1388. Worms, **18**, 197
1389. Kosovo, **14**, 29, 34
1389. Leahy, **16**, 121
1389. Wilna, **18**, 199
1396. Nicopolis, **9**, 109, **13**, 37, **14**, 37, **17**, 155
1396. Orsovo, **14**, 40
1397. Kells, **12**, 68
1398. Delhi, **5**, 104
1400. Baden, **13**, 397
1400. North Inch of Perth, **12**, 287
1401. Brescia, **18**, 199
1402. Angora, **14**, 37, 48

Battles, cont.
1402. Homildon, **11**, 193
1403. Vögelinseck, **13**, 390
1405. Carmarthen, **11**, 194
1405. Stoss, **13**, 390
1407. Bramham Moor, **11**, 194
1410. Tannenberg, **15**, 424, **18**, 199
1411. Harlaw, **12**, 289
1415. Agincourt (Azincourt), **9**, 111, **11**, 198
1415. Ceuta, 8, 301, **19**, 15
1415. Harfleur, 9, 111, **11**, 197
1417. Caen, **11**, 199
1419. Tsushima, **7**, 103
1419. Rouen, **11**, 199
1419. Ulrich, **13**, 393
1420. Prague, **17**, 129
1420. Raby, **18**, 208
1421. Immeroad, **16**, 126
1421. Saatz, **17**, 131
1421. Meaux, **11**, 200
1422. Arbedo, **13**, 395
1422. Constantinople, **14**, 58
1422. Sazava, **17**, 132
1423. Crevant-sur-Yonne, **9**, 114
1424. Verneiul, **9**, 114, **11**, 202, **12**, 289
1426. Aussig, **17**, 134
1428–1429. Orleans, **9**, 114, **11**, 203
1429. Herrings, **9**, 114
1429. Patay, **9**, 116, **11**, 204
1431. Thauss, **18**, 210
1434. Lipany, **17**, 138
1434. Pilsen, **17**, 137
1435. Gaeta, **8**, 265
1437. Tangier, **8**, 306
1439. Etzel, **13**, 399
1440. Etzel, **13**, 399
1442. Hermanstadt, **14**, 61, **17**, 157
1442. Iron Gates, **17**, 157
1442. Vasog, **14**, 61
1443. Freienbach, **13**, 400
1443. Hirzel, **13**, 400
1443. St. Jakob, **13**, 400
1444. Brugg, **13**, 401
1444. Farnsburg, **13**, 401
1444. Greifensee, **13**, 401
1444. St. Jacques (St. Jacob), **9**, 118, **18**, 213
1444. Varna, **14**, 65, **17**, 158
1444. Zurich, **13**, 401
1445. Birs, **13**, 402
1445. Muttenz, **13**, 402
1445. Olmedo, **8**, 178
1445. Pratteln, **13**, 402
1445. St. Jakob an der Birs, **13**, 402
1446. Ragatz, **13**, 402
1448. Kosovo, **17**, 159
1449. Alfarrabeira, **8**, 313
1451. Budweiss, **17**, 144
1453. Constantinople, **2**, 536, **14**, 75, 82
1453. Corfu, **2**, 536
1453. Formigny, **9**, 118
1454. Arkinholm, **12**, 295
1455. St. Albans, **11**, 211
1456. Belgrade, **14**, 82
1456. Kaffa, **14**, 84
1456. Krushevats, **17**, 160
1457. Alcaçar Seguer (Alcazar-Seguer), **8**, 315
1460. Northampton, **11**, 211
1460. Roxburgh, **12**, 296
1460. Wakefield, **11**, 212
1461. Mortimer's Cross, **11**, 212
1461. St. Albans, **11**, 212
1461. Ferry Bridge, **11**, 213
1461. Towton, **11**, 213
1464. Arsilla, **8**, 316
1464. Ceuta, **8**, 316
1465. Montlhéry, **9**, 122
1468. Waldshut, **13**, 404
1469. Olmedo, **8**, 182
1470. Stamford (Losecoat Field), **11**, 216
1471. Barnet (Chipping Barnet), **11**, 217
1471. Brunkebjerg, **16**, 134
1471. Paralada, **8**, 267
1472. Beauvais, **13**, 45
1473. Perpignan, **8**, 267
1474. Hericourt, **13**, 407
1474–1475. Néuss, **13**, 46, 406, **18**, 217
1475. Sion, **13**, 407
1476. Grandson (Granson), **9**, 124, **13**, 47, 407, 408, **18**, 217
1476. Morat, **9**, 124, **13**, 47, 408, **18**, 218
1477. Nancy, **13**, 409, **18**, 218
1478. Bellinzona (Bellenz), **13**, 414
1478. Giornico, **13**, 414
1479. Guinegate, **9**, 125, **13**, 50
1479. Kenyer-Mesö, **17**, 164
1480. Oka, **15**, 13
1480. Rhodes, Island of, **14**, 85
1485. Bosworth, **11**, 222

Battles, cont.
1487. Stoke, **11,** 225
1488. Malaga, **8,** 122
1488. St. Aubin du Cormier, **9,** 128
1488. Sauchieburn, **2,** 298
1490. Vienna, **18,** 219
1492. Boulogne, **9,** 129
1495. Fomovo, **4,** 290, **9,** 131
1495. Parma, **18,** 227
1496. Knockdoe, **12,** 76
1497. Samarkand, **5,** 109
1499. Bruderholz, **13,** 418
1499. Frastenz, **13,** 418
1499. Hard (Fussach), **13,** 418
1499. Schwaderloo, **13,** 418
1499. Trieson, **13,** 418
1499. Calven, **13,** 419
1499. Dorneck (Dornach), **13,** 419
1500. Hemmingstedt, **16,** 139
1503. Cérignoleo, **9,** 133
1503. Séminara, **9,** 133
1504. Garigliano, **9,** 133
1508. Agnadel, **9,** 134
1508. Chaul, **5,** 148
1509. Aden, **8,** 329
1509. Agnadello, **4,** 292
1509. Diu, **5,** 148
1509. Oran, **8,** 192
1510. Goa, **5,** 149
1511. Malacca, **20,** 42
1512. Ravenna, **4,** 293, **9,** 134
1513. Azamor, **8,** 333
1513. Dijon, **9,** 135
1513. Flodden, **11,** 236, **12,** 300
1513. Novara, **4,** 293, **9,** 135, **13,** 421
1513. Guinegate, called the Battle of the Spurs, **9,** 135, **11,** 236, **13,** 54
1513. Temesvar, **17,** 168
1514. Chalderan, **5,** 341, **14,** 125
1515. Marignano, **4,** 394, **9,** 136, **13,** 422
1515. Villafranca, **4,** 294
1516. Aleppo, **14,** 129
1516. St. Jean Pied de Port, **8,** 340
1519. Cholula, **22,** 20
1519. The Grijalava, **22,** 13
1519. Rio de Tabasco, **22,** 13
1520. Aasund, **16,** 141, 148
1521. Brunnbäk, **16,** 153
1521. Chalco, **22,** 46
1521. Cuernavaca (Guauhnahuac), **22,** 47
1521. City of Mexico, **23,** 39
1521. Logioño, **8,** 349
1521. Mezières, **9,** 138
1521. Mohacs (Mohatz), **17,** 168, 169
1521. Vesteraas, **16,** 153
1521. Xochimilco, **22,** 48
1522. Bicocca (Bicoque), **4,** 301, **9,** 138
1522. Novara, **4,** 301
1524. Jedburgh, **12,** 302
1524. Guetzalunango, **22,** 429
1525. Muhlhausen, **18,** 243
1525. Pavia, **4,** 302, **8,** 350, **9,** 139, **11,** 241, **13,** 56, 439, **18,** 245
1526. Buda, **17,** 169
1526. Mohacs (Mohatz), **17,** 150
1526. Panipat, **5,** 109
1527. Aké, **22,** 424
1527. Fatehpur Sikri, **5,** 109
1527. Florence, **4,** 306
1527. Rome, **4,** 304, **9,** 140, **18,** 246
1528. Chichen-Otza, **22,** 424
1528. Landriano, **9,** 141
1529. Diu, **8,** 434
1529. Nice, **4,** 305
1529. Vienna, **14,** 152
1531. Kappel, **13,** 444
1531. Gubel, **13,** 445
1532. Vienna, **18,** 250
1535. Berne, **13,** 447
1535. Gadalebi, **8,** 437
1537. Champoton, **22,** 425
1537. Diu, **8,** 435
1537. Santiago de Cuba, **22,** 449
1537. Siena, **4,** 307
1538. Diu, **5,** 150
1538. Prevesa, **14,** 163
1540. Buda, **17,** 217
1542. Solway Moss, **12,** 304
1542. Tihoo, **22,** 425
1544. Boulogne, **11,** 261
1544. Cerisoles, **9,** 143
1545. Kalinjar, **5,** 110
1546. Diu, **5,** 151
1546. Quito, **21,** 27
1547. Guarina, **21,** 27
1547. Mühlberg, **9,** 145, **17,** 196, **18,** 255
1547. Pinkie Cleugh (Pinkey or Pinkie), **11,** 265, **12,** 306
1548. Constance, **13,** 460
1550-1551. Magdeburg, **18,** 256
1552. Metz, **9,** 146, **18,** 258
1552. Renti, **9,** 147

Battles, cont.
1554. Astrakhan, **14,** 193
1554–1555. Sienna, **9,** 147
1556. Sirhind, **5,** 110
1556. Panipat, **5,** 111
1557. St. Quentin, **4,** 307, **8,** 354, 355, **11,** 272, **13,** 70
1558. Calais, **9,** 148, **11,** 275, **13,** 70
1558. Gravelines, **9,** 148, **13,** 70
1560. Famagosta, **4,** 309
1560. Nicosia, **4,** 309
1560. Okehazama, **7,** 110
1561. Daman, **5,** 151
1562. Dreux, **9,** 154, **13,** 460
1562. Jarnac, **13,** 460
1562. Rouen, **9,** 154
1562. St. Denis, **13,** 460
1565. Malta, **8,** 355
1565. St. Elmo, **14,** 173
1565. Talikot, **5,** 90, 107, 151
1566. Sziget, **14,** 175, **17,** 219
1567. Bois-le-duc, **13,** 101
1567. Osterweel, **13,** 102
1567. Gotha, **18,** 262
1567. St. Denis, **9,** 155
1567. Valenciennes, **13,** 100
1568. Amsterdam, **8,** 360
1568. Hiligerbee, **13,** 109
1568. Jemmingen, **13,** 109
1568. Langside, **12,** 319
1569. Jarnac, **9,** 156
1569. Roche-Abeille, **9,** 156
1569. Valor, **8,** 370
1569. Varberg, **16,** 162
1570. Moncontour, **9,** 156
1571. Lepanto, **2,** 537, **4,** 368, **8** 355, **14,** 5, 196
1572. Briel, **13,** 113
1572. Edinburgh, **12,** 322
1572. Haarlem, **13,** 113
1572. Malawa, **5,** 113
1572. Mons, **13,** 113
1572. Mechlin, **13,** 114
1572. Sancerre, **9,** 158
1572. Rochelle, **9,** 158
1572. Tergoes, **13,** 114
1572. Waerden, **13,** 114
1573. Alkmaar, **13,** 114
1573. Bergen-op-Zoom, **13, 116**
1573. Eikyo, **7,** 118
1573. Orissa, **5,** 113
1573. Zuyder Zee, **13,** 114
1574. Leyden, **13,** 118
1574. Mookerheyder, **13,** 117
1575. Zuriczee, **13,** 120
1576. Alost, **13,** 121
1578. Alcaçar Seguer (Alcazar-Seguer), **8,** 445
1578. Gemblours, **13,** 130
1578. Malacca, **5,** 152
1578. Reminants, **13,** 130
1579. Maestricht, **13,** 133
1580. Cahors, **9,** 161
1580. Smerwick, **11,** 291, **12,** 90
1581. Tournay, **13,** 137
1582. Yamazaki, **7,** 112
1584–1585. Antwerp, **13,** 147
1585. Herat, **5,** 343
1586. Grave, **13,** 151
1586. Wernsfeld, **13,** 151
1586. Zutphen, **13,** 151
1587. Courtras, **9,** 162
1588. Barricades, **9,** 163
1588. Gravelines, **11,** 297
1589. Arques, **9,** 167
1589. Nimeguen, **13,** 155
1589. La Noue, **9,** 165
1589–1590. Paris, **13,** 156
1590. Dreux, **9,** 167
1590. Flour, **9,** 168
1590. Yori, **13,** 156
1591. Rouen, **13,** 158
1592. Aumale, **9,** 168
1592. Corunna, **11,** 298
1592. Fusan, **7,** 117
1592. Kegushagushu, **7,** 117
1592. Sisek, **17,** 223
1594. Groningen, **13,** 161
1594. Kandahar, **5,** 113
1595. Fontaine-Française, **9,** 170
1596. Cadiz, **11,** 298, **13,** 163
1596. Calais, **13,** 163
1596. Cerestes, **14,** 206, 239
1596. Hulst, **13,** 163
1597. Portmore, **12,** 96
1597. Turnhout, **13,** 164
1598. Blackwater, **11,** 303
1598. Shinsai, **7,** 121
1598. Stängebro, **16,** 170
1598. Yellow Ford, **12,** 96
1600. Nieuport, **13,** 172
1600. Sekigahara, **7,** 124
1601. Bois-le-duc, **13,** 176
1601. Kanisza, **17,** 223
1601. Kassa (Kaschau), **17,** 224

Battles, cont.
1601–1604. Ostend, **13**, 177
1601. Kinsale, **8**, 375, **12**, 101
1602. Kinsale, **12**, 102
1602. Aughrim, **12**, 104
1602. Geneva, **13**, 459
1603. Hegushagu, **7**, 119
1603. Hekitei-kan, **7**, 119
1603. Kaineifu, **7**, 118
1603. Shisen, **7**, 121
1603. Goa, **5**, 152
1604. Glen Fruin, **12**, 333
1604. Dover, **13**, 180
1604. Ruhrart, **13**, 179
1607. Gibraltar, **13**, 183
1610. Juliers, **9**, 177
1611. Calmar, **16**, 176
1612. Swally, **5**, 160
1614. Budweiss, **17**, 202
1614. Osaka, **7**, 126
1615. Malacca, **5**, 152
1619. Vienna, **18**, 269
1620. Pont-de-Cé, **9**, 181
1620. Prague (called the Battle of White Mountain or White Hill), **9**, 189, **11**, 313, **17**, 206, 226, **18**, 270
1620. Tirano, **13**, 463
1621. Egnen, **6**, 179
1621. Montauban, **9**, 181
1621. Rochelle, **9**, 181
1622. Bergen-op-Zoom, **13**, 204
1622. Wimpfen, **18**, 272
1623. Stadtlohn, **18**, 273
1624. San Salvador, **8**, 460
1625. Breda, **13**, 207
1625. Hamelin, **18**, 274
1626. Dessau, **18**, 275
1626. Lutter, **18**, 275
1627–1628. Rochelle, **9**, 185, **11**, 322, **13**, 209
1628. Havana, **13**, 209
1628. Malacca, **5**, 152
1628. Stralsund, **18**, 276
1629. Hugli, **5**, 150
1629. Stuhm, **16**, 180
1630. Rivoli, **4**, 319
1631. Breitenfeld, **16**, 181, **18**, 280
1631. Lech, **9**, 190
1631. Leipzig, **9**, 190, **18**, 280
1631. Magdeburg, **18**, 279
1632. Castelnaudary, **9**, 188
1632. Klus, **13**, 464
1632. Leck, **16**, 181, **18**, 282
1632. Lützen, **9**, 190, **13**, 215, **16**, 182, **18**, 284
1632. Prague, **18**, 283
1634. Nördlingen, **9**, 190, **13**, 211, **16**, 186, **18**, 288
1635. Avennes (Avein), **9**, 191, **13**, 212
1635. Louvain, **13**, 212
1635. Morbegno, **9**, 191
1635. Val de Presle, **9**, 192
1636. Maggiore, **9**, 192
1636. Wittstock, **16**, 186
1637. Breda, **13**, 212
1637–1638. Breisach (Brisach or Alt-Breisach), **18**, 289
1638. Amakusa, **7**, 137
1638. Bagdad, **14**, 221
1639. Bridge of Dee, **12**, 338
1639. Goa, **5**, 152
1639. Prague, **18**, 291
1639. La Rotta, **9**, 193
1639. North Foreland (called the Battle of the Downs), **11**, 387, **13**, 213
1639. Thionville, **9**, 193
1639. Trot of Turriff, **12**, 337
1640. Arras, **9**, 194
1640. Casale, **4**, 322, **9**, 193
1640. Newburn on the Tyne, **11**, 337, **12**, 339
1640. Turin, **4**, 323
1641. Azov, **14**, 228
1641. Kempen, **9**, 194
1641. Wolfenbüttel, **9**, 194
1642. Breitenfeld, **16**, 187
1642. Hanne Court, **13**, 214
1642. Lerida, **9**, 194
1642. Perpignan, **9**, 194
1642. Edgehill, **11**, 344
1643. Gloucester, **11**, 345
1643. Peking, **6**, 51
1643. Hulst, **13**, 214
1643. Tuttlingen, **9**, 119
1643. Rocroi (Rocroy), **9**, 199, **13**, 214
1643. Newbury, **11**, 345
1643. Reading, **11**, 345
1643. Winceby, **11**, 348
1644. Freiburg, **9**, 199
1644. Cropredy, **11**, 349

Battles, cont.
1644. Marston Moor, **11**, 348, **12**, 339
1644. Tippermuir, **12**, 340
1644. Newbury, **11**, 350
1644. Newcastle, **12**, 339
1645. Naseby, **11**, 353
1645. Leicester, **11**, 353
1645. Oxford, **11**, 353
1645. Philiphaugh, **11**, 354, **12**, 340
1645. Nördlingen, **9**, 199
1645. Jaukowitz, **16**, 187
1645. Tabor, **18**, 291
1645. Donauwöerth, **18**, 292
1646. Benburb, **12**, 121
1646. Newark, **11**, 355, **12**, 340
1646. Lerida, **9**, 199
1646. Stow-on-the-Wold, **11**, 355
1646. Venlo, **13**, 217
1647. Knocknanuss, **12**, 123
1647. Sommerhausen, **9**, 200
1648. Colchester, **11**, 360
1648. Lens, **9**, 200
1648. Preston, **12**, 341
1649. Drogheda, **11**, 363
1649. Dublin, **12**, 123
1649. Wexford, **12**, 124
1650. Dunbar, **11**, 364, **12**, 343
1650. Rethel, **9**, 203
1651. Worcester, **11**, 364, **12**, 343
1652. Limerick, **12**, 126
1652. Dover, **13**, 229
1652. Plymouth, **13**, 230
1653. Bleneau, **9**, 204
1653. Saint-Antoine, **9**, 205
1653. Scheveling, **13**, 230
1653. Geslikon, **13**, 473
1653. Herzogenbuchsee, **13**, 473
1653. Wohlenswil, **13**, 473
1654. Arras, **9**, 206
1654. Jamaica, **11**, 370
1655. Lochaber, **12**, 291
1655. Lock Garry, **12**, 344
1656. Rapperswil, **13**, 476
1656. Vilmergen, **13**, 476
1656. Warsaw, **16**, 207, **18**, 300
1657. Villaviciosa, **8**, 466
1657. Santa Cruz, **11**, 371
1658. Copenhagen, **13**, 231, **16**, 209
1658. Jaffnapatam, **5**, 155
1658. Dunes, **9**, 206, **11**, 372
1659. Elvas, **8**, 465
1659. Cochin, **8**, 470
1659. Winnington Bridge, **11**, 374
1664. Kormend, **17**, 228
1664. Saint-Gothard, **9**, 208, **14**, 238, 241, **17**, 228
1664. Villaviciosa, **8**, 379
1665. Lowestaft, **11**, 386
1666. Zuyder Zee, **11**, 387
1669. Airds Moss, **12**, 348
1669. Bothwell Bridge, **12**, 348
1669. Candia, **14**, 243
1672. Kaminiets, **14**, 245
1672. Lemberg, **14**, 245
1672. Solebay (Southwold), **9**, 210, **13**, 236
1673. Texel, **11**, 399
1674. Naarden, **13**, 239
1674. Senef (Seneffe), **9**, 211, **13** 240
1674. Ensheim, **9**, 211
1674 Mülhausen, **9**, 211
1674. Colmar, **9**, 211
1674. Turkheim, **9**, 211
1675. Salzbach, **9**, 211
1675. Consarbrück, **9**, 212
1675. Fehrbellin, **16**, 211, **18**, 301
1675. Lemberg, **14**, 245
1675. Maestricht, **13**, 240
1676. Agosta, **9**, 212
1676. Stromboli, **9**, 212
1676. Lund, **16**, 212
1677. Valenciennes, **13**, 240
1677. St. Omer, **13**, 241
1677. Cassel, **9**, 212, **13**, 241
1678. Mons, **13**, 241
1679. Bothwell Bridge, **11**, 409
1680. St. Sacrament, **20**, 95
1680. Santa Fé, **22**, 176
1682. Bantam, **5**, 167
1683–1684. Genoa, **9**, 213
1683. Vienna, **14**, 248, **15**, 429; **18**, 303
1683. Mohacs (Mohatz), **17**, 230
1683. Presburg, **17**, 230
1683. Vera Cruz, **22**, 178
1687. Erlam, **14**, 255
1687. Munkacs (Munkatz or Mohacs), **17**, 230, **18**, 303
1688. Belgrade, **14**, 256, **18**, 304
1689. Killiecrankie, **11**, 436, **12**, 352
1689. Beachy Head, **11**, 438
1689. Derry, **12**, 134
1689. Newtonbutler, **12**, 140
1689. Dunkeld, **12**, 353
1690. Cork, **12**, 149
1690. Fleurus, **9**, 218, **13**, 245

Battles, cont.
1690. Staffarde, **4**, 326, **9**, 218
1690. Mons, **13**, 245
1690. Limerick, **11**, 438, **12**, 144
1690. Athlone, **12**, 144
1690. Spey, **12**, 353
1690. Nish, **14**, 259
1691. Athlone, **12**, 150
1691. Aughrim, **9**, 218, **12**, 152
1691. Belgrade, **14**, 260
1691. Boyne, **9**, 218, **11**, 438, **12**, 141
1691. Salankeman, **14**, 260
1691. Leuze, **9**, 218
1691–1693. Limerick, **12**, 153
1691. Barcelona, **8**, 384
1691. Alicante, **8**, 384
1692. Steinkirk, **9**, 218, **11**, 440
1692. Namur, **13**, 245
1692. La Hogue, **9**, 219, **11**, 440, **13**, 245
1693. Marsaglia, **4**, 326
1693. Neerwinden (Landen), **9**, 219, **11**, 440, **13**, 245
1694. Barcelona, **8**, 384
1694. Huy, **13**, 245
1695. Brussels, **13**, 245
1695. Kizi-Kermen, **15**, 32
1696. Azov, **14**, 226, 302, **15**, 32
1697. Zenta, **13**, 246, **14**, 263, **17**, 231, **18**, 304
1697. Pondicherri, **9**, 219
1700. Tonningen, **16**, 214
1700. Riga, **16**, 215
1700. Narva, **15**, 38, **16**, 216, **18**, 317
1700. Purtsi, **15**, 39
1701. Chiari, **9**, 220
1701. Rapino, **15**, 42
1702. Lazzara, **8**, 390
1702. Cadiz, **8**, 391
1702. Ehrestfer, **15**, 42
1702. Hummelsdorf, **15**, 43
1702. Riga, **15**, 43
1702. Klissovo, **15**, 80, **16**, 216
1702. Vigo, **9**, 221
1702. Freidlingen, **9**, 221
1703. Luzara, **9**, 220
1703. Nienschantz, **15**, 91
1704. Donauwerth, **9**, 221
1704. Gibraltar, **8**, 394, **9**, 221, **11**, 456
1704. Blenheim, **9**, 221, **11**, 455, **13**, 250, **18**, 313
1704. Malaga, **9**, 221
1704. Verrua, **4**, 327
1704. Turin, **4**, 327
1704. Salvatierre, **8**, 393
1704. Monscato, **8**, 393
1704. Punitz, **16**, 217
1705. Barcelona, **8**, 395, **9**, 222
1705. Adda, **9**, 222
1705. The Adige, **4**, 329
1705. The Mincio, **4**, 329
1705. The Po, **4**, 329
1705. St. Sacrament, **20**, 95
1705–1706. Turin, **4**, 329, **9**, 222
1706. Mondovi, **9**, 208
1706. Calcinato, **9**, 222
1706. Franstadt, **16**, 217
1706. Ramillies, **8**, 397, **9**, 222, **11**, 456, **13**, 250, **16**, 218, **18**, 314
1707. Almanza, **8**, 398, **9**, 223, **13**, 251
1708. Oudenarde, **11**, 459, **13**, 250, **18**, 314
1708. Lille, **11**, 459, **18**, 314
1708. Mohilev, **15**, 40
1708. Dobroe, **15**, 47
1708. Golovchino, **15**, 47
1708. Liesnoe, **15**, 49
1708. Baturin, **15**, 50
1708. Holovin, **16**, 219
1708. Trencsin, **17**, 233
1709. Pultava, **14**, 275, **15**, 51, **16**, 220, **18**, 317
1709. Malplaquet, **9**, 223, **11**, 459, **13**, 250, **18**, 314
1710. Almenara, **8**, 399
1710. Brihuega, **8**, 399
1710. Saragossa, **8**, 399, **9**, 223
1710. Villaviciosa, **9**, 224, **13**, 251
1710–1711. Riga, **15**, 55
1711. Bouchain, **13**, 251
1711. Pruth, **15**, 59
1712. Denain, **9**, 224, **11**, 463
1712. Vilmergen, **13**, 480
1712. Kalisch, **15**, 256
1713. Abo, **15**, 64
1714. Barcelona, **8**, 402
1715. Corinth, **14**, 286
1715. Stralsund, **15**, 63
1716. Sheriffmuir, **11**, 470
1716. Peterwardein, **17**, 235, **18**, 319
1716. Temesvar, **14**, 289
1717. Belgrade, **14**, 289, **18**, 320
1717. Ispahan, **5**, 349

Battles, cont.
1718. Frederikshald, **15**, 66, **16**, 223
1719. Glenshiel, **12**, 365
1721. Grengam, **15**, 67
1725. Damghan, **5**, 350
1733. Bankipur (Banky-bazaar), **5**, 174
1733. Bagdad, **5**, 351, **14**, 295
1733. Samrah, **5**, 351
1734. Dantzig (Danzig, Dantzic), **9**, 235, **15**, 119
1734. Parma, **9**, 236
1734. Guastalla, **9**, 236
1736. Azov, **15**, 121
1736. Perekop, **15**, 122
1736. Delhi, **5**, 127
1736-1737. Kandahar, **5**, 352
1737. Ochakov, **14**, 308, **15**, **123**
1737. Nis'i, **14**, 310
1738. Kamal, **5**, 353
1739. Bassein, **5**, 152
1739. Chotim, **14**, 314
1739. Krotzka, **14**, 314
1739. Belgrade, **15**, 123
1739. Stavuchani, **15**, 124
1740. Breslau, **18**, 329, 337
1741. Molwitz, **9**, 237, **17**, 240, **18**, 329
1741. Wilmanstrand (Vilmanstrand), **15**, 131, **16**, 228
1743. Col of Assietta, **4**, 334
1743. Dettingen, **9**, 239, **13**, 255, **18**, 330
1744. Toulon, **9**, 238
1745. Tournay, **9**, 239
1745. Fontenoy, **9**, 239, **11**, 487, **13**, 255
1745. Hohenfriedberg, **18**, 331
1745. Preston Pans, **11**, 487, **12**, 367
1745. Soor, **18**, 331
1745. Kesselsdorf, **18**, 331
1746. Falkirk, **11**, 488
1746. Stirling, **12**, 367
1746. Culloden Moor, **11**, 488, **12**, 368
1746. Saint Thome, **5**, 170
1746. Madras, **5**, 179
1747. Rocoux, **9**, 240
1747. Lawfeld, **9**, 240
1747. Cape Finisterre, **9**, 240
1747. Belle-Isle, **9**, 240
1748. Maestricht, **9**, 240
1748. Pondicherri, **5**, 179, **20**, **115**
1750. Largos, **11**, 501
1750. Trichinopoly, **9**, 242
1751. Arcot, **5**, 180
1755. Fort Gaspereau, **23**, 180
1756. Calcutta, **5**, 182
1756. Port Mahon, **9**, 244, **11**, 496
1756. Lobositz, **9**, 244, **15**, 145, **18**, 335
1757. Hastenbeck, **9**, 245, **11**, 499
1757. Prague, **9**, 245, **18**, 335
1757. Kolin, **9**, 245, **17**, 244, **18**, 335
1757. Rossbach, **9**, 245, **11**, 499, **17**, 244, **18**, 336
1757. Leuthen, **9**, 245, **11**, 499, **17**, 244, **18**, 337
1757. Chandernagore, **9**, 246
1757. Great Meadows, **23**, 172
1757. Memel, **15**, 146
1757. Gross-Jägerndorf, **15**, 147
1757. Plassey, **5**, 183, **11**, 502, **23**, 187
1758. Crevelt, **9**, 245
1758. Sonderhausen, **9**, 245
1758. Lutterberg, **9**, 245
1758. Hochkirch, **18**, 339
1758. Küstrin, **15**, 148
1758. Olmütz, **17**, 70, **18**, 338
1758. Zorndorf, **9**, 245, **15**, 148, **18**, 338
1758. Fort Frontenac, **23**, 190
1759. Bergen, **9**, 245
1759. Minden, **9**, 245, **11**, 501, **18**, 339
1759. Kunersdorf, **15**, 148, **18**, 339
1759. Quebec (Heights of Abraham), **9**, 246, **11**, 500, **20**, 118, **23**, 193
1759. Cape St. Vincent, **9**, 246
1759. Havre, **11**, 501
1759. Quiberon, **11**, 501
1759. Guadeloupe, **20**, 118
1759. Dresden, **18**, 340
1759. Chinsurah, **5**, 155
1760. Wandiwash, **5**, 180, **11**, 502, **20**, 119
1760. Landshut, **18**, 340
1760. Korbach, **9**, 246
1760. Rhumberg, **9**, 246
1760. Liegnitz, **9**, 246, **18**, 340
1760. Berlin, **18**, 341
1760. Senegal, **9**, 246

Battles, cont.
1760. Torgau, **9**, 246, **18**, 341
1761. Pondicherri (Pondicherry), **5**, 170, **9**, 246
1761. Panipat, **5**, 128, 133
1762. Freilburg, **18**, 343
1762. Manila, **5**, 181
1763. Patna, **5**, 187
1763. Gheria, **5**, 187
1763. Udhunala, **5**, 187
1764. Baxar, **5**, 126, 128, 135, 187
1768. Balta, **14**, 321
1770. Tripolitza, **14**, 327
1770. Lemnos, **14**, 328
1770. Bender, **14**, 329
1770. Kagul, **15**, 177
1770. Napoli di Romani, **15**, 179
1771. Tchesmé, **15**, 178
1771. Mitylene, **15**, 180
1771. Lemnos, **15**, 180
1771. Alamance, **23**, 217
1773. Orenburg, **15**, 168
1774. Kozlidje, **14**, 338
1774. Kazan, **15**, 170
1774. Tsaritsin, **15**, 170
1775. Lexington, **11**, 515, **20**, 127, **23**, 226
1775. Concord, **11**, 515, **23**, 227
1775. Ticonderoga, **11**, 515
1775. Bunker Hill, **11**, 516, **23**, 232
1776. Moore's Creek, **23**, 236
1776. Charleston, **23**, 236
1776. Long Island, **23**, 243
1776. Harlem Heights, **23**, 243
1776. White Plains, **23**, 244
1776. Trenton, **11**, 516, **23**, 248
1777. Princeton, **11**, 516, **23**, 249
1777. Hubbardton, **23**, 252
1777. Oriskany, **23**, 254
1777. Bennington, **23**, 253
1777. Brandywine, **11**, 517, **23**, 259
1777. Germantown, **23**, 260
1777. Freeman's Farm, **23**, 255
1777. Bemis Heights, **23**, 255
1777. Saratoga, **9**, 254, **11**, 517, **12**, 181, **20**, 128, **23**, 255
1778. Monmouth, **23**, 263
1778. Pondicherry, **9**, 256
1779. Briar Creek, **23**, 272
1779. Gibraltar, **8**, 417
1780. Ninety-Six, **23**, 274
1780. Gwalior, **5**, 193
1780. Hanging Rock, **23**, 274
1780. Camden, **23**, 274
1780. Santee, **23**, 278
1780. King's Mountain, **23**, 279
1780. Sorata, **21**, 52
1781. Cowpens, **23**, 281
1781. Guilford Court House, **23**, 281
1781. Dogger Bank, **13**, 258
1781. Hobkirk's Hill, **23**, 282
1781. Eutaw Springs, **23**, 282
1781. Yorktown, **9**, 256, **23**, 285
1781. Perambakam, **5**, 193
1781. Madras, **5**, 193
1782. St. Lucia, **9**, 256
1782. Gibraltar, **9**, 256, **11**, 523
1783. Gondelour, **9**, 257
1787. Kinburn, **15**, 184
1788. Mehadia, **14**, 354
1788. Ochakov, **14**, 354
1789. Bastile, **9**, 264, **10**, 63
1789. Turnhout, **13**, 261
1789. Burges, **13**, 261
1789. Ypres, **13**, 261
1789. Ostend, **13**, 261
1789. Fokshani, **15**, 185
1789. Rimnik, **15**, 185
1789. Galatz, **15**, 185
1789. Hogland, **15**, 187
1789. Rochensalm, **15**, 188
1789. Belgrade, **18**, 351
1790. Orsova, **14**, 357
1790. Giurgevo, **14**, 357
1790. Ismail, **14**, 359
1790. Seskar, **15**, 188
1790. Shiraz, **5**, 356
1792. Magdeburg, **9**, 275
1792. Longwy, **9**, 276, **10**, 205, **18**, 356
1792. Olmütz, **9**, 276
1792. Verdun, **9**, 276, **10**, 205, **18**, 356
1792. Valmy, **9**, 277, **10**, 210, **18**, 356
1792. Lille, **10**, 212
1792. Jemappes, **9**, 279, **13**, 263, **17**, 280, **18**, 356
1792. Dubienka, **18**, 358
1793. Dantzic, **15**, 189
1793. Mans, **10**, 248 note
1793. Aix-la-Chapelle, **10**, 246
1793. St. Vincent, **10**, 249
1793. Beaupreau, **10**, 249
1793. Aubiers, **10**, 249

Battles, cont.
1793. Cholet, **10**, 248 note, 249, 276
1793. Neerwinden, **9**, 283, **10**, 249, **13**, 263, **17**, 281, **18**, 357
1793. Châtillon, **10**, 276
1793. Granville, **10**, 276
1793. Mons, **10**, 276
1793. Savenay, **10**, 276
1793. Hondtschoote, **10**, 276
1793. Dunkirk, **9**, 286
1793. Yser, **9**, 286
1793. Wattignies, **10**, 277
1793. Toulon, **10**, 275
1794. Landrecies, **9**, 289
1794. Cambrai, **9**, 289
1794. Mouscron, **9**, 289
1794. Turcoin, **9**, 290
1794. First of June, **11**, 543
1794. Tournay, **9**, 290
1794. Ypres, **9**, 290
1794. Hooghlede, **9**, 290, **10**, 345
1794. Fleurus or Charleroi, **9**, 290, **10**, 345, **11**, 543, **13**, 264, **17**, 281, **18**, 357
1794. Macieiowice, **9**, 290, **15**, 190
1794. Nimeguen on the Waal, **9**, 290
1794. Praga, **18**, 358
1794. Kirman, **5**, 356
1795. Luxemburg, **9**, 293
1795. Belle-Isle, **9**, 294
1795. Saint-Sebastian, **10**, 347
1795. Fontarabia, **10**, 347
1795. The Diamond, **12**, 205
1795. Dusseldorf, **18**, 359
1795. Mannheim, **18**, 359
1796. Montenotte, **9**, 298, **17**, 282
1796. Millesimo, **9**, 298, **17**, 282
1796. Diego, **9**, 298
1796. Lodi Bridge, **9**, 298
1796. Milan, **18**, 360
1796. Rastatt, **9**, 299
1796. Lonato, **9**, 299
1796. Castiglione (Castiglione delle Stiviere), **9**, 299
1796. Neresheim, **9**, 300
1796. Roveredo, **9**, 300
1796. Bassano, **9**, 300
1796. Legnano, **9**, 300
1796. Biberach, **9**, 301
1796. Wurzburg, **9**, 300
1796. Caldiero, **9**, 301
1796. Arcole (Arcola), **9**, 301, **17**, 282
1796. Tashilumbo, **6**, 101
1797. Rivoli, **9**, 302, **17**, 282
1797. Cape St. Vincent, **8**, 483, **11**, 547
1797. Favorite, **9**, 302
1797. Castel-Bolognese, **9**, 302
1797. Mantua, **4**, 344
1797. Venice, **17**, 283
1797. Camperdown, **11**, 548, **12**, 208, **13**, 266
1798. Oulart Hill, **12**, 210
1798. Three Rocks, **12**, 211
1798. Gorey or New Ross, **12**, 211
1798. Newtownbarry, **12**, 211
1798. Antrim, **12**, 213
1798. Arklow, **12**, 212
1798. Saintfield, **12**, 213
1798. Ballynahinch, **12**, 213
1798. Vinegar Hill, **12**, 212
1798. Lough Swilly, **12**, 214
1798. Chebreiss, **9**, 309
1798. Pyramids, **1**, 37, **8**, 483, **9**, 309, **10**, 409, **11**, 549, **14**, 380
1798. Aboukir Bay or The Nile, **1**, 37, **8**, 483, 527, **10**, 409, **11**, 549, **14**, 380, **20**, 141
1798. Meueneck, **13**, 511
1798. Granholz, **13**, 511
1798. Wollerau, **13**, 514
1798. Pfäffikon, **13**, 514
1799. Ostrach, **10**, 403
1799. Stockach, **9**, 308, **10**, 403
1799. Verona, **10**, 403
1799. Legnano, **10**, 403
1799. Magnano, **9**, 308
1799. St. Jean d'Acre, **9**, 309, **10**, 409, **14**, 381
1799. Gaza, **9**, 309, **14**, 382
1799. Jaffa, **9**, 309, **14**, 382
1799. Mount Thabor, **14**, 382
1799. Cassano, **10**, 403
1799. Seringapatam, **5**, 200, **20**, 144
1799. Zurich, **9**, 310, **10**, 407, **13**, 516, **18**, 362
1799. Trebbia, **9**, 309, **10**, 403
1799. Aboukir, **9**, 310, **10**, 409, **14**, 383, **20**, 141
1799. Novi, **9**, 310, **10**, 408
1799. Zip, **10**, 403
1799. Berghem (Bergen or Bergen-op-Zoom), **9**, 310, **10**, 407, **13**, 267
1799. Alkmaar, **10**, 407
1799. Castricum, **10**, 407

Battles, cont.
1799. Genoa, **9**, 316, **18**, 363
1800. Heliopolis, **9**, 318, **10**, 440, **14**, 384
1800. Montebello, **9**, 316, **10**, 439
1800. Marengo, **4**, 345, **9**, 317, **10**, 439, **17**, 285, **18**, 364
1800. Grand Champ, **10**, 441
1800. Hochstadt, **10**, 442
1800. Neuburg, **9**, 317
1800. Hohenlinden, **9**, 317, **10**, 442, **17**, 285, **18**, 364
1800. Salzburg, **9**, 317
1800. Schwanstadt, **9**, 317
1800. Erivan, **5**, 358
1800. Malta, **11**, 551
1801. Canopa, **9**, 318
1801. Copenhagen, **8**, 529, **11**, 552, **16**, 255
1802. Macao, **6**, 119
1802. Rengg, **13**, 518
1802. Zurich, **13**, 518
1802. Morat (Murten), **13**, 518
1803. Cairo, **1**, 37
1803. Ahlmadnagar, **5**, 201
1803. Assaye, **5**, 136, 201
1803. Argaum, **5**, 136
1803. Aligarth, **5**, 201
1803. Laswari, **5**, 136, 201
1803. Delhi, **5**, 136, 201
1804. Dig, **5**, 136
1805. Bhartpur, **5**, 201
1805. Ferrol, **9**, 325
1805. Elchingen, **9**, 326
1805. Günzburg, **9**, 326
1805. Wertingen, **9**, 326, **10**, 464
1805. Hasslach, **9**, 326
1805. Ulm, **4**, 347, **10**, 464, **11**, 557, **17**, 293
1805. Caldiero, **9**, 326
1805. Cape Finisterre or Bay of Biscay, **8**, 484, **9**, 326, **11**, 556
1805. Trafalgar Bay, **8**, 484, **9**, 326, **10**, 463, **11**, 557, **23**, 406
1805. Vienna, **10**, 464, **18**, 367
1805. Austerlitz (called the Battle of the Three Emperors), **4**, 347, **8**, 484, **9**, 326, **10**, 465, **11**, 557, **13**, 267, **16**, 251, **17**, 294, **18**, 367
1806. Auerstadt, **9**, 328, **16**, 251, **18**, 372
1806. Jena, **8**, 484, **9**, 328, **10**, 470, **16**, 251, **18**, 372
1806. Berlin, **10**, 470
1806. Pultusk, **9**, 329
1807. Colberg, **18**, 372
1807. Eylau, **9**, 330, **10**, 470, **15**, 215, **18**, 373
1807. Dantzig (Danzig, Dantzic), **9**, 330
1807. Gudstadt, **9**, 331
1807. Spanden, **9**, 331
1807. Hilsburg, **9**, 331
1807. Freidland, **9**, 331, **10**, 470, **11**, 559, **18**, 373
1807. Babaeska, **14**, 399
1808. Medina de Rio-Secco, **9**, 333
1808. Baylen, **10**, 477
1808. Vimeiro, **8**, 486, **9**, 333, **11**, 562
1808. Cintra, **10**, 477
1808–1809. Saragossa, **8**, 489, **10**, 477
1808. Gerona, **10**, 477
1808. Burgos, **9**, 334
1808. Espinosa, **9**, 334
1808. Ormais, **15**, 216
1808. Lokalar, **15**, 216
1808. Tudela, **9**, 334
1809. Corunna, **8**, 486, **9**, 334, **11**, 563
1809. Thann, **9**, 335
1809. Abensberg, **9**, 335, **17**, 298
1809. Landshut, **17**, 298
1809. Adige, **10**, 479
1809. Eckmühl, **9**, 335, **10**, 479, **17**, 298, **18**, 376
1809. Ratisbon, **9**, 335, **17**, 298, **18**, 376
1809. Ciudad-Real, **9**, 337
1809. Madelin, **9**, 337
1809. Oporto, **9**, 337
1809. Piave, **9**, 336
1809. Tarwitz, **9**, 336
1809. Goritz, **9**, 336
1809. Raab, **9**, 336
1809. Bernburg, **18**, 376
1809. Stralsund, **18**, 376
1809. Vienna, **18**, 377
1809. Essling (Esslingen), **9**, 335, **10**, 479, **17**, 298, **18**, 377
1809. Aspern, **9**, 335, **10**, 479, **17**, 298, **18**, 377
1809. Wagram, **9**, 336, **10**, 480, **17**, 299, **18**, 377
1809. Flushing, **9**, 336

Battles, cont.
1809. Talavera, **8**, 486, 530, **9**, 337, **11**, 563
1809. Almonacid, **9**, 337
1809. Ocana, **9**, 337
1810. Granada, **9**, 337
1810. Cadiz, **9**, 337
1810. Busaco, **8**, 486, **9**, 338
1810. Torres Vedras, **9**, 338
1810. Coimbra, **8**, 530
1810. Aslanduz, **5**, 359
1810. Guadeloupe, **20**, 143
1810. Las Cruces, **22**, 237
1810. Aculco, **22**, 238
1810. Marfil, **22**, 238
1811. Badajoz, **9**, 338
1811. Fuentes d' Onora, **9**, 339
1811. Calderon Bridge, **22**, 239
1811. Tippecanoe, **23**, 416, **24**, 525
1812. Vilna (Wilna), **9**, 341, **15**, 221
1812. Salamanca, **8**, 486, 530, **9**, 343, **11**, 565
1812. Astrowno, **10**, 485
1812. Mohilev, **10**, 485
1812. Malden, **23**, 420
1812. Detroit, **20**, 154, **23**, 420
1812 (August). Krasnoe or Smolensk, **9**, 341, **10**, 485, **15**, 227
1812. Mozhaisk, **15**, 227
1812. Borodino, **9**, 341, **10**, 485, **15**, 225, 227, **18**, 380
1812. Queenston, **20**, 154, **23**, 421
1812. Polotsk, **10**, 485
1812. Maloyaroslavets, **15**, 244
1812. Viazma, **15**, 246
1812. Vop, **15**, 248
1812. Yakubovo, **15**, 250
1812 (November). Krasnoe, **15**, 250
1812. Witepsk, **10**, 485
1812. Niagara, **20**, 154
1812. Beresina, **9**, 342, **15**, 253, **18**, 380
1812. Cuautla de Amilpas, **22**, 243
1813. Ogendsburg, **23**, 421
1813. Möckern, **18**, 382
1813. Lützen, **9**, 343, **10**, 402, **13**, 272, **15**, 261, **18**, 382
1813. Bautzen, **9**, 343, **10**, 488, **13**, 272, **15**, 261
1813. Fort Meigs, **23**, 425
1813. Fort George, **23**, 425
1813. Dresden, **9**, 343, **10**, 488, **15**, 261
1813. Kulm, **9**, 343, **10**, 488, **18**, 384
1813. Grosbeeren, **9**, 343, **18**, 383
1813. Vittoria, **8**, 486, 488, **9**, 344
1813. Katzbach, **9**, 343, **18**, 383
1813. St. Sabastian, **8**, 531
1813. Nivelle, **8**, 531
1813. Orthes, **8**, 531
1813. Dennewitz, **9**, 343, **18**, 384
1813. Thames, **24**, 525
1813. Leipsic (Leipzig or Leipzic), called the Battle of the Nations, **4**, 349, **8**, 486, **9**, 343, **10**, 488, **11**, 566, **13**, 272, 524, **15**, 261, **17**, 308, **18**, 384
1813. Ragusa, **17**, 309
1813. Hanau, **9**, 343, **10**, 489, **17**, 310, **18**, 385
1813. La Grita, **21**, 61
1813. Merida, **21**, 61
1813. Acapulco, **22**, 244
1814. Brienne, **9**, 345
1814. La Rothière, **9**, 345
1814. Champ-Aubert, **9**, 346, **10**, 491
1814. Montmirail, **9**, 346, **15**, 261
1814. Chateau-Thierry, **9**, 346, **10**, 491
1814. Vauchamps, **9**, 346, **10**, 491
1814. Guignes, **9**, 346
1814. Mormont, **9**, 346
1814. Nangis, **9**, 346, **15**, 261
1814. Villeneuve, **9**, 346
1814. Montereau, **9**, 346, **10**, 491, **18**, 387
1814. Arcis-sur-Aube, **9**, 347
1814. Orthez, **9**, 348
1814. Craonne (Craon), **10**, 492, **15**, 262
1814. Laon, **9**, 347, **15**, 262
1814. Fère Champenoise, **9**, 348
1814. Paris, **9**, 348, **18**, 387
1814. Toulouse, **8**, 486, 532, **9**, 350
1814. Chippewa, **23**, 425
1814. Lundy's Lane, **23**, 426
1814. Plattsburg, **20**, 154, **23**, 426
1814. La Puerta, **21**, 63
1814. Uriqua, **21**, 63
1815. Rimini, **17**, 314
1815. Anco, **17**, 314
1815. Tolentino, **9**, 362, **17**, 314
1815. Hüningen, **13**, 527
1815. Ligny, **9**, 362, **8**, 487, 532, **10**, 501, **11**, 568, **13**, 287, **18**, 389

Battles, cont.
1815. Quatre Bras, **8**, 487, 532, **9** 362, **11**, 568, **13**, 287, **18**, 389
1815. Frasnes, **13**, 287
1815. Waterloo, **4**, 350, **8**, 487, 532 **9**, 362, **10**, 501, **11**, 568, **13**, 288 **17**, 314, **18**, 390, **23**, 405
1815. Cartagena, **21**, 64
1816. Puento, **21**, 65
1817. Nagpur, **5**, 209
1817. Mehidpur, **5**, 209
1817. Chacabuco, **21**, 72
1817. Soto la Marina, **22**, 249
1817. Sombrero, **22**, 250
1817. Remedios, **22**, 250
1818. Maypo, **21**, 72
1819. Sagamoso, **21**, 68
1819. Boyaca, **21**, 68
1820. Cepeda, **21**, 71
1822. Pinchincha, **21**, 73
1824. Junin, **21**, 73
1824. Agacucho (Ayacucho), **8**, 519, **21**, 73
1825. Tusmula, **21**, 182
1825. Potosi, **21**, 182
1826. Napoli di Romania, **2**, 544
1826. Missoloughi, **14**, 417
1827. Navarino, **2**, 545, **9**, 387, **11**, 582, **14**, 425, **15**, 276, **17**, 326
1827. Bhartpur (Bhartpore), **5**, 212
1827. Zizan, **5**, 359
1827. Ganjeh, **5**, 359
1827. Ituzaingo, **21**, 121
1828. Braila, **14**, 427, **15**, 279
1828. Varna, **14**, 427, **15**, 280
1828. Kars, **15**, 281
1828. Akhalzikh, **15**, 281
1829. Pravadi, **15**, 284
1829. Kulevtcho, **14**, 428, **15**, 285
1829. Baiburt, **15**, 287
1829. Tarqui, **21**, 193
1829. Larcay, **21**, 216
1830. Antwerp, **13**, 297
1830. Algiers, **14**, 432
1831. Liestal, **13**, 537
1831. Grochow, **15**, 294
1831. Ostrolenka, **15**, 295
1831. Louvain, **13**, 301
1831. Acre, **1**, 38
1831. Newtonbarry, **12**, 224
1832. Gelterkinden, **13**, 537
1832. Ems, **14**, 434
1832. Beylan, **14**, 434
1832. Konieh, **9**, 403, 434, **15**, 290
1832. Antwerp, **9**, 403, **13**, 302
1832. Carrickshock, **12**, 224
1832. Tolomi, **22**, 271
1833. Oporto, **8**, 536
1833. Pratteln, **13**, 541
1833. Jauja, **21**, 195
1835. Luchana, **8**, 497
1835. Bilbao, **8**, 497
1835. Valparaiso, **21**, 217
1835. Gonzales, **24**, 532
1835. Béjar, **24**, 533
1836. Constantine, **9**, 411
1836. San Jacinto, **22**, 281, **24**, 534
1836. Goliad, **24**, 533
1837. Constantine, **9**, 413
1837. Fort Saint Jean d' Ulloa, **9**, 413
1837. Herat, **5**, 216, 361
1837. St. Denis, **20**, 156
1837. St. Charles, **20**, 156
1837. St. Eustache, **20**, 156
1837. Napierville, **20**, 156
1839. Nezib, **9**, 419, **14**, 436, **15**, 292
1839. Ghazni, **5**, 217
1839. Nisibin, **1**, 38
1839. Jungay, **21**, 195
1840. Beirut, **14**, 437
1840. Acre, **14**, 437
1841. Jalalabad, **5**, 218
1841. Amoy, **6**, 138
1841. Skandersborg, **16**, 114
1841. Ingavi, **21**, 187
1842. Chenhai, **6**, 138
1842. Chinkiang, **6**, 140
1842. Arroyo Grande, **21**, 139
1842. San Lucia, **21**, 170
1842. Agua Santa, **21**, 197
1843. Maharajpur, **5**, 219
1843. Panniar, **5**, 219
1843. Kerbela, **5**, 361
1843. Léogone, **22**, 498
1843. Pestal, **22**, 498
1844. Isly, **9**, 423
1844. Trientbach, **13**, 549
1845. Arequipa, **21**, 199
1846. Mudki, **5**, 221
1846. Firozshah, **5**, 221
1846. Aliwal, **5**, 221
1846. Sobraon, **5**, 221

Battles, cont.
1846. Palo Alto, **22,** 289, **24,** 547
1846. Resaca de la Palma, **22,** 290, **24,** 547
1846. Monterey, **22,** 291, **24,** 548
1846. San Raphael, **22,** 296
1846. Mesa, **22,** 300
1846. Bracito, **22,** 304
1847. San Gabrielle, **22,** 300
1847. Cañado, **22,** 305
1847. El Embudo, **22,** 305
1847. Angostura, **22,** 306
1847. Buena Vista, **22,** 309, **24,** 548
1847. Sacramento, **22,** 304
1847. Vera Cruz, **22,** 322, **24,** 549
1847. Cerro Gordo, **22,** 325, **24,** 549
1847. Amozoque, **22,** 327
1847. San Antonio Abad, **22,** 348
1847. Churubusco, **22,** 349, **24,** 550
1847. Contreras, **22,** 345, **24,** 550
1847. Molino del Rey, **22,** 363, **24,** 550
1847. Chapultepec, **22,** 366, **24,** 550
1847. Puebla, **22,** 372
1847. Fribourg, **13,** 352
1847. Gislikon, **13,** 552
1847. Lucerne, **13,** 552
1847. Peschiera, **4,** 358
1848. Miani, **5,** 219
1848. Zanzan, **5,** 362
1848. Eckernförde, **18,** 400
1848. Vienna, **18,** 401
1848. Comorn, **18,** 402
1848. Santa Cruz de Rosales, **22** 378
1849. Chilianwala, **5,** 226
1849. Gujarat, **5,** 226
1849. Novara, **4,** 359, **17,** 373, **18** 402
1849. Rome, **4,** 367, **9,** 439
1849. Ullerup, **16,** 271
1849. Dybbel, **16,** 271
1849. Fredericia, **16,** 271
1849. Schässburg, **15,** 301
1849. Komorn, **15,** 302
1849. Tur, **15,** 302
1849. Miskolcz, **15,** 302
1850. Isted, **16,** 272
1850. Midsunde, **16,** 272
1850. Frederickstad, **16,** 272
1851. Bahia Honda, **22,** 450
1852. Monte Caseros, **21,** 127
1853. Isakcha, **15,** 305
1853. Otenitza, **15,** 307
1853. Sinope, **11,** 615, **15,** 307
1854. Citate, **15,** 308
1854. Silistria, **11,** 615
1854. Bomarsund, **15,** 309
1854. Alma, **9,** 446, **11,** 615, **14,** 455, **15,** 312
1854. Balaklava, **9,** 447
1854. Inkerman, **9,** 447, **11,** 616, **15,** 316
1854–1855. Sebastopol, **9,** 447, **14,** 455, **15,** 314
1855. Eupatoria, **14,** 458
1855. Tchernaya, **9,** 448, **15,** 321
1856. Bushiro, **5,** 363
1857. Caunpur, **5,** 236
1857. Delhi, **5,** 237
1857. Lucknow, **5,** 237
1857. Kush-ab, **5,** 363
1859. Fassineto, **4,** 373
1859. Montebello, **4,** 373, **9,** 450
1859. Palestro, **4,** 373, **9,** 451
1859. San Martino, **4,** 373
1859. Magenta, **4,** 373, **9,** 451, **17,** 385, **18,** 405
1859. Marignano, **4,** 373
1859. Melegnano, **9,** 451
1859. Solferino, **4,** 373, **9,** 451, **17,** 385, **18,** 405
1859. Cepeda, **21,** 129
1860. Palermo, **4,** 378
1860. Castelfidardo, **4,** 382
1860. Babahoyo, **21,** 111
1860. Penuelos, **21,** 219
1860. Calpulalpano, **22,** 383
1861. Pabon, **21,** 130
1861. Fort Sumter, **24,** 705
1861. Philippi, **24,** 732
1861. Rich Mountain, **24,** 733
1861. Laurel Hill, **24,** 733
1861. Carrick's Ford, **24,** 733
1861. Bull Run, **24,** 734
1861. Wilson's Creek, **24,** 739
1861. Merrimac and Congress, **24,** 755
1861. Ball's Bluff, **24,** 757
1862. Fort Donelson, **24,** 744
1862. Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, **24,** 747
1862. Leesburg, **24,** 757
1862. Yorktown, **24,** 758
1862. Seven Pines, **24,** 758
1862. Mechanicsville, **24,** 761

Battles, cont.
1862. Gaines' Mills, **24**, 761
1862. Savage Station, **24**, 761
1862. Frazier's Farm, **24**, 761
1862. Seven Days, **24**, 761
1862. Culpeper Court House or Cedar Run, **24**, 763
1862. Groveton, **24**, 763
1862. Bull Run, **24**, 763
1862. South Mountain, **24**, 765
1862. Antietam, **24**, 765
1862. Corinth, **24**, 774
1862. Perryville, **24**, 773
1862. Fredericksburg, **24**, 769
1862. Holly Springs, **24**, 775
1862. Keenshan (Quinsan), **6**, 201
1862. Soochow, **6**, 204
1863. Kagoshima, **7**, 164
1863. Cuaspud, **21**, 88, 112
1863. Puebla, **22**, 387
1863. Chancellorsville, **24**, 771
1863. Murfreesborough, **24**, 774
1863. Raymond, **24**, 776
1863. Champion Hill, **24**, 777
1863. Gettysburg, **24**, 778
1863. Vicksburg, **24**, 777
1863. Chickamauga, **24**, 783
1863. Lookout Mountain, **24**, 785
1863. Knoxville, **24**, 785
1864. Oeversee, **18**, 408
1864. Düppel, **18**, 408
1864. Dybbel, **16**, 274
1864. The Wilderness, **24**, 787
1864. Yellow Tavern, **24**, 788
1864. Cold Harbor, **24**, 789
1864. Kenesaw, **24**, 795
1864. Monocacy, **24**, 792
1864. Peach Tree Creek, **24**, 797
1864. Petersburg, Va., **24**, 791
1864. Mobile Bay, **24**, 798
1864. Winchester, or Opequan, **24**, 792
1864. Fisher's Hill, **24**, 792
1864. Cedar Creek or Run, **24**, 793
1864. Spring Hill, **24**, 803
1864. Franklin, **24**, 803
1864. Nashville, **24**, 803
1865. Fort Fisher, **24**, 808
1865. Five Forks, **24**, 810
1866. Curupayti, **21**, 145
1866. Villafranca, **4**, 390
1866. Custozza, **4**, 390, **17**, 392
1866. Sissa, **17**, 392
1866. Nachod, **18**, 411
1866. Langensalza, **18**, 410
1866. Trautenaw, **18**, 411
1866. Skalitz, **18**, 411
1866. Gitchin, **18**, 411
1866. Koniggratz or Sadowa, **4**, 390, **9**, 455, **16**, 276, **17**, 392, **18** 411
1867. Monte Rotondo, **4**, 392
1867. Arequipa, **21**, 209
1867. Puebla, **22**, 398
1868. Toba, **7**, 168
1868. Fushimi, **7**, 168
1868. Nikko, **7**, 170
1868. Utsunomiya, **7**, 170
1868. Alcolea Bridge, **8**, 508
1868. Villeta, **21**, 159
1869. Caraguatay, **21**, 159
1870. Aquidaban, **21**, 160
1870. Saarbrücken (Saarbrück), **9**, 463, **18**, 421
1870. Weissenburg, **18**, 421
1870. Woerth, **9**, 464, **18**, 421
1870. Courcelles, **9**, 464, **18**, 421
1870. Strasburg (Strassburg), **9**, 464
1870. Metz, **9**, 464, **18**, 422
1870. Vionville or Mars-la-Tour, **9**, 464, **18**, 421
1870. Gravelotte, **9**, 464, **18**, 422
1870. Beaumont, **9**, 464, **18**, 423
1870. Bugancy, **9**, 464
1870. Stenay, **9**, 464
1870. Douzy, **9**, 464
1870. Sedan, **9**, 464, **18**, 423
1870. Spicheren, **18**, 421
1870. Toul, **18**, 424
1870. Orleans, **18**, 425
1870. Beaune la Roland, **18**, 425
1871. Le Mans, **18**, 425
1871. Belfort, **18**, 425
1871. Paris, **9**, 468, **18**, 425
1873. Abazuza, **8**, 514
1875. Lucar, **8**, 515
1876. Kumamota Castle, **7**, 180
1876. Enotake, **7**, 181
1876. Tawara-saka, **7**, 180
1876. Kagoshima, **7**, 182
1876. Shiroyama, **7**, 182
1876. Djunis, **14**, 478, **17**, 419
1876. Tecoac, **22**, 406
1877. Plevna, **14**, 482, **15**, 334, 336
1877. Kizil-Tepe, **15**, 335
1877. Shipka Pass, **14**, 481, **15**, 334

Battles, cont.
1877. Lovtcha, **14**, 482
1877. Bayezid, **15**, 35
1877. Ardahan, **15**, 335
1877. Zevin, **15**, 335
1877. Kars, **15**, 335
1877. Gorni Dubinck, **15**, 336
1878. Philippopolis, **14**, 486
1878. Adrianople, **14**, 486, **15**, 336
1878. Gradac, **17**, 423
1879. Maiwand, **5**, 258
1879. Isandlana, **20**, 229
1879. Calama, **21**, 234
1879. Cape Agamos, **21**, 235
1879. Dolores, **21**, 235
1879. Tarapaca, **21**, 236
1880. Kandahar, **5**, 253
1880. Tacna, **21**, 237
1880. Bronkhorst Spruit, **20**, 230
1881. Geok Tepe, **5**, 367
1881. Ingago, **20**, 230
1881. Laing's Neck, **20**, 230
1881. Majuba Hill, **11**, 634, **20**, 230
1882. Alexandria, **1**, 40
1882. Tel-el-Kebir, **1**, 40, **5**, 259, **11**, 634, **14**, 497, **19**, 267
1885. Khartoum, **1**, 40, **11**, 635
1885. Slivinitza, **14**, 494, **10**, 343
1890. Sego, **19**, 151
1891. Valparaiso, **21**, 239
1894. Phung-do Island, **6**, 266, **7**, 262
1894. Asan or Long-hwan, **6**, 266, **7**, 262
1894. Pingyang, **6**, 266, **7**, 265
1894. Chiulien-cheng, **7**, 267
1894. Ta-tung-kau, **7**, 268
1894. Ta-ku-shan, **7**, 268
1894. Siu-yen, **7**, 268
1894. Tomu-cheng, **7**, 268
1894. Hai-cheng, **7**, 268
1894. Kang-wa-seh, **7**, 268
1894. Sai-Ma-tsi, **7**, 268
1894. Kin-chow, **7**, 268
1894. Ta-lien-wan, **7**, 268
1894. Port Arthur, **7**, 268
1894. Mo-tien-ling, **7**, 269
1894. Wei-hai-Wei, **7**, 270
1894. Yalu, **6**, 268, **7**, 309
1895. Chitral, **5**, 278
1895. Niu-chwang, **7**, 272
1896. Adowa, **4**, 404, **20**, 300
1896. Abba Garima, **19**, 248
1898. Mantanzas, **24**, 1028
1898. Manila Bay, **8**, 520, **20**, 315, **22**, 458, **24**, 1028
1898. Cabanas, **22**, 459
1898. Guantanamo Bay, **22**, 459
1898. Las Quasimas, **22**, 459, **24**, 1029
1898. San Juan Hill, **22**, 459, **24**, 1029
1898. El Caney, **22**, 459, **24**, 1029
1898. Santiago de Cuba, **8**, 520, **20**, 329, **22**, 460, **24**, 1030
1898. Omdurman, **1**, 40, **11**, 638
1898. Atbara, **11**, 638, **19**, 272
1900. Peking, **6**, 283, 301, 302, **7**, 280, **11**, 639
1900. Mafeking, **11**, 641, **20**, 233
1900. Kimberley, **11**, 641, **20**, 233
1900. Ladysmith, **11**, 641, **20**, 233
1900. Magersfontein, **11**, 641
1900. Colenso, **11**, 641
1900. Paardeberg, **11**, 641, **20**, 233
1904. Guru, **5**, 298
1904. Karo-la, **5**, 298
1904. Chemulpo, **7**, 303, **15**, 361
1904. Port Arthur, **7**, 304, 306, 311
1904. Yellow Sea, **7**, 309
1904. Feng-hwang-cheng, **7**, 309
1904. Sai-ma-tsi, **7**, 310
1904. Mo-tien-ling, **7**, 310
1904. Chiao-tow, **7**, 310
1904. Yu-shu-lin-tsu, **7**, 310
1904. Yang-tsu-ling, **7**, 310
1904. Pu-lan-tien, **7**, 310
1904. Kinchow, **7**, 310
1904. Nanshan Hills, **7**, 310
1904. Telissu, **7**, 310
1904. Huing-yo-cheng, **7**, 310
1904. Kai-ping, **7**, 310
1904. Taping-ling, **7**, 310
1904. Tashi-chiao, **7**, 310
1904. Tomu-cheng, **7**, 310
1904. Siu-yen, **7**, 310
1904. Feng-shui (Wafangao Pass), **7**, 310
1904. Anshan-chan, **7**, 310
1904. Liaoyang, **6**, 314, **7**, 310, **15**, 362
1904. Bentsiaputse, **7**, 311
1904. Sha River, **7**, 311
1905. Hokau-tai, **7**, 312
1905. Moukden, **6**, 314, **7**, 312, **15**, 363
1905. Tie-ling, **7**, 313
1905. Japan Sea, **7**, 316, **15**, 364

Baturin, Russia: siege of (1708), **15**, 50; given to Menshikov, 94
Baudin des Ardennes, Charles (1784–1854), a French naval officer: his expedition against Mexico, **9**, 413, **22**, 274
Bauer, General (ca. 1770), a Russian general: at the battle of the Kagul, **15**, 177
Bauer, Sten (ca. 1590), a Swedish councilor; punishment of, **16**, 166
Baum, Friedrich (d. 1777), a Hessian colonel: defeated at Bennington, **23**, 253
Baumgartner, Jakob (1797–1869), a Swiss historian: demands revision of constitution, **13**, 536
Bautzin, Saxony: battle of (1813), **9**, 343, **10**, 488, **13**, 272, **15**, 261
Bavaria, Germany: erected into a kingdom, **10**, 466; settled by the Vandals, **17**, 14; united to Austria, 91; incorporated with Frankish kingdom, **18**, 83; under Henry the Lion, 144; given to Otto of Wittelsbach, 152; champion of the Popes, 261; recognized as a kingdom, 367; becomes part of the empire, 427
Bavaria, Duke of (ca. 1622), commander of imperial army: crushes rebellions of the Count of Mansfeld and Christian of Brunswick, **13**, 204
Baxar, India: battle of (1764), **5**, 126, 128, 135, 187
Baxter, Elisha (19th century), American politician: governor of Arkansas (1875), **24**, 872, note
Baxter, Richard (1615–1691), an English non-conformist: imprisoned, **11**, 421
Bay of Biscay, Spain: battle of (1805), **11**, 556
Bay Psalm Book, first book printed in America: printed 1640, **23**, 143
Bay State, Old: see **Massachusetts**
Bayard, James Asheton (1767–1815), an American statesman: appointed peace commissioner, **23**, 429
Bayard, Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier de (ca. 1475–1524), a French national hero: his campaign in Italy, **9**, 136; saves Mezieres, 138
Bayard, Thomas Francis (1828–1898), an American statesman: in congress (1869), **24**, 861; member of the electoral commission, 913 note; his influence over Democrats, 914; Secretary of State, 950 note; in Samoan dispute, 977; first American ambassador, 979
Bayard-Chamberlain Treaty, a treaty which decided the fishery arrangements between England and the United States (1887), **24**, 961
Bayeux Tapestry, a piece of French tapestry embroidered with scenes of the Norman Conquest: descriptions of, **11**, 67, **13**, 25
Bayezid, Asiatic Turkey: taken by the Russians (1828), **15**, 282; (1877), 335
Bayezid (Bajazet) I (1347–1403), Sultan of Turkey, 1389–1403: account of, **14**, 31; at the battle of Kosovo, 35; accession of, 36; crosses the Balkan, **9**, 109, **14**, 62; assumes title of Sultan, **14**, 38; attacks Egypt, **1**, 36; defeated by Timur, **5**, 338; death of, **14**, 50; his tomb desecrated by Mohammed I of Turkey, 55
Bayezid (Bajazet) II (1447–1512), Sultan of Turkey, 1481–1512: accession of, **17**, 164; reign of **14**, 107; defeats Hungarians, **17**, 167; death of, **14**, 117
Bayezid Pasha (early 15th century), Turkish general: account of, **14**, 56, 58
Baylen (Bailen), a town in Spain: battle of (1808), **10**, 477
Bayley, Sir Stewart Colvin (1836–1890), lieutenant-governor of India 1882–1887: sketch of, **5**, 262
Bayley, William Butterworth (1782–1860) acting governor-general of India, **5**, 212
Bayol, Dr. (ca. 1880), a French explorer in Africa: concludes treaty with the Almamy of Futa Jallon, **19**, 150
Bayou State, The: see **Mississippi**
Bayreuth, Margravine of (b. 1709), her description of Catherine, **15**, 68
Bazaine, François Achille (1811–1888),

a French marshal: his campaign in Mexico, **9**, 453; in the Franco-Prussian war, **9**, 463, **18**, 421

Beachy Head, France: battle of (1689), **11**, 438

Beaconsfield, Lord: see **Disraeli, Benjamin**

Bear State, The: see **Arkansas**

Beast of Ansonia, The Ferocious: see **Caracalla**, Roman emperor

Beaton, David (1494–1546), a Scotch prelate: murder of, **12**, 307

Beaton, James (d. 1539), Archbishop of St. Andrews: leads French party in Scotland, **12**, 302

Beatrix (ca. 1150), Princess of Burgundy: wife of Frederick Barbarossa, **18**, 149

Beatrix (ca. 1050), Countess of Tuscany: marries Godfrey of Lorraine, **18**, 130

Beatrix de Guzman (ca. 1250), a Castilian princess: marries Alfonso III of Portugal, **8**, 281

Beatrix of Portugal (ca. 1385): marries Juan I of Castile, **8**, 173, 291; proclaimed queen of Portugal, 295

Beauchesne-Gouin (18th century), a French explorer in South America: explorations of, **21**, 34

Beaufort, Duc de: see **Vendome, François de**

Beaufort, Henry (d. 1447), Bishop of Winchester: feud with Duke of Gloucester, **11**, 202; becomes cardinal, 202; advocates peace with France, 205; death, 207

Beaufort, John, Duke of Somerset (ca. 1443), English soldier: succeeds to the command in France, **11**, 206; death, 207

Beauharnais, Alexandre (d. 1793), a French general: death of, **9**, 287, **10**, 279

Beauharnais, Eugene de (1781–1824), French soldier and statesman: made viceroy of Italy, **9**, 324, **10**, 462, **18**, 371; his campaign against Russia, **15**, 226; his campaign in Italy, **17**, 299; defeated in Italy, 311; campaigns of, **18**, 376, 382

Beauharnais, Stephanie de (ca. 1800): marriage of, **18**, 371

Beaulieu, Jean Pierre, Baron de (1725–1819), an Austrian general: his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 298; made minister of finance, **10**, 176

Beaumarchais, Eustace de (1278): governor of Navarre, **8**, 207

Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron de (1732–1799), a French writer: aids Americans, **23**, 265; death, 266

Beaumont, France: battle of (1870), **9**, 414, **18**, 423

Beaumont, Christophe de (ca. 1750), Archbishop of Paris: intolerance of, **9**, 241

Beaune la Roland, France: battle of (1870), **18**, 425

Beaupreau, France: battle of (1793), **10**, 249

Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant, an American general: born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818; graduated from West Point, 1838, and appointed lieutenant of engineers; served with distinction in the Mexican War; made captain of engineers, 1853; was in charge of the defenses of New Orleans, 1853–1860; appointed superintendent of the Academy at West Point, November, 1860, but resigned February 20, 1861, and was brigadier-general in the Confederate army; directed the operations against Fort Sumter, 1861; won the battle of Bull Run, 1861, for which he was made general; was at the battle of Shiloh, 1861; defended Corinth, April 7 to May 20, 1862; commanded the defense of the Southern coast against Admiral Dupont's attack, April 7, 1863; commanded in Virginia, 1864; opposed Sherman's march to the sea, 1864; surrendered with Johnston, 1865; president of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, 1865–1870; offered the chief command of the Roumanian army, 1866, and of the army of the Khedive of Egypt, 1869, both of which he declined; became adjutant-general of Louisiana, 1878; died in New Orleans, February 20, 1893

In the Mexican War, **22**, 326; at bombardment of Fort Sumter, **24**, 710; issues proclamation to Virginians, 731; at battle of Bull Run, 734; advises against attack on Washington, 736; at battle of Pittsburg Landing, 747; fails to follow up victory at Pittsburg Landing, 748; succeeded by Bragg, 774

Beauvais, France: siege of (1472), **13**, 45

Beauvais (d. 1793), a Girondist deputy: death of, **10**, 279

Bebel, Ferdinand August (1840-1913), a German socialist: his work among the Austrian Socialists, **17**, 438; supports Fejervary, **17**, 446; leads the Social Democrats, **18**, 438

Beccaria (ca. 1550), a Swiss preacher: preaches in Locarno, **13**, 456

Beccaria, Cesare Bonesano, Marquis of (18th century), an Italian author: sketch of, **4**, 339

Bechuanaland Protectorate, Africa: sketch of, **19**, 214, **20**, 259

Beck, James Burnie, a Kentucky senator: elected senator, **24**, 916

Becker (d. 1843), editor of Vienna "Radical": death of, **17**, 376

Becket: see **Thomas à Becket**

Beda, Abbot of St. Gall (673–735 A. D.), the first English historian: sketch of, **13**, 506

Bedeau, Marie Alphonse (ca. 1850), a republican general of France: arrest of, **9**, 441

Beder, Arabia: battle of, **1**, 226

Bedford, England: battle of (571 A. D.), **11**, 24

Bedford (ca. 1787), member of Constitutional Convention from Delaware, **23**, 326

Bedford, Dukes of: see **Russell**

Bedford, John, Duke of (1389–1435): regent of France, **9**, 113; career of, **11**, 201

Bedmar, Marquis of (1572–1655), a Spanish diplomat: conspires against Venice, **4**, 315

Bedocdard, Sultan of Egypt 1261: his conquests in Palestine, **9**, 84

Bedoya, Diaz de (ca. 1870), member of provisional government of Paraguay, **21**, 159

Bedriacum, Italy: first battle of (69 A. D.), **4**, 71; second battle of (69 A. D.), 72

Bee, Bernard E. (1823–1861), a Confederate general: at battle of Bull Run, **24**, 735

Beecher, Henry Ward, an American divine and author: born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813; graduated from Amherst College, 1834; studied theology under his father's direction at Lane Seminary; was pastor at Lawrenceberg, Del., 1837–1839; at Indianapolis, Ind., 1839–1847; and of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1847–1887; editor of the "Independent," 1861–1863; delivered addresses in Great Britain on Civil War topics, 1863; founded the "Christian Union" and was its editor, 1870–1881; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887

Member of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574; opposes Lincoln, 799; opposes election of Blaine (1884), 946

Behar, British India: conquered by Bakhtiyar Khilji (1190), **5**, 95

Behring Sea, North America: seal fisheries dispute, **24**, 979; British vessels seized in, 980; Russian seizure of American vessels, 1055; terms of settlement of dispute, 981

Beirut, Turkey: siege of, **14**, 437

Bejar, Spain: founded, **22**, 189; battle of (1835), **24**, 533

Bekovich, Prince (d. 1717), a Russian general: sketch of, **15**, 77

Bela I (d. 1063), King of Hungary, 1061–1063: career of, **17**, 50

Bela (II) the Blind, King of Hungary, 1131–1141: reign of, **17**, 53

Bela III, King of Hungary, 1174–1196: reign of, **17**, 54

Bela IV, King of Hungary, 1235–1270: reign of, **17**, 57

Bel-bani (Bel-kapkapu), King of Assyria, ca. 1300 B. C.: founds kingdom, **1**, 78

Belcredi, Richard, Count von (b. 1823), an Austrian politician: made premier, **17**, 389
Beldenak, Jens, Bishop of Odense (ca. 1520), Scandinavian divine: provokes the blood bath of Stockholm, **16**, 149; at Brunnbäk, 153
Belfort, France: siege of (1871), **18**, 425
Belgae, Celtic tribe of Northern Gaul: league of, **3**, 298; at war with Romans, **3**, 302, **13**, 5; revolt of, **9**, 8; invade Britain, **11**, 6
Belgian Katanga Company, in Africa: formed (1890), **19**, 240
Belgium, called the Cockpit of Europe, **History of:** see **Holland and Belgium, History of**
Belgrade, called The White City, capital of Servia: destroyed by the Venetians and Turks, **17**, 54; sieges of (1440), 157; (1456), **14**, 82, **17**, 160; (1521), **14**, 147; (1688), **14**, 256, **17**, 231, **18**, 304; (1691), **14**, 260; (1717), **14**, 289, **17**, 235, **18**, 320; (1739), **15**, 123; (1789), **17**, 271, **18**, 351
Belgrade, Peace of, concluded between Turkey, Austria and Russia (1739), **14**, 315, 374, **15**, 124, **17**, 192, 235
Belgrano, Manuel (ca. 1800), Brazilian rebel: leads revolutionary movement, **21**, 57
Belisarius (505–565 A. D.), general of the Byzantine Empire: conquest of Italy, **2**, 532, **4**, 159; his campaigns against Totila, **4**, 161; his campaigns against the Persians, **5**, 319; captures the Balearic Isles, **8**, 3; career of, **18**, 49
Belknap, William Worth (1829–1890), American politician and general: impeached, **24**, 895
Bell, The Dinner: see **Burke, Edmund**
Bell, King, sovereign in Guinea (1884): negotiates for European protection, **19**, 111
Bell, Henry (1767–1830), Scottish engineer and mechanic: makes first English steamboat, **11**, 590
Bell, John (1797–1869), American statesman: opposes Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **24**, 637; nominated for President by Constitutional Union Party, 680; joins secessionists, 719
Bellanaboy: see **Yellow Ford**
Belle-Isle, in the bay of Biscay: battles of (1747), **9**, 240; (1795), 294
Belleisle, Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Duke of (1684–1761), French marshal and politician: in the War of the Austrian Succession, **9**, 240; plans division of the Austrian state, **17**, 239
Bellevue, Germany: surrender at, **18**, 424
Bellingshausen, Russian Antarctic explorer, 1819–1821: explorations of, **16**, 333
Bellinzona (Bellenz), Switzerland: siege of (1478), **13**, 414
Bellomont, Earl of, Governor of New York, 1698–1701: administration of, **23**, 106; extent of his power, 116
Bellovaci, tribe of the Belgian Gauls: Cæsar's campaign against, **3**, 308
Bellows, Henry Whitney (1814–1882), American Unitarian divine: president of the Sanitary Commission, **24**, 825
Bell-the-Cat: see **Angus, Archibald Douglas, Earl of**
Belluno, Claude Perrin Victor, Duke of (1764–1841), French marshal: made minister of war, **9**, 378
Belshazzar: see **Nabonidos**
Belshazzar's Feast, in American politics (1884), **24**, 947
Belton, Mexican general (1847): in the Mexican War, **22**, 348
Belzu, Manuel Isidoro, Bolivian revolutionist: president of Bolivia (1848–1855), **21**, 188; death of, 190
Bem, Joseph (1795–1850), Polish general: in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 301, **17**, 371, **18**, 401; escapes to Turkey, **15**, 303, **17**, 372; death of, **17**, 373
Bembo, Cardinal Pietro (1470–1547), Italian cardinal: labors for restoration of letters, **4**, 299
Bemis Heights, New York: battle of (1777), **23**, 255
Bemohi, king of the Jalofs, Africa

(1480): forms alliance with Joam II of Portugal, **8**, 323
Benavides, Manuel (ca. 1530), Spanish courtier: nominated as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 106
Benbow, John (1650–1702), English admiral: his campaign against the French, **13**, 250
Benburb, Ireland: battle of (1646), **12**, 121
Benczur (19th century), Hungarian painter: sketch of, **17**, 416
Bend State, The Big: see **Tennessee**
Bender, Russia: siege of (1770), **14**, 329; Charles XII of Sweden at, **15**, 54, 58; taken by the Russians (1789), 185
Bender, Baron Blasius von (1713–1798), Austrian general: his campaign in Belgium, **13**, 262
Bendin, Father (ca. 1650), Jesuit priest: his work among the Indians, **22**, 168
Benedek, Ludwig von (1804–1881), Austrian general: his campaign in Cracow, **17**, 347; at the battle of Sadowa, **17**, 392, **18**, 410
Benedetti, Count Vincent (1817–1900), French diplomat: ambassador to Berlin, **9**, 462; negotiations of, **18**, 416
Benedict VIII (d. 1024), Pope, 1012–1024: implores assistance of Henry II, **18**, 122
Benedict IX, Pope, 1034–1044, called the Boy Pope: his relations with the Emperor Vacslav, **17**, 118; bans Archbishop Heribert of Milan, **18**, 127
Benedict XII, Pope, 1334–1342: his relations with Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 189
Benedict XIII, anti-Pope, 1394–1424: struggle with Boniface IX, **9**, 109; at Avignon, 198; deposed, 201; in Spain, 204
Benedict (ca. 1090), Scandinavian chief: death of, **16**, 73
Benedict of Nursia (480–543 A. D.), Italian ecclesiast: organizes the Benedictine Rule, **11**, 29
Benedictines, Order of, a religious order: founded (529) in Campania, **11**, 29; increase of wealth and influence, 91; in Switzerland, **13**, 355
Beneski, Charles de (ca. 1800), Polish spy: visits Mexico, **22**, 258
Beneventum or **Benevento,** Italy: Pyrrhus defeated at, **2**, 516, **3**, 80; battles of (275 B. C.), **3**, 80; (1266), **18**, 169
Benezet, Anthony (1713–1784), Franco-American philanthropist: arouses Quakers against slavery, **23**, 130
Bengal, British India: separated from Madras, **5**, 165
Bengal Company of Embden: organized (ca. 1750), **5**, 174
Bengal Rent Act (1885), regulating rights of tenants against Bengal landlords, **5**, 260
Bengal Tenancy Acts, securing land rights of peasantry of Bengal: (1859), 244; (1885), 244
Bengtsson, Jons (1417–1467), Archbishop of Upsala: rebellion of, **16**, 133
Beni Kainoka, Jewish tribe in Arabia: defeated by Mohammed, **1**, 228
Beni Nadir, Jewish tribe in Arabia: at war with Mohammed, **1**, 229
Benjamin, Judah Philip (1811–1884), American politician: Confederate Attorney-General, **24**, 694
Benkendorf, Count Alexander (1782–1844), Russian general and diplomat: in Moscow, **15**, 242; his campaign against Persia, 283
Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington: see **Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl of**
Bennigsen, Rudolf von (1824-1902), German statesman: leads the National Liberals, **18**, 446 note
Benningsen (Bennigsen), Count Levin August Theophile (1745–1826), Russian commander: implicated in the assassination of Paul, **15**, 209; his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 329, **15**, 228; his efforts to save Moscow, **15**, 241; before Napoleon, 246
Bennington, Vermont: battle of (1777), **23**, 253
Bent, Charles, New Mexican governor (1847): death of, **22**, 305

Bentham, Jeremy (1748–1832), English jurist and philosopher: sketch of, **11**, 578

Bentinck, General (ca. 1850), English soldier: in the Crimean War, **15**, 311

Bentinck, Lord George (1802–1848), English political leader: defeats Peel ministry, **11**, 606

Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish (1774–1839), English soldier and diplomat: removed from governorship of Madras, **5**, 204; governor-general of India, 212; impeached, **11**, 450; becomes Prime Minister, 525; second ministry of, 559; death of, 563

Benton, Thomas Hart, an American statesman: born near Hillsborough, N. C., March 14, 1782; moved to Tennessee, where he studied law and began to practice in Nashville about 1810; served as a colonel under General Jackson in the War of 1812; became a resident of St. Louis, Mo., 1815; a member of United States Senate, 1820–1851; a Member of the House of Representatives, 1853–1855; died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1858

Quoted on J. Q. Adams's administration, **23**, 466; opposed to Panama Congress, 469; attacks United States Bank, 502; quoted on the distribution of public moneys, 505; quoted on settlement of Northwest Boundary Dispute, **24**, 544; opposes Mexican War, 554; altercation with Senator Foote, 608; votes against Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 637

Bentsiaputse, Japan: captured by the Russians, **7**, 311

Benyovski (Benyowsky, Beniowski), Count Mauric August (1741–1786), Hungarian nobleman and adventurer: attempts to establish French influence in Madagascar, **19**, 212

Beorhtic (ca. 750 A. D.), Saxon chief: his contest with Ecgberht for West Saxon crown, **11**, 40

Bera, Count of Barcelona, ca. 801 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 219

Berangaria, Queen of Denmark, ca. 1200, wife of Valdemar: the jewels of, **16**, 88; sketch of, 90

Berbera, eastern Africa: held by England, **19**, 85

Berbers, race of people of Hamitic family, scattered over North Africa and the Sahara, **18**, 49

Berbice, British Guiana: taken by the English, **20**, 143

Berchthold (II) of Zäringen, Duke of Suabia, ca. 1050: made duke, **13**, 347

Berchthold IV, Duke of Suabia, ca. 1177: reign of, **13**, 349

Berchthold V, Duke of Suabia, ca. 1190: reign of, **13**, 349

Berebistas, King of the Dacians, 40–20 B. C.: sketch of, **17**, 12

Berednikov (ca. 1750), Russian governor: Mirovish surrenders to, **15**, 163

Berengaria (d. 1244), Queen of Castile: marries Alfonso IX of Leon, **8**, 148; regent of Castile, 149

Berengaria of Navarre (d. 1230): marries Richard I of England, **8**, 203

Berengario I (d. 1035), Count of Barcelona: reign of, **8**, 226

Berengario (ca. 1100), brother of Raymundo III of Barcelona: attempts to gain the fief of Barcelona, **8**, 226

Berenger I, King of Italy, 888–924 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 180, **18**, 98, 99

Berenger (Berengar) II, King of Italy, 950–961 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 181; demands hand of Adelheid, **18**, 111; banished, 114

Bérenger (ca. 1760), French minister to Russia: takes charge of embassy, **15**, 158

Beresford, John (1773–1862), Primate of Ireland: retired, **12**, 203

Beresina, Russia: battle of the (1812), **9**, 342, **15**, 253, **18**, 380

Berezowski (ca. 1850), a Polish fanatic: his attempt to assassinate the tsar, **15**, 339

Berg, Count of (ca. 1630), German commander: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 210

Berg, Christian Paulsen (1829–1891), Danish statesman: leads the liberals, **16**, 289
Berg, Count Friedrich Wilhelm Rembert (ca. 1850), Russian noble: made dictator in Poland, **15**, 329
Bergen, Norway: captured by the Hansers, **16**, 127
Bergen, Prussia: battles of (1759), **9**, 245; (1799), **10**, 407
Bergen, Marquis of (ca. 1550), Dutch noble: his mission to Madrid, **13**, 90, 93; flees to Germany, 103
Bergen-op-Zoom, Netherlands: battles of (1573), **13**, 116; (1622), 204; (1799), 267
Bergerac, Peace of (1577), a treaty between the Huguenots and Catholics, **9**, 160
Bergh, Count van den (ca. 1580), brother of William I of Orange: joins the Spanish, **13**, 141
Berghama (Pergamus), Turkey: annexed by Orkhan, **14**, 23
Berghem, France: battle of (1799), **9**, 310
Bering, Vitus (1680–1741), a Danish navigator in the Russian service: commissioned by Peter, **15**, 82; his second expedition, 114; explorations of, **16**, 305; see also **Behring Sea**
Berislavl: see **Kizi-Kermen**
Berkeley, Ernest (ca. 1890), an Englishman in African service: becomes administrator of British East Africa, **19**, 204
Berkeley, Sir John (1663–1697), an English naval officer: made Carolina proprietor, **23**, 73; proprietor of New Jersey, 108; sells interest to Quakers, 109
Berkeley, Sir William (d. 1677): governor of Virginia, **23**, 63; Charles I restores, 64; Charles II recalls, 66; opposed to printing presses, 43
Berkuk (ca. 1382), first of Circassian Mamelukes in Egypt, **14**, 128
Berlin, Germany: siege of (1760), **15**, 149, **18**, 341; Napoleon in (1806), **10**, 470, **18**, 373; rising in (1848), **18**, 398; Samoan commission meets at, **24**, 977
Berlin, Congress of, a congress consisting of representatives of the German Empire, Austria, France, England, Italy, Russia and Turkey (1878), **14**, 487, **17**, 420
Berlin, Treaties of: a treaty between Maria Theresa and Frederick II of Prussia (1742), **17**, 241; a treaty between the German Empire, Austria, France, England, Italy, Russia and Turkey (1878), **5**, 256, **11**, 632, **14**, 488, 491, 498, **15**, 338, **17**, 421
Berlin, University of: founded (1810), **10**, 487
Berlin Conference, The, a conference of European powers and the United States to settle questions of partitions in Africa (1884–1885), **13**, 311, **19**, 78, 114
Berlin Decrees, The, decrees issued by Napoleon I to prohibit commerce with Great Britain (1806), **8**, 484, **9**, 329, **10**, 473, **11**, 560, **13**, 268, **15**, 216, **20**, 142, **23**, 407
Bermudas, The (The Gibraltar of the West Indies), a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean: history of, **20**, 249
Bermudez, Gonzalo (ca. 980 A. D.), Spanish rebel: encourages Mohammedan invasion, **8**, 138
Bermudez, Morales (1836–1894), President of Peru, 1890: his administration as president of Peru, **21**, 242
Bermudez, Pedro Pablo (1798–1852), a Peruvian general: candidate for presidential honors, **21**, 194
Bermudo (Veremundo) I, King of Asturias and Leon, 788–791 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 132; at war with Ferdinand of Castile, 200
Bermudo (Veremundo) II, King of Asturias and Leon, 982–999: reign of, **8**, 137
Bermudo (Veremundo) III, King of Asturias and Leon, 1028–1037: reign of, **8**, 139
Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules: see **Charles XIV**, King of Sweden
Bernard, King of Italy, ca. 812–ca. 818: accession of, **9**, 44; reign of, **4**, 177; conspiracy of, **18**, 90; death of, **9**, 47

Bernard, King of Lombardy: see **Bernard,** King of Italy

Bernard VII, Count of Armagnac: see **Armagnac, Bernard VII, Count of**

Bernard (Bernhard) (1604–1639), Duke of Saxe-Weimar, a commander in the Thirty Years' War: joins Gustavus Adolphus, **18,** 281; his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, **9,** 190; succeeds to command of army, **13,** 215, **18,** 284; his alliance with Louis XIII of France, 289; death of, 290

Bernard, Saint (1091–1153), Abbot of Clairvaux, a French ecclesiastic: preaches the Second Crusade, **9,** 73, **18,** 145

Bernard (early 19th century), a French soldier: conspiracy of, **9,** 375

Bernard, Atto (early 12th century), Viscount de Beziers: usurps the fief of Carcassonne, **8,** 227

Bernard, Sir Charles Edward (1837–1901), an English civil service official: sketch of, **5,** 264; made chief commissioner in Burma, 266

Bernard, Martin (b. 1808), a French radical politician: leader of the Society of the Seasons, **9,** 417

Bernard, Montague (1820–1882), an English lawyer: in Joint High Commission, **24,** 883

Bernard, Simon (19th century), a French conspirator: trial of, **9,** 450

Bernardo, Count of Barcelona (ca. 820): reign of, **8,** 220

Bernburg, Germany: siege of (1809), **18,** 376

Berne, Switzerland: sieges of (1288), **13,** 361; (1535), 447; at war with French, 510; Diet of (1847), 551

Bernhard, Duke of Weimar (1604–1639), a German general: his campaign in Switzerland, **13,** 464; at the battle of Lützen, **16,** 184; power of, **18,** 130

Bernicia, England: founding of, **11,** 25

Bernini, Giovanni Lorenzo (1598–1680), an Italian architect, sculptor and painter: work of, **4,** 441

Bernoulli, Daniel (1700–1782), a noted mathematician and physicist: sketch of, **13,** 482

Bernoulli, Jacob (1654–1705), a professor of mathematics in the University of Basel: sketch of, **13,** 482; services of, **15,** 195

Bernoulli, Johann (1667–1748), a Swiss mathematician and physicist: sketch of, **13,** 482; services of, **15,** 195

Bernstorf, Count Andreas Peter (1735–1797), a Danish statesman: recall of, **16,** 254

Bernstorf, Count Christian Gunther (1769–1835), a Danish statesman: negotiates the Peace of Vienna, **16,** 275

Bernstorff, Count Johan Hartwig Ernst von (1712–1772), a Danish statesman: diplomacy of, **15,** 207; exile of, **16,** 241

Berosos (ca. 300 B. C.), Babylonian priest and historian: source of Babylonian and Assyrian history, **1,** 69

Berro, Bernardo Prudencio (1800–1868), Uruguayan politician and journalist: elected president of Uruguay, **21,** 141

Berry, Charles of France, Duke of (1446–1477): at head of the League of the Public Good, **9,** 122; death of, 124

Berry, Charles Ferdinand, Duke of (1778–1820): assassination of, **9,** 372

Berry, Jean of France, Duke of (1340–1416): claims regency for Charles VI of France, **9,** 106; dismissed from government of Languedoc, 108

Berryer, Pierre Antoine (1790–1868), French advocate and political orator: enters parliamentary life, **9,** 389; arrest of, 441

Berserkers, Scandinavian warriors: legend of the, **16,** 18

Berszenyi, Daniel (1776–1836), Hungarian poet: aids Hungarian language, **17,** 333

Bertha, Queen of Burgundy (ca. 900 A. D.): sketch of, **13,** 344

Bertha, Queen of Kent (ca. 560 A. D.): marries Æthelberht, **11,** 27

Bertha, widow of Eudes I of Bois (ca. 900 A. D.): marries Robert II of France, **9**, 67
Bertha, wife of Henry IV (ca. 1060): sketch of, **18**, 132
Bertha, daughter of Count Florent of Holland (ca. 1100): marries Philip I of France, **9**, 71
Berthair, mayor of the palace (ca. 700 A. D.): reign of, **9**, 35
Berthelier, Philibert (1470–1519), Genevan leader: sketch of, **13**, 447
Berthier (ca. 1780), French official: death of, **10**, 73
Berthier, Alexandre (1753–1815), marshal of French Empire: his campaign in Italy, **9**, 307; made marshal of the empire, 322; invested with the principality of Neufchâtel, **10**, 468; at the Beresinà, **15**, 253
Berthold (1442–1504), Archbishop of Mayence: at Diet of Worms, **18**, 226
Berthold (ca. 900 A. D.), Count of Suabia: at the battle of the Inn, **18**, 104
Bertie, Robert, Earl of Lindsey (1572–1642), English admiral: his expedition to Rochelle, **11**, 325
Bertola (ca. 1700), Italian engineer: at siege of Turin (1704), **4**, 328
Berton, Jean Baptiste (1769–1822), French general of brigade: instigates a Bonapartist plot, **9**, 378
Bertrade: see **Bertha**
Bertram de la Cueva (ca. 1500), Spanish general: his campaign against the French, **8**, 349
Berwick, England: captured by the English (1294), **12**, 274; sieges of (1314), 282; (1333), **11**, 157, **12**, 285
Berwick, James Fitzjames, Duke of (1670–1734), English soldier: commands French army in Spain, **8**, 393; invades Spain, **8**, 406, **9**, 223, 231; his campaign in Germany, **9**, 235
Berwick, Treaty of (1638), concluded between England and Scotland, **11**, 336, **12**, 338
Berzelius, Johan Jacob, Baron (1779–1848), Swedish chemist: sketch of, **16**, 264
Besborodko, Count Alexander (1742–1799), Russian statesman: negotiates the Treaty of Jassy, **15**, 187
Besner, Baron de (ca. 1750), French statesman: attempts to found colony in Guiana, **20**, 121
Bessarabia, southwestern Russia: annexed to Russia, **17**, 306
Bessenyi, George (d. 1810), Hungarian poet: serves in the guard of Maria Theresa, **17**, 273
Bessières, Jean Baptiste (1768–1813), French marshal: made marshal of the empire, **9**, 322
Bessos (ca. 300 B. C.), satrap of Bactriana: murders Darius III, **1**, 169; Persian usurper, **2**, 499
Bestuzhev, Count Alexis Petrovitch (1693–1766), Russian statesman: ministry of, **16**, 228; resident at the court in Courland, **15**, 104, 107; testifies against Biron, 128; his relations with England and Prussia, 138, 142, 146; banishment of, 148
Bestuzhev-Riumin, Michael (ca. 1800), Russian conspirator: in the plot of the Dekabrists, **15**, 273
Beszeredy (ca. 1800), Hungarian patriot: in the diet of 1836, **17**, 352
Bethel, Palestine: conquered by Hebrews, **1**, 377
Béthencourt, Jean de (d. 1425), French adventurer: his conquest of the Canaries, **21**, 3
Bethhoron, Palestine: battles of (166 B. C.), **1**, 406; (65 A. D.), 410
Bethlen, Gabriel, Prince of Transylvania (1580–1629), Magyar general and ruler: invades Hungary, **17**, 205; leads Transylvanians, 224; revolt of, **18**, 267; makes peace with Ferdinand II of Germany, 273; elected prince, **17**, 225; claims throne of Hungary, 226; death of, 226
Bethmont, Eugene (1804–1860), French lawyer: member of the provisional government, **9**, 435
Bethune, Sir Henry (ca. 1800), English minister to Persia: establishes English influence in Persia, **5**, 360
Betrand du Guesclin (1320–1380), French commander: joins conspi-

racy against Pedro the Cruel, **8**, 166
Betski (ca. 1800), Russian educator: the labors of, **15**, 195
Better Government of India, Act for the: see **Government of India, Act for the Better**
Beugnot, Jacques Claude (1761–1835), French statesman: made minister of police, **9**, 356
Beuren, Count of: see **Philip William, Prince of Orange**
Beurnonville, Pierre Riel de (1752–1821), French general and politician: his campaigns in the Franco-Austrian War, **9**, 276; member of provisional government, 349
Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand, .Baron von (1809–1886), Saxon and Austrian statesman and diplomat: arranges the dual agreement between Austria and Hungary, **17**, 397; relieved of his duties, 411; reforms of, **18**, 415
Beverley Minster, Yorkshire, England: built (1220), **11**, 141
Beverly, Robert (1675–1716), American historian: writings of, **23**, 143
Beybars, Sultan of Egypt, 1260–1277: reign of, **1**, 36
Beylan, Asiatic Turkey: battle of (1832), **14**, 434
Beyrout, Asiatic Turkey: bombarded (1840), **9**, 419
Beza, Theodore (ca. 1530), Swiss scholar: teaches in the University of Lausanne, **13**, 448
Beziers: see **Baeterrae**
Bhakta-Mala, Hindu religious book, compiled ca. 1600: description of, **5**, 80
Bhartpur (Bhurtpore), British India: sieges of (1805), **5**, 201; (1827), 212
Bhils, natives of Central British India: description of, **5**, 28
Bhilsa, India: plundered by Ala-ud-din, **5**, 99
Bhurtpore: see **Bhartpur**
Bhutan War, between England and Himalayan state of Bhutan, ended by treaty (1865), **5**, 247
Biacnabate, Treaty of, concluded between Spain and the Philippines (1897), **20**, 314
Bianchi, political faction which arose in Tuscany about 1300: rise of, **4**, 212
Bibaculus, Marcus Furius (b. 103 B. C.), Latin poet: orations of, **3**, 319
Biberach, Würtemberg: battle of (1796), **9**, 301
Bibikov, Alexander (ca. 1770), Russian general: in the Pugatchev insurrection, **15**, 168
Bible, The: translated into English, **11**, 257; translated into German, **13**, 453; the New Testament translated into Slav, **17**, 32; translated into Gothic, **18**, 32; translated by Luther, **18**, 244, 251; accepted as law in Salem colony, **23**, 89; constitution of New Haven colony, 92; translated into Algonquin, 97, 143; slavery contrary to, 130; supports slavery, **24**, 591; its place among Lincoln's books, 665; supplied to soldiers by Christian Commission, 825
Bibracte, ancient Gaul: battle of (58 B. C.), **13**, 329
Bibulus, Lucius Calpurnius (d. 48 B. C.), a Roman politician: given command of army in the East, **3**, 325; executes all Cæsarian prisoners, 344; destroys part of Cæsar's fleet, 345
Bicocca, Italy: battles of (1522), **4**, 301; (1849), 359
Bicoque, France: battle of (1522), **9**, 138
Bidaossa, Treaty of: see **Pyrenees, Peace of the**
Biedermann, J. C. (ca. 1850), a Swiss theologian: sketch of, **13**, 584
Bielayev (ca. 1812), a Russian peasant: the plan of, **15**, 244
Bienville, Celeron de (ca. 1750), a French officer in Canada: sent to establish French claims, **23**, 169
Big Bend State: see **Tennessee**
Big Black Bridge, Mississippi: confederate defeat at, **24**, 777
Big Sunflower River, Mississippi: in Vicksburg campaign, **24**, 776
Bigod, Hugh (d. 1266), English justician: offends barons, **11**, 139
Bigod, Roger (1245–1306), Earl of

Norfolk: leads baronial opposition to Edward I, **11**, 149
Bikker, Cornelius, burgomaster of Amsterdam 1650: sketch of, **13**, 226
Bikorski, a Russian mayor, 1812: burns the bridge over the Luzha, **15**, 244
Bilbao, Spain: siege of (1835), **8**, 497
Bill of Rights: added to Constitution (1789), **23**, 338
Billaud-Varennes, Jean Nicolas (1756–1819), a French revolutionist: made member of the committee of safety, **9**, 285; leader of the commune, **10**, 203; attacks Robespierre, 310; trial of, 333
Billault, Auguste Adolph Marie (1805–1863), a French jurist and statesman: opposes Guizot's foreign policy, **9**, 430; death of, 454
"Billion Dollar Congress," The, **24**, 975
Billy, Silly: see **William IV,** King of England
Biloxi, Louisiana: French claim, **23**, 168
Biloxi Indians, a North American tribe: location, **23**, 8
Binger, Louis Gustave (1856——), a French officer and African explorer: his work in Africa, **19**, 150
Bingham, Sir Richard (1528–1599), an English soldier: cruelty of, **12**, 95
Binothris: see **Bainuter**
Biographical Sketches:
Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston, **5**, 263
Alcibiades, **2**, 322
Alexander the Great, **2**, 483, 484
Amherst, William Pitt, **5**, 209
Ashley, Sir Eden, **5**, 263
Auckland, George Eden, Earl of, **5**, 215
Baring Evelyn, Earl Cromer, **5**, 260
Barlow, Sir George Hilaro, **5**, 204
Bayley, Sir Stewart Colvin, **5**, 262
Bayley, William Butterworth, **5**, 212
Bentinck, William Cavendish, **5**, 212
Bernard, Sir Charles Edward, **5**, 264
Blood, Bindon, **5**, 279
Bolivar, Simon, **21**, 58
Buddha, **5**, 56
Caesar, Caius Julius, **3**, 362
Campbell, Colin, Baron Clyde, **5**, 237
Campbell, Sir George, **5**, 252
Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning, **5**, 230
Cleveland, Grover, **24**, 944
Clive, Robert, **5**, 179
Columbus, Christopher, **23**, 26
Colvin, Sir Auckland, **5**, 261
Cortéz, Hernando, **22**, 5
Couper, George Ebenezer Wilson, **5**, 263
Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel Curzon, Baron, **5**, 279
Dalhousie, James Andrew Brown Ramsey, Earl of, **5**, 222
David ben Jesse, **1**, 383
Davis, Robert Henry, **5**, 252
Deane, Sir Harold Arthur, **5**, 286
Demosthenes, **2**, 465
Denison, Sir William Thomas, **5**, 245
Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, **5**, 263
Dufferin, Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Marquis of, **5**, 264
Egerton, Robert Eyles, **5**, 263
Elgin, James Bruce, Earl of, **5**, 244
Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of, **5**, 274
Ellenborough, Edward Law, Baron, **5**, 218
Elles, Sir Edmond Roche, **5**, 279
Ellis, Sir Barrow Hilbert, **5**, 251
Elphinstone, Mountstuart, **5**, 205
Elphinstone, William George Keith, **5**, 218
Esarhaddon, **1**, 88
Fergusson, James, **5**, 263
Fitzgerald, Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey, **5**, 252
Gibbs, James, **5**, 262
Grey, Sir William, **5**, 252
Hardinge, Sir Henry, **5**, 219
Harrison, William Henry, **24**, 524
Hastings, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Marquis of, **5**, 206
Hodson, William Stephen Raikes, **5**, 238
Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft, **5**, 262

Hudson, Sir John, **5**, 258
Hume, Allan Octavian, **5**, 270
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, **5**, 262
Iturbide, Agustin de, **22**, 259
Jackson, Andrew, **23**, 477
Jang, Sir Salar, **5**, 235
Juarez, Benito Pablo, **22**, 404
Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, Viscount Kitchener, **5**, 305
Laing, Samuel, **5**, 244
Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of, **5**, 268
Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery, **5**, 221
Lawrence, Sir John Laird Mair, **5**, 222
Lawrence, Sir Walter Roper, **5**, 277
Lincoln, Abraham, **24**, 665
Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyn, **5**, 263
Lyall, Sir James Broadwood, **5**, 264
Lytton, Edward Robert Bulwer, Earl of, **5**, 254
Macnaghten, Sir William Hay, **5**, 218
Macpherson, John, **5**, 195
Maine, Henry James Sumner, **5**, 245
Malcolm, John, **5**, 206
Massey, William Nathaniel, **5**, 247
Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of, **5**, 248
Menes, **1**, 14, 15
Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, **5**, 205
Minto, Gilbert John Murray Kynynmound Elliot, Earl of, **5**, 309
Mohammed, **1**, 206, 241
Montgomery, Robert, **5**, 222
Morris, Sir John Henry, **5**, 252
Muir, Sir William, **5**, 252
Napier, Sir Charles James, **5**, 219
Napier, Francis, Baron Ettrick of Ettrick, **5**, 252
Nicholson, John, **5**, 235
Norman, Sir Henry Wylie, **5**, 251
Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, Baron, **5**, 253
O'Shaughnessy, William Brooke, **5**, 225
Palmer, Sir Arthur Power, **5**, 279
Phayre, Sir Arthur Purves, **5**, 243
Ramses II, **1**, 26, 27
Ramses III, **1**, 28, 29
Ranjit Singh, **5**, 220
Ridgeway, Sir Joseph West, **5**, 265
Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl of, **5**, 258
Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford, **5**, 257
Robespierre, **10**, 218, 219
Rocafuerte, Vicente, **21**, 108
Rose, Sir Hugh Henry, **5**, 238
Saint Patrick, **12**, 27
Sandenan, Sir Robert Groves, **5**, 266
Sargon, **1**, 84
Saul ben Kish, **1**, 381, 384
Sennacherib, **1**, 87
Shalmeneser II, **1**, 80, 81
Smith, Harry, **5**, 221
Smith, Thomas, **5**, 158
Solomon, **1**, 386
Stephen, James Fitzjames, **5**, 251
Stokes, Whitley, **5**, 262
Strachey, Richard, **5**, 246
Sulla, Lucius Cornelius, **3**, 241
Taylor, Zachary, **24**, 592
Temple, Richard, Baron Temple, **5**, 251
Thompson, Sir Augustus Rivers, **5**, 262
Tiglaht-Pileser III, **1**, 82
Trevelyan, Charles Edward, **5**, 247
Van Buren, Martin, **23**, 511
Wedderburn, Sir William, **5**, 270
White, Sir George Stuart, **5**, 278
Wilson, Henry Joseph, **5**, 275
Wilson, James, **5**, 243
Wood, Sir Charles, **5**, 225
Birchlegs (Birke-benerne), a faction in Scandinavia 12th century: the party of the, **16**, 98
Bird, George Corrie, an English general in India (ca. 1895): his campaign against the Waziris, **5**, 278
Birger, King of Sweden, 1284–1321: reign of, **16**, 106
Birger Brosa, Jarl of the Swedes and the Goths (ca. 1250): career of, **16**, 103

Birke-benerne: see **Birchlegs**
Birmingham Political Union: demands Parliamentary reform, **11**, 586
Birney, James Gillespie (1792–1857), an American politician: nominated for President, **24**, 559, 580
Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of (1747–1793), a marshal of France: ordered to advance upon Mons, **10**, 173; retreat of, 173; death of, **9**, 287
Biron, Charles de Gontaut, Duc de (1562–1602), an admiral and marshal of France: leader of discontented nobles, **9**, 172; death of, 173
Biron, Ernst Johan von (1690–1772), Duke of Courland, favorite of Empress Anne of Russia: presented to Anne, **15**, 104; sketch of, 107; made Duke of Courland, 120; interferes in Turkish negotiations, 123; regent of Russia, 126; fall of, **127**; recall of, 153
Biron, Hedwig-Elizabeth (ca. 1725): her account of her father's arrest, **15**, 127
Biron, Peter, Duke of Courland, ca. 1770: rule of, **15**, 192
Birs, Switzerland: battle of (1445), **13**, 402
Biscoe, an English explorer and discoverer of Enderby Land, and of Adelaide Island: explorations of, **16**, 334
Bishops' War, a war waged by Charles I against Scotland (1638): account of, **11**, 336; results, 336
Bismarck, Count Herbert (1849–1904), a Prussian diplomat, son of Prince Otto Bismarck: his negotiations with England, **19**, 98; his mission to London, 103
Bismarck Archipelago, Pacific Ocean: annexed to Germany, **20**, 302
Bismarcksburg, Africa: founded (1885), **19**, 180
Bismarck-Schoenhausen, Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von, a Prussian statesman, called The Iron Chancellor: born on the estate of Schoenhausen, near Stendal, in Prussian Saxony, April 1, 1815; was educated at the boarding-school of Herr Plamann in Berlin, a gymnasium where he was under the influence of Dr. Prevost and Dr. Bonnell, and at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin; after passing the necessary examination for the practice of law, he retired to his estates; was a member of the Prussian House of Burgesses, 1847–1851; appointed a representative to the Germanic Diet at Frankfort, 1851; made ambassador to Russia, 1859; ambassador to France, 1862; given the portfolio of foreign affairs and made president of the cabinet, 1862; was the leading spirit in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, 1864–1866; became chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867; made chancellor of the empire and given the rank of prince, 1871; favored the National Liberty Party, 1871–1878; after 1878, inaugurated many economic reforms; resigned, March 18, 1890; died, July 30, 1898

Growth of the influence of, **13**, 308; his attitude toward the Eastern question, **14**, 487; in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, **16**, 274; ability of, **17**, 390; at the battle of Sadowa, 392; at the head of the Prussian government, **18**, 407; policy of, 408 note; guides Prussian policy, 412; becomes chancellor, 413; in the negotiations with France, 417; his estimate of Portugal as a colonial power, **19**, 78; influenced by German African traders, 79; rules German empire, 87; determines to create a colonial empire, 93; negotiates with the British Foreign Office, 95, 103; his Franco-African policy, 110; his attitude in regard to the Cameroons, 112; his schemes for East Africa, 131
Bissell, Wilson Shannon (1847–1903), American statesman: Postmaster-General (1893), **24**, 993 note
Bitchu-no-Kami: see **Hotta Masaatsu**
Bithynia, Province of, Asia Minor: founded, **3**, 275
Bituriges, a Gallic tribe: Cæsar's campaign against, **3**, 308
Bixio (ca. 1860), one of Garibaldi's

officers: joins Garibaldi in Sicilian campaign, **4**, 378

Bjärne (ca. 1000), an Icelander who explored Greenland: voyage of, **16**, 48

Bjelke, Count (ca. 1792), a Swedish conspirator: plots to assassinate Gustavus, **16**, 249

Bjelke, Gunilla (ca. 1585), daughter of Johan Bjelke, a Swedish councillor: marriage of, **16**, 165

Bjelke, Thur (ca. 1590), a Swedish councillor: punishment of, **16**, 166

Bjelkov (nineteenth century), an ivory hunter in Polar regions: explorations of, **16**, 306

Bjorling (ca. 1890), a Swedish naturalist and explorer in the Polar regions: explorations of, **16**, 324

Björn I (Jernside) (d. 804 A. D.), King of Sweden: the legend of, **16**, 20

Björn II, King of Sweden, 9th century: his appeal for missionaries, **16**, 26; mentioned by Anscarius, 58

Björnson, Björnstjerne (1832-1910), a Norwegian poet and dramatist: fights for Norway's independence, **16**, 287

Blacas, Count of, a French courtier 1814: made minister of the king's household, **9**, 356

Black, Jeremiah Sullivan (1810–1883), an American jurist and statesman: advises Buchanan concerning garrisonong of Southern forts, **24**, 696

Black Bartholomew's Day: see **St. Bartholomew, Massacre of**

Black Charles: see **Napier, Sir Charles**

Black Death: in England (1348), **11**, 163; (1361), 169; in Greenland, **16**, 48; in Norway and Sweden, 108

Black Dick: see **Howe, Richard, Earl**

Black Douglas, The: see **Douglas**

Black Eagle, The: see **Logan, John A.**

Black Eagle, Insurrection of, an uprising in Cuba (1830), **22**, 451

Black Hawk War, a rebellion of the Sac and Fox Indians led by Black Hawk (1833), **23**, 506

Black Hole of Calcutta, a garrison strong-room in Calcutta 18 ft. square into which 146 British prisoners were thrust (1756): story of, **5**, 182

Black King, The: see **Henry III**, Holy Roman Emperor

Black Prince: see **Edward**, Prince of England

Black Rock, Ireland: taken by the British (1814), **20**, 154

"Black Warrior" Affair, the seizure of the "Black Warrior," an American merchant vessel by the Spanish (1854), **24**, 642

Blackadder, Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews: consecrated (1492), **12**, 300

Blackstone, Sir William (1723–1780), an English jurist: his writings source of American Constitution, **23**, 330

Blackwater, Ireland: battle of (1598), **11**, 303

Blacons, Marquis des, deputy of Dauphiné 1789: pronounces renunciation of privileges of Dauphiné, **10**, 75

Bladensburg, Maryland: American rout at, **23**, 426

Blagovestchensh, Russia: massacre at, **6**, 309, 311; bombarded, **7**, 284

Blaine, James Gillespie, an American statesman: born in West Brownville, Penna., January 31, 1830; graduated at Washington College, 1847; member of the House of Representatives, 1862–1876; Speaker, 1869–1875; accused of receiving bribes from railroads, 1876; United States Senator, 1876–1881; Secretary of State, March 4–December 19, 1881 and 1889–1892; candidate for President, 1884; published "Twenty Years of Congress," 1884–1886; died January 27, 1893

Denounces Republican attitude toward negro suffrage, **24**, 858; member of Congress (1869), 862; quoted on removal of Sumner, 880; nominated for President (1876), 906; (1880), 926; (1884), 942, 943, 947; (1892), 989; opposed to Hayes, 915; elected senator, 916; quoted on Lamar's tribute to Sumner, 917; compared with Conkling, 926; in Garfield's cabinet, 932; his eulogy on Garfield, 934; succeeded by Fre-

linghuysen, 936; declines nomination (1888), 965; Speaker of House, 969; in Mafia dispute, 976; in Chilian dispute, 978; effort to abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1072

Blair, Francis Preston (1821–1875), an American politician: opposes Emancipation Proclamation, **24**, 767; leader of Missouri Unionists, 721; in Hampton Roads Conference, 809; nominated Vice President, 860

Blair, James (1656–1743), an American clergyman and educator: establishes College of William and Mary, **23**, 141

Blair, Montgomery (1813–1883), an American politician and lawgiver: appointed Postmaster-general, **24**, 708

Blake, Joseph (ca. 1687), nephew of Admiral Robert Blake: governor of South Carolina, **23**, 77

Blake, Robert, an English naval officer: born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England, August, 1598 or 1599; elected to Parliament, 1640; in the civil war, he joined the parliamentary forces and won distinction by his defense of Taunton, 1644–1645; appointed "general of the sea," 1649; made warden of the Cinque ports, 1651; became chief admiral, 1652; served in the war with the Dutch, 1652–1653; commanded in the Mediterranean, 1654–1666; destroyed the Spanish plate-fleet at Vera Cruz, 1667; died at sea near Plymouth, England, August 17, 1657

Commands fleet against the Dutch, **11**, 365; commands expedition against Tunis and Algiers, 370; at the battle of Dover, **13**, 229; in the war with the Dutch, 230; death of, **11**, 371

Blakeney, William (1672–1761), a British military commander: defends St. Philip, **9**, 244

Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis (1811–1882), a French politician, political writer and socialist: leads revolt, **9**, 437

Blanca, Florida: see **Florida-Blanca**

Blanche, Queen of Navarre, ca. 1400: regent for Jeanne, **8**, 207; reign of, 212; made regent of Sicily, 259; marries Juan II of Aragon, 261; accession to throne of Navarre, 263

Blanche de Bourbon (ca. 1350): marries Pedro the Cruel, **8**, 161; imprisonment of, 163; death of, 165

Blanche of Castile (1187–1252): made regent for Louis IX of France, **9**, 80; death of, 82

Blanche of Navarre (ca. 1350): marries Philip VI of France, **9**, 95

Blancmenil, Nicholas Potier de Novion de (1618–1693), a French magistrate and artisan of the Fronde: arrested, **9**, 201

Blanco, Antonio Guzman (1828–1899), Venezuelan soldier and statesman: candidate for president of Venezuela, **21**, 96; made vice-president of Venezuela, 98; his mission to Europe, 100; opens the Congress of 1866, 102; leads insurrection, 103; presidency of, 104; his administration and power in Venezuela, 245; demands that British evacuate disputed territory, 263

Blanco y Arenas, Ramon (1832–1906), Spanish general: sent to Cuba, **22**, 458

Bland, Richard P. (1835–1899), American legislator: candidate for Presidential nomination, **24**, 1014

Bland-Allison Law, passed 1878 remonetizing the silver dollar: passed, **24**, 922; repealed, 974

Blanka, Queen of Sweden and Norway, ca. 1330: sketch of, **16**, 107; death of, 117

Blanketeers, March of the (1816), body of half-starved Manchester operatives who walked to London to petition for legislative remedy against capitalistic oppression, **11**, 571

Blanqui, Louis Auguste (1805–1881), French socialist and political agitator: leader of the Society of the Seasons, **9**, 417; opposes the provisional government, 436

Blantyre, Africa: description of, **19**, 242

Bleda (d. 445 A. D.), brother of Attila: death of, **18**, 40
Bleneau, France: battle of (1653), **9**, 204
Blenheim, Bavaria: battle of (1704), **9**, 221, **11**, 455, **13**, 250, **18**, 313
Blennerhassett, Harman (1765–1831), an Englishman of Irish descent: in Burr's conspiracy, **23**, 404
Blind General, The: see **Zisca, John of**
Blockades:
B. C.
670. Tyre, **1**, 90
ca. 645. Eira, **2**, 75
454. Aegina, **2**, 245
ca. 445. Samos, **2**, 260
435. Epidamnus, **2**, 265
433. Potidaea, **2**, 269, 271, 284
429. Plataea, **2**, 288, 297
428. Mitylene, **2**, 291, 293
425. Pylos, **2**, 301, 302
425. Sphacteria, **2**, 305, 306, 307
406. Mitylene, **2**, 371, 372
404. Peiraeus, **2**, 377
ca. 254. Lilybaeum, **3**, 103
ca. 214. Syracuse, **3**, 124
ca. 147. Carthage, **3**, 165
83. Capua, **3**, 226
52. Alesia, **3**, 307
A. D.
ca. 1509. Ormuz, **8**, 329
1590. Paris, **9**, 167
1705. Gibraltar, **8**, 394
1706. The capital of Catalonia, **8**, 396
1713. The capital of Catalonia, **8**, 402
1743. Prague, **9**, 238
1744. Toulon, **9**, 238
1757. Pirna, **9**, 245
1793. All French ports, **10**, 271
1794. Landrecies, **9**, 289
1794. Luxemburg and Mayence, **9**, 290
1796. Mantua, **9**, 299, 300
1798. Malta, **20**, 253
1801. Tripoli, **23**, 393
1804. Brest and Ferrol, **9**, 324
1804–1807. Buenos Ayres, **21**, 57
1804–1807. Montevideo, **21**, 57
1806–1807. Orders in Council, **11**, 560, **10**, 473, **23**, 407
1806. Berlin Decree, **9**, 329, **10**, 473, **11**, 560, **13**, 269, **18**, 378, **23**, 407
1807. Milan Decree, **8**, 485, **10**, 473, **11**, 560, **13**, 269, **18**, 378, **23**, 407
1829. Shumla, **15**, 286
1838. Buenos Ayres, **21**, 125
1838. Vera Cruz, **22**, 274
1841. Canton, **6**, 134
1842. Montevideo, **21**, 139
1845. Buenos Ayres, **21**, 126
1858. Ports of Ecuador, **21**, 110
1861. Southern ports of the United States, **11**, 622, **24**, 723
1865. Coquimbo, **21**, 221
1865. Herradura, **21**, 221
1865. Tome, **21**, 221
1865. Talcahuano, **21**, 221
1865. Caldera, **21**, 221, 222
1865. Valparaiso, **21**, 221, 222, 224
1879. Iquique, **21**, 235
1898. Santiago, **22**, 459
1898. Cienfuegos, **24**, 1027
1898. North coast of Cuba, **24**, 1027
1902. La Guayra, **21**, 246
1904. Port Arthur, **7**, 307
Bloemfontein, Orange Free State: founded, **20**, 226; occupied by the British (1900), 233
Blois, Charles de (d. 1364), Duke of Brittany: presides over the Estates (1356), **9**, 99; death of, 103
Blois, Treaty of, concluded between Louis XII of France and Charles of Austria (1504), **9**, 133
Blood, Bindon (1842——), English soldier: sketch of, **5**, 279
Blood, Council of: see **Troubles, Council of**
Blood Bath, The (1520), in Scandinavia, **16**, 150
Blood Revenge: among the Indians, **23**, 13
Blood-Wedding, The: see **St. Bartholomew, Massacre of**
Bloody Assizes, The (1685), popular name for trials for participation in Monmouth's rising, **11**, 423
Blount, James H. (1836–1903), American politician: special commissioner to Hawaii, **24**, 998
Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von, (1742–1819), famous Prussian field-

marshal: his campaigns against Napoleon, 9, 346, 13, 287, 15, 262, 18, 372, 383, 384, 387; his campaign in Belgium, 9, 362; at the battle of Waterloo, 10, 501, 17, 314

Bludov, Count (ca. 1775), Russian noble: quoted, 15, 182

Blue Hen State, The: see **Delaware**

Blue Hills State: see **Massachusetts**

Blue Laws of Connecticut, passed for the strict regulation of the morals of the people, 23, 154

Blue Lodges, pledged to counteract the efforts of the abolitionists in Kansas, 24, 648

Blue Ridge: in Shenandoah valley, 24, 793

Bluestring, Robin: see **Walpole, Sir Robert**

Blum, Robert (1807–1848), German political agitator and writer: his mission to Austria, 17, 376; death of, 18, 401

Bluntschli, Johann Caspar (1808–1881), Swiss political economist and statesman: sketch of, 13, 584

Boabdil: see **Abu Abdalla ben Mulez**

Boadicea (Voadica), a British queen: after the death of her husband, Prasutagus, King of the Iceni, in 60 A. D., she and her subjects joined the Trinolantes in a revolt against the Romans; she was defeated in 62 A. D. by Suetonius Paulinus, and then killed herself

Leads revolts in Britain, 4, 76, 11, 10

Board of Foreign Office: see **Tsungli Yamen**

Board of Punishments: see **Hsing Pu**

Board of Trade: see **Lords of Trade and Plantations**

Bobadilla, Francisco de (d. 1502), Spanish officer: sends Columbus in chains to Spain, 21, 12; death of, 13

Bocayura, Quintino (ca. 1890), Brazilian Republican editor: leads Republican party, 21, 252; member of provisional government, 253

Boccaccio (Boccaccio do Certaldo), Giovanni, an Italian novelist and poet: born in Paris, 1313; was a merchant in Naples, 1330–1336; studied canon law, 1336–1341; was several times ambassador for the Florentine state and lectured at Florence on the "Divina Comedia," (1373–1374); died December 21, 1375

Sketch of, 4, 281

Boccanegra, Simon (1300–1363): made the first doge of Genoa, 4, 243

Bocchoris (Bak-en-ran-ef), King of Egypt, ca. 700 B. C.: reign of, 1, 30

Bocchus, King of Mauretania, ca. 110 B. C.: joins Rome against Jugurtha, 3, 188

Bockelson, Johann: see **John of Leyden**

Bocskai, Stephen (d. 1606), Transylvanian noble: leads Transylvanians, 17, 224

Bodleian Library, a library of Oxford university, England: nucleus of, 11, 238

Bodmer, Johann (1698–1783), Swiss critic and poet: sketch of, 13, 489

"Body of Liberties," to limit discretionary power of executive: adopted in Salem, 23, 89; recognizes witchcraft as capital offense, 91

Boece, Hector (1465–1536), noted Scotch historian: sketch of, 12, 309

Boeotia, Greece: geography of, 2, 12; settled, 47; loses Plataea, 111; joins Cleomenes against Athens, 143; submits to Xerxes, 195; campaign against the Persians in, 206; surrenders to Mithradates, 3, 217; conquered by Athens, 2, 245; revolts against Athens, 248; joins Sparta in Peloponnesian ar, 262; invaded by the Athenians, 310; invaded by Lysander, 398; invaded by Agesilaus, 400; invaded by Phocians, 462; invaded by Philip of Macedon, 477

Boeotian League, league of independent cities in Boeotia, headed by Thebes: formed, 2, 13 note; dissolved, 419; reconstructed, 437

Boer Wars: I (1880), following proclamation of Transvaal Republic, between that country and Great Britain: causes, 13, 318, 20, 229; principal battles, Laing's Neck and Ma-

juba Hill, **20**, 230; peace treaty, 230; results, 230; II (1899–1902), Transvaal and Orange Free State against England: causes, **11**, 640; **13**, 318, **20**, 232; principal sieges, Mafeking, Kimberly and Ladysmith, (1899), **11**, 641; results, **11**, 641, **20**, 233

Boers, South African inhabitants of Dutch descent: history of, **19**, 275

Boethius, (475–524 A. D.), Roman philosopher: death, **4**, 158, **18**, 48

Bogbinder, Hans Metzenheim (ca. 1500), Danish merchant: guardian of Christian, **16**, 147

Bogdanovich, Ippolit Feodorovitch (1743–1803), Russian poet: account of, **15**, 192

Boges, Persian governor, 468 B. C.: sketch of, **2**, 228

Bogota, Colombian capital: taken by the revolutionists, **21**, 68; description of, 92; Colombian congress meets at, **24**, 1073

Bohemia, a state of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy: offers crown to Ferdinand I of Austria, **17**, 3; relics of the stone age found in, 10; first settlers in, **18**, 6; occupied by the Boii, **17**, 11; occupied by the Marcomanni, 13; settled by the Czechs, 18; early history, 29; invaded by the Franks, 30; becomes tributary to Germany (880), **18**, 96; at war with Hungary, **17**, 59; under the Premyslides, 62; under Podiebrad and the Jagellons, 142; her first Hapsburg kings, 194; overthrow of, 204; under Ferdinand II of Germany (1617), **18**, 268; invaded by Frederick II of Prussia, **17**, 241; under Maria Theresa, 251; under Joseph II of Austria, 274; in the struggle against the French revolution, 286; under Leopold II and Francis II, 340; revolutionary tendencies in, 350; revolution of 1848, 363; opposes the Austrian constitution, 388; under the dual system of government, 401; present political status in, 453

Bohemian Brethren, Union of, a religious sect in Bohemia (15th–17th century): rise of, **17**, 145; persecuted, 197; publish a translation of the Bible, 198; proscribed, 208; reappears in Bohemia, 266

Böhmisch-Skalitz: see **Skalitz**

Bohun, Humfrey, Earl of Hereford (d. 1298): leads baronial opposition to Edward I, **11**, 149

Boies, Horace (1827-1923), American lawyer and politician: candidate for Presidential nomination (1896), **24**, 1014

Boii, a Celtic people living in Cisalpine Gaul: join Helvetian migration, **3**, 301; occupy Bohemia, **17**, 11; defeated by the Scordisci, 12; location of, **18**, 6

Boileau (1613–1711), French critic and poet: death of, **10**, 279

Boileau (Boisseleau), Captain (ca. 1690), French captain: at siege of Limerick, **12**, 146

Boiorix, King of the Cimbri, 1st century B. C.: leads invasion of Italy, **3**, 193

Bois, Peter du (ca. 1380), a popular leader in Ghent: leads insurrection in Ghent, **13**, 34

Bois-le-duc, Netherlands: battle of (1567), **13**, 101; siege of (1601), 176

Boisot, Louis (d. 1576), a Dutch admiral: at battle of Bergen-op-Zoom, **13**, 116

Boisrond-Canal, President of Hayti 1876–1880: elected ruler of Hayti, **22**, 501

Boissy d'Anglas, Count François Antoine de (1756–1826), a French statesman and publicist: leads constitutional party, **9**, 358; his courageous conduct in the assembly, before the insurgents, **10**, 337

Bokelszoon, John (ca. 1530), a tailor of Leyden, and an Anabaptist preacher: teachings of, **13**, 57

Boleslav I, Prince of Bohemia, 928–967: reign of, **17**, 63

Boleslav II, Prince of Bohemia, 967–999: reign of, **17**, 63

Boleslav (I) the Brave, King of Poland, 999–1025: reign of, **15**, 420; marriage of, **17**, 46; his relations with St. Adalbert, 63; secures independence for his country, **18**, 120;

his wars with Henry II, 121; death of, 125

Boleslav (II) the Rash, King of Poland, 1058–1082: reign of, **15,** 421

Boleslav (III) "the Wry-mouthed," King of Poland, 1102–1139: reign of, **15,** 421

Boleyn (Bullen), Anne, Queen of England: born in 1507; educated at the French court and became about 1525 one of the maids of honor to the English queen, Catharine of Aragon; became the second wife of Henry VIII of England on or about January 25, 1533; was condemned to death on a charge of adultery and beheaded, May 19, 1536

Influence over Henry, **11,** 246; marries Henry VIII of England, 250; death of, 256

Bolingbroke, Viscount: see **St. John, Henry**

Bolivar (Bolivar y Ponte), Simon, surnamed the Liberator, a South American general and patriot: born at Caracas, July 25, 1783; studied in Madrid; joined the revolt of 1810 and served in several battles; appointed dictator, 1813; defeated and driven out of Venezuela, 1814, but rallied near the end of 1816 and gained several victories over the Spanish in 1817: elected president of Colombia, 1819; liberated Peru, 1822; became dictator of Peru, 1823; president of Bolivia, 1825; died in San Pedro near Santa Martha, December 17, 1830

Takes an oath to deliver South America from Spain, **21,** 52; sketch of, 58; made captain general of New Granada and Venezuela, 64; made general-in-chief, 67; made dictator in Colombia, 77; estimate of, 78; and Bolivia, 81; death of, 84; South American patriot, **23,** 468

Bolivia (Upper Peru): rebels against Spanish authority, **21,** 58; overthrows Sucre, 82; creation of, 121; from 1825 to 1876, 181; at war with Chili, 234; from 1876 to 1906, 243

Bolivia-Brazil Boundary Dispute (1903), **21,** 265

Bolivian Code, a constitution drawn up by Bolivar for Bolivia in 1825, **21,** 184

Bologna, Italy: internal strife, **4,** 211

Bologna, University of: founding and growth of, **11,** 116

Bolts, William (ca. 1775), an Englishman in British East Indian Company: his expedition to Africa, **19,** 40

Bomarsund, Russia: siege of (1854), **15,** 309

Bomba, King: see **Ferdinand II,** King of Naples and Sicily

Bombay, Africa: founded, **19,** 51

Bombay, India: ceded to England, **5,** 164, **11,** 384

Bomberg (ca. 1566), a Belgian officer: at battle of Bois-le-duc, **13,** 101

Bomelins (ca. 1725), a Dutch physician: death of, **15,** 85

Bompart, Admiral, commander of French expedition to Ireland 1798: leads French expedition to Ireland, **12,** 214

Bonaparte, Charles Louis Napoleon: see **Napoleon III,** Emperor of the French

Bonaparte, Eliza (Marie Anna) (1777–1820), a sister of Napoleon I: given Tuscany, **4,** 348

Bonaparte, Jerome (1784–1860), a brother of Napoleon I: sketch of, **18,** 374; receives Westphalia, **10,** 471; driven from his capital, 479; his campaign against Russia, **15,** 220; leaves Westphalia, **18,** 386;

Bonaparte, Joseph (1768–1844), the eldest brother of Napoleon I: negotiates Peace of Lunéville, **17,** 285, **18,** 364; made constable of the empire, **9,** 322; declared King of the Two Sicilies, **10,** 467; made King of Naples, **4,** 348, **8,** 486, **9,** 327, **18,** 371; appointed King of Spain, **4,** 348, **8,** 528, **9,** 333, **10,** 475, **16,** 257, **18,** 375, **22,** 230; given command of Paris, **9,** 345

Bonaparte, Louis (1778–1846), a brother of Napoleon I: made grand elector, **9,** 322; made King of Holland, **4,** 348, **9,** 327, **10,** 467, **13,** 267, **18,** 371

Bonaparte, Lucien (1775–1840), a brother of Napoleon I: attempts to defend Napoleon before the council of five hundred, **9**, 310; resigns his insignias of office, **10**, 415

Bonaparte, Napoleon: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**

Bonaparte, Pierre Napoleon, Prince, (1815–1881), a son of Lucien Bonaparte: kills Victor Noir, **9**, 460

Bonaparte, The Monogolian: see **Timur the Lame**

Bonchamp, Charles Melchior Artus, Marquis (1760–1793), a French general, leader of the Vendeans; supports insurrection in the Vendée, **9**, 293

Bond, Oliver (ca. 1790), a Dublin merchant: member of the United Irishmen, **12**, 201; arrest of, 209

Bond, Sir Robert (1857——), English politician: ministry of, **20**, 178

Bondar, a Swedish line of kings (1160–1250): line of the, **16**, 102

"Bonhomme Richard," a vessel under command of John Paul Jones: fight with the "Serapis," **23**, 528

Boniface VIII (1228–1303), Pope, 1294–1303: attempts to arrange relations between Jayme II of Aragon and Charles of Anjou, **8**, 247; reconciles Edward I of England and Philip the Fair of France, **9**, 87; issues the "Clericis laicos," **11**, 149; his relations with Denmark, **16**, 112; favors claims of Charles Robert of Anjou to Hungarian throne, **17**, 151; death of, **9**, 88

Boniface (Bonifacius) IX (d. 1404), Pope, 1389–1404: foments rebellion in Sicily, **8**, 259; his struggle with Benedict XIII, **9**, 109; proclaims crusade against Turks, **14**, 39; deposes Wenzel, **18**, 198

Boniface (1245–1263), Count of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 273

Boniface, Saint (original name was **Winfrid** or **Winfrith**), called the Apostle of Germany, an English missionary: born in Kirton, near Exeter, England (680 A. D.); began preaching in Germany, 716 A. D., made a bishop by Pope Gregory II, 723 A. D., and archbishop and primate of all Germany by Pope Gregory III, 732 A. D.; made Archbishop of Mainz, 745 A. D.; assassinated at Dokkum in West Friesland, June 5, 755 A. D.

His mission to the Friscons, **13**, 15; career of, **18**, 72

Boniface, Raymond (ca. 1245), a Spanish admiral: at the siege of Seville (1247), **8**, 106

Boniface of Savoy (d. 1270), Archbishop of Canterbury (1241): character of, **11**, 137

Bonifacio, Andrés, a rebel leader of the Philippines: leads uprising (1896), **20**, 314

Bonifacius (Boniface), Count (d. 432 A. D.): supports the government of Placidia, **4**, 147

Bonne of Savoy (ca. 1470), mother of Duke of Milan: regency of, **4**, 265

Bonnie Blue Flag, The, the Confederate hymn: sung for the first time, **24**, 688

Bonnier, Colonel (ca. 1893), commander of French troops: occupies Timbuktu, **19**, 152

Bonnivet, Guillaume Gouffier de (1488–1525), a French general: campaigns in Italy, **4**, 302, **9**, 139; in Spain, **8**, 349

Bonpland, Aimé (1773–1858), a French naturalist and traveler: detained in Paraguay, **21**, 147

Bonstetten, Albert von (ca. 1470), dean of a Swiss monastery: sketch of, **13**, 428

"Book of Armagh," one of the manuscript books of Ireland, **12**, 8

"Book of Ballymote," an ancient Irish manuscript, **12**, 7

"Book of Kells," one of ornamented Irish manuscripts, **12**, 8

"Book of Lecan [Leckan]," an ancient Irish manuscript, **12**, 7

"Book of Leinster," an ancient Irish manuscript, **12**, 7

Book of Mormons, the code of law for the Mormon sect: created, **24**, 982

Book of the Dead, the chief monument of the religious literature of Egypt, **1**, 54
Book of the Dun Cow," an ancient Irish manuscript, **12**, 6
Bookland: meaning of term, **11**, 52
Books, Bookmaking:
ARABIA: inscriptions, **1**, 184; poetry and poets, 199; translation of the Bible, 204; destruction of the Alexandrian library, 296; libraries, 346; precepts of the Koran refined, 361
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: translation of the Bible, **17**, 198
BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA: History of Babylonia by Berosos, **1**, 70; History of Assyria by Megasthenes, 70; Old Testament, 71; canon of Ptolemy, 71, 72; epic of early Chaldea, 74; writing on clay tablets, 106; epic of Gilgamesh, 108; books on astronomy, 110
CHINA: destruction of literature, **6**, 11; reconstruction of literature, 12; compilation of an encyclopedia, 31; dictionary and encyclopedia, 72; book of Celestial Decrees, 150; sale of English books, 289
EGYPT: Papyrus Prisse, **1**, 16, 53; letters found in the archive chamber of Amenophis IV, 24; Philadelphus, Manetho's Egyptian History, Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, 34; Papyrus Ebers, 52; tales, romances, letters, 54; Book of the Dead, edited by Naville in 1886, 54; epic of Pantaur, 56; Papyri, 56; works of Maimonides, 417
ENGLAND: translation by Ælfred, **11**, 45; translation of the Bible, 173; Caxton and his press, 231; books of devotion, 262; Prayer Book, 266, 268, 275; Marprelate Tracts, **11**, 301
GERMANY: translation of the Bible, **18**, 32; first printed, 221; translation of the New Testament, 243; Luther's Bible, 251
GREECE: Iliad and Odyssey, **2**, 29; "Cyclic" poems, 31; Spartan poet Tyrtaeus, 72
INDIA: the Rig-Veda, **5**, 38; the four Vedas, 42; the Mahabharata, 49, 50, 51, 52; the Ramayana, 52, 53; Asoka's authorized version of Buddhist books, 61; writings of John Malcolm, 206; statistical survey of India, 250
IRELAND: early manuscripts, **12**, 6; decoration of books, 8; early penwork, 33; Psalter of Tara, 25
ISRAEL AND JUDAH: Book of Genesis, **1**, 373; Tell-el-Amarna Tablets, 375; Book of Samuel, 382; Book of Deuteronomy discovered, 398; Greek version of the Old Testament, 404; Formation of the Talmud, 414
ITALY: works of Muratori, **4**, 338
JAPAN: first book of verses, **7**, 35
LYDIA: few fragments of books remain, **1**, 152
MEXICO: first printed, **22**, 108
PERSIA: sacred literature, **1**, 172, 173; Herodotos, 179; Ktesias, 179; authorized Bible of Zoroastrianism, **5**, 316
PHŒNICIA: epic of early Chaldea, **1**, 122; scanty quotations from history of Tyre, a few other books, 133, 134
ROME: early Roman men of letters, **2**, 524
RUSSIA: destruction of books of pedigree, **15**, 25; during Queen Anne's reign, 114; Rulhière's history, **15**, 159
SCOTLAND: translation of the Prayer Book, **12**, 331
SPAIN: book collecting, **8**, 78; printing of "Imago Mundi," **23**, 28
SWITZERLAND: translation of the Bible, **13**, 453
TURKEY: revival of printing, **14**, 377
UNITED STATES: Indian translation of the Bible, **23**, 12; first printing press (1639), 143; number and kind in the colonies, 144; text-books published in the North, **24**, 589; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 638; Mormon publications, 982
Boonsboro, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 765
Booth, Sir George (1622–1684), an

English soldier and politician: leads uprising, **11**, 374
Booth, John Wilkes (1839–1865), an American actor: assassinates Lincoln, **24**, 826
Bora, Catharine von (1499–1552), a Cistercian nun: marries Luther, **18**, 245
Borba, Francisco Coutinho de (ca. 1490), governor of Arsilla: defeats Moors, **8**, 324
Borbon, Francisco Xavier de, prosecutor in Mexico 1794: sketch of, **22**, 223
Borchgrevink, C. E., a Norwegian explorer in Polar regions (1898): explorations of, **16**, 334
Borda, Juan Idiarte (d. 1897), president of Uruguay 1894–1897: administration, **21**, 259; assassinated, 259
Bordeaux, France: siege of (1130), **8**, 234
Bordeaux, Compact of, the pledge of Thiers to make no use of power to favor one party or form of government (1871), **9**, 469
Bordeaux, Treaty of, a treaty between Louis IX of France and Henry III of England (1242), **9**, 81
Borello, Count of Barcelona, ca. 967: reign of, **8**, 225
Borga, Diet of (1809), a meeting of the estates of the Russian empire, **15**, 217
Borges (ca. 1874), an insurrectionist in Argentine Republic: joins insurrection of Mitre, **21**, 135
Borghese, Camillo: see **Paul V**
Borgia, Cæsar (1478–1507), Duke of Valentino: power of, **4**, 291
Borie, A. E., American Secretary of the Navy: in Grant's Cabinet, **24**, 861
Borivoj (9th century), Prince of Bohemia: sketch of, **17**, 30; baptized by Methodius, 33; reign of, 62
Borlase, Sir John, a lord-justice of Ireland: attempts to crush the Rebellion of 1641, **12**, 115
Bornhauser (ca. 1830), a Swiss patriot: urges a revolution in the constitution, **13**, 533
Bornhöved, Russia: battle of (1227), **16**, 89
Borodin, Colonel (ca. 1823), a Russian officer: at the siege of Akhalzikh, **15**, 282
Borodino, Russia: battle of (1812), **9**, 341, **15**, 225, **10**, 485, **18**, 380
Borough, Thomas, Lord (d. 1597), an English soldier: appointed lord deputy of Ireland, **12**, 95
Boroughbridge, England: battle of (1322), **11**, 154
Borrero, Antonio (19th century), South American statesman: president of Ecuador (1875), **21**, 244
Borromean League (1586), **13**, 458
Borromeo, Carlo (1538–1584), Archbishop of Milan: his attempted reforms in Switzerland, **13**, 457
Borselen, Vrank van (15th century), a Dutch stadholder: marries Jacqueline of Holland, **13**, 41
Borut (ca. 750 A. D.), Prince of the Slovenes: sketch of, **17**, 37
Bosatsu: see **Gyōgi**
Boscawen, Edward (1711–1761), English admiral: besieges Pondicherri, **5**, 179; in the war with France, **9**, 243, **11**, 501, **20**, 117, **23**, 188
Bosch, Lieutenant General van den (19th century), governor general of Java: his administration, **20**, 292
Bosco (ca. 1866), a commander of royal troops in Italy: Garibaldi defeats, **4**, 378
Bosna-Serai: see **Serajevo**
Bosnia, Turkey: invaded by the Turks (1383), **17**, 155; attacked by Bayezid, **14**, 37; reconquered by Turks (1445), 68; made Turkish province (1454), 82; conquered by the Turks (1463), **17**, 162; claimed by the emperor, 231; acquisition and incorporation of, by Austria-Hungary, 421
Boso (ca. 880 A. D.), King of Provence: usurps the throne, **9**, 52
Bosquet, Pierre Joseph François (1810–1861), a marshal of France: in Crimean War, **9**, 446
Bosra, Arabia: battle of, **1**, 268
Bossu, Maximilian, Count (d. 1578), a

Dutch admiral: at battle of Zuyder Zee, **13**, 114

Boston, capital of Massachusetts, called the City of Notions: settlement, **23**, 88; officers for 1690–1691, 123; population at outbreak of the Revolution, 127; a school established, 140; Church of England in, 147; tea thrown into harbor, 219; other colonies send supplies to, 222; siege of, 235; population in time of Jackson, 479; panic of 1837, 512; Garrison mobbed, **24**, 574; New England Anti-Slavery Society organized, 574; mob attacks Thompson, 575; Fugitive Slave Law disobeyed, 615; anti-slavery mass meeting, 636; fire of 1872, 902; Latin School at, **23**, 140

Boston Massacre (1770), collision between British soldiers stationed in Boston and a crowd of citizens, **11**, 515, **23**, 217

Boston News Letter, first Colonial newspaper: founded, **23**, 144

Boston Port Bill, passed by British Parliament (1774), closing the port of Boston, **23**, 220

Boston Tea Party (1773), a demonstration against the attempted importation of tea into the colonies, **11**, 515, **20**, 127, **23**, 219

Bosworth, England: battle of (1485), **11**, 222

Botany Bay, Australia: attempt to form a penal colony at, **20**, 182

Bothwell, Adam (1550), English minister: marries Mary Queen of Scots and the Earl of Bothwell, **12**, 317

Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of (1536–1578), Scottish nobleman: relations with Mary Queen of Scots, **11**, 282, **12**, 316

Bothwell, Bridge of, Scotland: battle of (1669), **11**, 409, **12**, 348

Botilda, Queen of Denmark, ca. 1100: in the first crusade, **16**, 75

Botta, General (ca. 1745), Pavian general: captures Genoa, **4**, 334

Botta d' Adorno, Marquis (ca. 1740), Austrian ambassador to Russia: intrigues of, **15**, 129, 139

Bottomless Pitt, The: see Pitt, William (1759–1806)

Bouchain, Italy: siege of (1711), **13**, 251

Boudinot, Elias (1740–1821), American patriot and philanthropist: in first Congress, **23**, 342

Boughton, Gabriel (ca. 1650), English surgeon: wins concessions for the English from governor of Bengal, **5**, 164

Bouillé, François Claude Amour, Marquis de (1739–1800), a French general: duplicity of, **10**, 124; establishes a camp at Montmedy for the reception of the king, 137; death of, 125 note

Bouillon, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duke of (1555–1623), French marshal and diplomat: joins conspiracy of Biron, **9**, 173; revolt of, 178; conspires against Richelieu, 194

Boulanger, Georges Ernest Jean Marie (1837–1891), French soldier and politician: rise of, **9**, 484

Boule, council of principal men in the ancient Greek states, having legislative, executive and judicial authority: created by Solon, **2**, 106; recast by Cleisthenes, 147; expelled by the Four Hundred, 358; restored, 362; recast by the Thirty Tyrants, 384; in Modern Greece, 548

Boulogne, France: sieges of (1492), **9**, 129; (1544), **11**, 261

Boultiaux (ca. 1900), French aeronaut: associated with the Wellman expedition, **16**, 340

Boume, H. R. Fox (living), English writer: brings charges against the administration in Congo Free State, **19**, 256

Boundary Disputes, in America: arising from Louisiana Purchase, 23, 400; in the northwest, 443; between Maine and New Brunswick, 514; western boundary of Texas, **24**, 600; between Alaska and Canada, 1068; in South America (1890–1906), **21**, 261

Bouquet, Colonel (ca. 1750), Swiss

officer: in expedition against Fort Du Quesne, **23**, 190
Bourbaki, Charles Denis Sauter (1816–1897), a French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 425
Bourbon, House of, a royal house of France, Spain and Naples: rule in Spain, **8**, 386, **22**, 185; restoration of, in Spain, **23**, 445
Bourbon, Charles, Duke of (1490–1527), French general: conspires against Francis I of France, **4**, 302; marches against Rome, 303
Bourbon, Louis Henry, Duke of (1692–1740), French politician: given the superintendence of Louis XV's education, **9**, 230; member of king's council, 234
Bourbon, Island of: see **Réunion**
Bourde (ca. 1900), French statesman: his administration of Tunis affairs, **19**, 262
Bourdelot, Pierre Michon (1610–1685), French physician: favorite of Christina, **16**, 205
Bourdonnaye, François Regis, Count (1767–1839), French legislator: made member of the council, **9**, 388
Bourg, Anne du (1521–1559), French magistrate and Calvinist: persecution of, **9**, 149; trial of, 150
Bourg, Antoine du (ca. 1500), French chancellor: influences Francis I of France, **9**, 142
Bourges, The King of: see **Charles VII**, King of France
Bourke, Sir Richard (1777–1855), Irish general in British service: his administration as governor of New South Wales, **20**, 185, 189
Bourmont, Louis Auguste Victor, Comte de Ghaisne de (1773–1846), French soldier and politician: made member of the council, **9**, 388; his Algerian expedition, **14**, 433
Bourn (ca. 1650), English admiral: in the war with Dutch, **13**, 230
Bournonville, Prince of (ca. 1650), German general: defeated at battle of Ensheim, **9**, 211
Boutwell, George S. (1818-1905), American politician: in Grant's Cabinet, **24**, 862
Bouvet, Joachim (1662–1732), French missionary to China, **6**, 77
Bouvines, France: battle of (1214), **9**, 77, **11**, 126, **13**, 29
Boves, José Tomas (1770–1814), Spanish partizan chief: sketch of, **21**, 62
Bovianum, Italy: captured by the Romans (305 B. C.), **3**, 71
Bowdoin, James (1727–1790), American politician: calls out the militia in Shays's Rebellion, **23**, 316; member of Massachusetts ratifying convention, 336
Bower, Walter (1385–1449), an English writer: sketch of, **12**, 309
Bowides, a Persian dynasty of 10th and 11th centuries: usurp Persian throne, **1**, 365
Bowie, James (1790–1836), an American soldier: at battle of Mission Conception, **24**, 533; death, 534
Bowling Green, Kentucky: Confederates hold, **24**, 742; Confederates abandon, 745
Bowring, Sir John (1792–1872), English statesman, traveller and linguist: minister to China, **6**, 157
Boxers, The, Chinese semi-religious, semi-social society: commits outrages, **6**, 280, 296, 298, 311, 318, **7**, 279, **15**, 354, **24**, 1047
Boy Bachelor, The: see **Wolsey, Thomas**
Boy Popes: see **John XII** and **Benedict IX**
Boyaca, Colombia, South America: battle of (1819), **21**, 68
Boyd, Earl of Arran (ca. 1450), Scottish chief: disgraced, **12**, 296
Boyd, John Parker (1768–1830), an American general: captures Fort George, **23**, 425
Boyer, Jean Pierre (1776–1850), Haytian creole: becomes ruler of Hayti, **22**, 496
Boyle (ca. 1490), Spanish monk: leads plot against Columbus, **21**, 10
Boyne, eastern Ireland: battle of the (1691), **9**, 218, **11**, 438, **12**, 141
Bözerg, ancient Helvetia: battle of (69 A. D.), **13**, 331
Bozzaris (Botzaris), Marco, Greek

patriot: born at Suli, in Albania, about 1788; enlisted in the French army about 1808, and served in several campaigns; joined the Greeks against the Turks, 1820; made a general of the army of Western Hellas, 1823; is especially noted for his defense of Missolonghi, 1822–1823; was killed in action near Carpenisi, August 20, 1823
At Missolonghi, **2**, 544
Brabançon, Duke of (ca. 1630), Belgian noble: arrested, **13**, 211
Brabant, Netherlands: suffers from persecutions, **13**, 77
Bracamonte, Gonsalvo de (ca. 1550), Spanish general: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 109
Braccio da Montone, Andrea (1368–1424), celebrated Italian condottieri leader: sketch of, **4**, 253
Bracito, Mexico: battle of (1846), **22**, 304
Braclav, Slovene prince, ca. 900 A. D.: forms alliance with Svatopluk, **17**, 35
Braddock, Edward (1695-1755), British general: defeat of, **9**, 243, **11**, 495, **20**, 117, **23**, 179
Bradford, William (1590-1657), American pioneer and historian: elected governor of Plymouth, **23**, 85; early colonial author, 142
Bradley, Joseph P. (1813-1892), American jurist: member of the Electoral Commission, **24**, 913 note
Bradstreet, John (1711-1774), English soldier: captures Fort Frontenac, **23**, 190
Brady, Thomas Jefferson (ca. 1880), American official: implicated in "star route" frauds, **24**, 936
Bragadino (ca. 1560), Venetian general: defends Famagosta against Turks, **4**, 309
Braganza, House of, reigning family of Portugal: rules in Portugal, **8**, 462
Braganza, Alfonso, Duke of (ca. 1450): created duke, **8**, 312; leader of discontented nobles, 319
Braganza, Constantino de (ca. 1550), Portuguese noble: viceroy of the Indies, **5**, 151, **8**, 458
Braganza, Joam, Duke of: see **Joam IV**, King of Portugal
Bragg, Braxton (1815-1876), American soldier: at battle of Pittsburg Landing, **24**, 747; succeeds Beauregard, 773; operations in East Tennessee, 783; blunder at Knoxville, 785; succeeded by Johnston, 786
Bragg, Edward Stuyvesant (1827-1912), American congressman: quoted on popularity of Cleveland, **24**, 945
Brahe, Count: death of, **16**, 228
Brahe, Magnus (ca. 1800), Swedish courtier: favorite of Charles (XIV) John, **16**, 259
Brahe, Count Niels (ca. 1630), Swedish noble: at the battle of Lützen (1632), **16**, 184
Brahe, Tycho (1546-1601), Danish astronomer: sketch of, **16**, 198; encouraged by Rudolf II of Germany, **18**, 263
Brahma Samaj, the theistic church founded by the Hindu religious and social reformer Rammohun Roy at Calcutta in 1830; rise of, **5**, 87
Brahmans, Hindu priests: rise of, **5**, 43, 76
Brahmaputra, Asia: description of the, **5**, 8
Braila, Russia: siege of (1828), **14**, 427, **15**, 279
Brainard, David Legg (1856——), American soldier and Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 319
Bramham Moor, Wales: battle of (1407), **11**, 194
Brancaleone, Dandolo (d. 1258), Italian statesman: destroys fortifications of the nobles, **4**, 211; reforms of, 222
Branciforte, Marques de (ca. 1790), Spanish noble: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 223
Brancovan, Prince, Hospodar of Wallachia (ca. 1700): intrigues with Russia, **14**, 278, **15**, 59; treachery of, **15**, 60; death of, 63
Brandenburg, Prussia: conquest of,

18, 107; given to Lewis, 190; secured by Frederick of Hohenzollern, 206

Brandenburg, Peace of, concluded between Austria and the Swiss Confederate League (1552), **13**, 377

Brandenburg African Company, to facilitate trade (1681): founded, **19**, 31

Brandis, Dietrich (b. 1824), German scholar: father of Indian forestry, **5**, 7

Brandon, Charles, Duke of Suffolk: see **Suffolk, Charles Brandon, Duke of**

Brandt, Enevold von (ca. 1760), Scandinavian statesman: career of, **16**, 241

Brandyse, Jiskra of (ca. 1500), Hungarian chief: leads Czechs against Hungarians, **17**, 159

Brandywine, Pennsylvania: battle of the (1777), **11**, 517, **23**, 259

Brant, Joseph (1742–1807), a Mohawk chief in the British service: at battle of Oriskany, **23**, 254; commands at Cherry Valley massacre, 297

Brasidas (d. 422 B. C.), Spartan general: at Salamis, **2**, 290; wounded at Pylos, 302; saves Megara, 310; captures Amphipolis and other places, 313; killed in battle, 317

Brask, Hans, Bishop of Linköping (ca. 1500), Scandinavian divine: ignored by Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 155; at the diet of Vesteraas, 157

Bravalla, Denmark: battle of, **16**, 18

Bravest of the Brave, The: see **Ney, Michel**

Bravo, Gonsalez (ca. 1860), Spanish intriguer: administration of, **8**, 508

Bravo, Leonardo (ca. 1800), Mexican leader: death of, **22**, 244 note

Bravo, Miguel (ca. 1800), Mexican leader: in the Hidalgo rebellion, **22**, 243

Bravo, Nicolas (1787–1854), a Mexican general: takes Palmar, **22**, 244 note; made member of triumvirate, 258; member of provisional government, 264; declared vice-president of Mexico, 264; leads rebellion (1827), 266

Brazil, a division of South America: discovery of, **5**, 147, 8, 326, 459, **20**, 43, **21**, 15, **23**, 43; exploration and colonization of, **21**, 29, 32; conquered by the Dutch, **13**, 221; war between the Dutch and Portuguese in, **20**, 60; conditions of the natives under Spanish conquest, 91; wins her independence, **8**, 519, 534; colonial government of, **21**, 37: during the revolutions of 1810-1826, 69; annexes Montevideo, 120; empire of, **21**, 162; Jesuits expelled from, 98, growth of, 105; condition of the Jews, 424; from 1876 to 1906, 248

Brazil-Argentina Boundary Dispute (1895), **21**, 265

Brazil-British Guiana Boundary Dispute (1904), **21**, 265.

Brazza, Count Pierre Savergnan de (1852-1905), an Italian count and African explorer: establishes French influence in Central Africa, **19**, 50; sketch of, 71

Brazzaville, Africa: founded, **19**, 72

Bread Riot, The, a riot in Paris (1789), **10**, 93

Breakspear, Nicholas: see **Adrian IV, Pope**

Breckenridge, John (ca. 1800): Jefferson's letter to, regarding Louisiana Purchase, **23**, 397

Breckenridge, John Cabell (1821-1875), an American politician and soldier: nominated for Vice-president (1857), **24**, 653; nominated for President (1860), 682; heavy loss at Stone River, 774

Breda, Netherlands: captured by Maurice of Orange (1590), **13**, 156; sieges of (1625), 207; (1637), 212

Breda, Declaration of, a manifesto by Charles II of England issued from Breda (1660), **11**, 375

Breda, Treaty of, a treaty concluded at Breda between England, Holland, France and Denmark (1667), **9**, 208, **11**, 389, **13**, 235, **20**, 76, 87

Breda Conference, The, a conference between representatives of King of Spain and Prince of Orange (1574), **13**, 119

Bredal (ca. 1735), Russian admiral: commands fleet in Black Sea, **14**, 309
Bredalbane, John Campbell, Earl of (ca. 1692): his mission to the Scottish chiefs, **12**, 353
Brederode, Henry de (1531–1568), Lord of Vianen and Marquis of Utrecht: sketch of, **13**, 86; his banquet to the confederates, 88; at the Duffle Conference, 93; death of, 102
Breed's Hill, Massachusetts: battle of (1775), **23**, 232
Bregenz, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1408), **13**, 391
Breisach (Brisach or Alt-Breisach), Germany: sieges of (939 A. D.), **18**, 110; (1637–1638), 289
Breitenfeld, Germany: battles of (1631), **16**, 181, **18**, 280; (1642), **16**, 187
Breitfeld, Switzerland: capitulates to the French (1798), **13**, 511
Breitinger, Johann (ca. 1700), a pastor in Zurich: attacks abuses of aristocracy, **13**, 475; sketch of, 489
Brember (d. 1388), mayor of London: hanged, **11**, 181
Bremen, a free city of Germany: a member of the Hanseatic League, **18**, 174
Bremer, Sir Gordon (ca. 1840), an English admiral: blockades Canton, **6**, 134
Brenneville, France: battle of (1119), **9**, 72
Brescia, Italy: founded, **3**, 58; siege of (1237), **4**, 204; battle of (1401), **18**, 199
Breslau, Prussia: taken by Frederick the Great (1740), **18**, 329; by the Austrians (1757), 337; by the Prussians (1757), 338
Breslau, Treaty of, a preliminary peace signed by representatives of Hungary and Prussia (1742), **11**, 485
Brestel (ca. 1865), a member of the Austrian diet: financial reform of, **17**, 402
Brétauté (ca. 1601), a Norman soldier: story of, **13**, 176
Breteuil, Baron de (ca. 1789), a French politician: member of council, **9**, 263; of the ministry, **10**, 56; abandons his post, **15**, 158; Catherine's influence on, 161
Bretigni, Treaty of, a treaty between England and France (1360), **9**, 101, **11**, 166
Bretislav I, King of Hungary, 1037–1055: reign of, **17**, 64
Bretislav II, King of Hungary, 1092–1111: reign of, **17**, 65
Breton Club, a French political club: formed, **9**, 269
Brewster, William (1560–1644), leader of Presbyterian refugees, **23**, 84
Breydel, John, leader of insurrection in Bruges (1302), **13**, 31
Brèze, Urbain de Maille (ca. 1635), a French marshal: his campaign in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 191, **13**, 211
Brezenval, Baron de, commander of the army of Paris 1789: imprisonment of, **10**, 73
Brian Boru (Brian Borohma), an Irish king: born 926; became king of Munster 978(?) A. D., and over-king of all Ireland, 1002; killed at Clontarf, April 23, 1014
Career of, **12**, 40
Briannicus, son of Claudius (d. 54 A. D.): Agrippina plots against, **4**, 60; put aside by Nero, 62; death, 63
Briar Creek, Georgia: battle of (1779), **23**, 272
Bridge of Taillebourg, France: battle of (1242), **9**, 81
Bridgenorth, England: siege of (1102), **11**, 89
Bridgeport, Lord (ca. 1790), an English admiral: commands fleet against the French, **9**, 294, **11**, 547
Bridgman, Sir Orlando (d. 1674), an English jurist: directs public opinion concerning Charles II, **11**, 380
Brie, colonel of the Basque regiment in Uruguay 1843: his services in South America, **21**, 139
Briel, near Holland: captured by the patriots, **13**, 113
Brienne, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 345
Brienne, Étienne Charles de Lomé-

nie de (1727–1794), French politician and prelate: made minister of finance, **9**, 258, **10**, 32; takes oath of loyalty to the nation, **10**, 113
Brienne, Gauthier de, Duke of Athens (ca. 1355): leads nobility, **9**, 96
Brigand of Tuchino, The, a conspirator who tried to usurp the Russian throne 1606: sketch of, **15**, 20
Bright, John (1811–1889), an English Liberal statesman: leader of Anti-Corn Law League, **11**, 600; opposes China War, 620; pleads for the Manchester Martyrs, **12**, 235; opposes Home Rule Bill, 240
Brigit, Saint (453–523 A. D.), a patron saint of Ireland: sketch of, **12**, 32
Brihuega, Spain: battle of (1710), **8**, 399
Brindley, James (ca. 1770), an English millwright: plans Manchester Canal, **11**, 533
Brion, Pedro Luis (1783–1821), an admiral of the Colombian navy: aids the revolutionists, **21**, 65
Brisach: see **Breisach**
Brisbane, Queensland: founded (1859), **20**, 187; growth of, 196
Brisbane, Sir Thomas (1773–1860), a British general and astronomer: governor of New South Wales, **20**, 186
Brissac, Charles de Cossé, Count de (1505–1564), French soldier: campaigns in Piedmont, **9**, 147
Brissot de Warville, Jean Pierre (1754–1793), a French politician and writer: leads Girondist party, **9**, 272; petition drawn up by, demanding the dethronement of the king, **10**, 142; divides the emigrants into three classes, 157; advocates rigorous measures against the emigrants, 157; his speech respecting abdication, 183; attacked by Robespierre and Marat, 254; death of, 279
Bristol, England: stormed (1645), **11**, 354
Bristow, Benjamin F. (1832–1896), Secretary of the Treasury 1874: the "Whiskey Ring," **24**, 894; candidate for President (1876), 907
Britain: Cæsar visits, **3**, 304; invaded and subjugated by Romans, **4**, 59, **9**, 9; further subjugation of, 75; campaign of the Emperor Hadrian, 92; derivation of name, **11**, 5; see also **England**
Britain of the South: see **New Zealand**
British Bechuanaland: see **Bechuanaland Protectorate**
British Central Africa: sketch of, **19**, 214
British Cicero, The: see **Pitt, William** (1708–1778)
British Columbia, Canada: admitted to Canadian union, **20**, 168; sketch of, 170
British East Africa Company, Imperial: founded (1888), **19**, 132; leases land, 139; sketch of, 182; chartered, 183
British East India Company: see **East India Company, British**
British Guiana, South America: boundary dispute with Venezuela, **24**, 1000
British Honduras: see **Honduras, British**
British Kaffraria, Africa: annexed to the Cape (1865), **20**, 224
British National Antarctic Expedition (1901), **16**, 334
British North America Act, The (1867), **20**, 167
British North Borneo Company: chartered (1882), **20**, 255
British Senate, The Cicero of: see **Canning, George**
British Soldiers, The Battle of the: see **Inkerman: battle of** (1854)
British Solomon, The: see **James I**, and also **Henry VII**, Kings of England
British South Africa: sketch of, **19**, 214
British South Africa Company: work of, **19**, 228, **20**, 230
British Sugar Act: see **Sugar Act, British**
"Britons, The Groans of the," the appeal of the Britons to Aëtius, **11**, 17

Brittany, a division of France: becomes part of France, **11,** 226
Brittany, Duke of: see **Manclerc, Pierre**
Briznella, Fra Inigo de (ca. 1608), a Dutch priest: his mission to Philip III of Spain, **13,** 187
Broadbottomed Administration, The, the name given to the Pelham administration (1744–1754), **11,** 487
Brocart, a Jesuit missionary in China (ca. 1722), **6,** 77
Brock, Aeske (ca. 1448), a Danish general: in the Danish revolt, **16,** 130
Brock, Sir Isaac (1769–1812), a British major-general: lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, **20,** 154; receives Hull's surrender, **23,** 420; death, 421
Broder (ca. 1010), Earl of the Isle of Man: at battle of Clontarf, **12,** 42
Brodersen, Abraham (d. 1402), counselor of Queen Margaret of Denmark: execution of, **16,** 124
Broglie, Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de (1785–1870), a French statesman and peer: leads constitutional party, **9,** 358; leader of the doctrinaires, 371; minister of public instruction and worship, 396; in Soult's ministry, 402; his ministry, 407
Broglie, François Marie, Duke of (1671–1745), a marshal of France: campaigns in Italy, **9,** 236
Broglie, Maurice de (ca. 1780), Dutch bishop: defends the rights of the Catholic church, **13,** 292
Broglie, Victor François, Duke de (1718–1804), marshal of France: made member of the ministry, **9,** 263, **10,** 56; in the Seven Years' War, **18,** 341
Brömsebro, Peace of, a treaty concluded between Sweden and Denmark (1645), **16,** 187, 201
Bronkhorst Spruit, South Africa: battle of (1880), **20,** 230
Bronze Age, primitive age of man: in Greece, **2,** 22; Scandinavia in the, **16,** 6
Brooke, Lord (ca. 1600), English administrator: proprietor of Connecticut Colony, **23,** 92
Brooke, Sir Charles (1829-1917), English statesman: rajah of Sarawak, **20,** 255
Brooke, Sir James (1803–1868), English adventurer: sketch of, **20,** 254
Brooke, John R. (1838-1926), American general: his administration in Cuba, **20,** 329, **22,** 463, 464; military governor of Porto Rico, **24,** 1036
Brookfield, New England: burned in King Philip's War, **23,** 97
Brooklyn, New York: election frauds (1884), **24,** 948
"Brooklyn," American war vessel: in battle of Santiago, **24,** 1030
Brooks (ca. 1890), English missionary to China, **6,** 298
Brooks, James (1810–1873), American politician: censured by Congress, **24,** 896
Brooks, Preston Smith (1819–1857), American politician: assaults Senator Sumner, **24,** 650
Broom, Dickon of the: see **Richard (I) Cœur de Lion**
Brotherly Love, City of: see **Philadelphia,** Pennsylvania
Brothers of the Sword, German association (ca. 1200) for the defense of colonies, **18,** 113, 261
Brougham, Henry Peter, Baron Brougham and Vaux (1778–1868), British statesman, orator, jurist and scientist: made Lord Chancellor, **11,** 587; his attitude toward Poland, **15,** 296
Broughton, John Cam Hobhouse, Lord (1786–1869), English politician and writer: his account of the revolutions (1807–1809), **14,** 403 note
Broussel (ca. 1650), French councilor: arrested, **9,** 201
Brown, Admiral (ca. 1825), English naval commander: aids Argentina against Brazil, **21,** 121; aids Unitarian party, 123; blockades Montevideo, 125
Brown, Albert Gallatin (1813–1880),

American Senator: quoted on the necessity of slavery, **24**, 591; favors resistance to government, 611
Brown, Benjamin Gratz (1826–1885), American politician and journalist: leader of liberal movement in Missouri, **24**, 890; nominated for Vice-president (1872), 891
Brown, George (1818–1880), Canadian politician and journalist: at the Quebec convention, **20**, 165
Brown, George, Archbishop of Dublin (ca. 1550), Irish Protestant: attempts to spread Reformation, **12**, 85
Brown, Jacob (1775–1828), an American general: victory at Ogdensburg, **23**, 422; in war of 1812, 424; directs campaign on Niagara frontier, 425
Brown, John (ca. 1850), northern scout in Civil War: aids slaves to escape, **24**, 617
Brown, John, of Ossawatomie (1800–1859), an American abolitionist: attacks settlers on the Ossawatomie, **24**, 651; anti-slavery leaders influence, 671; raid of, 673; convicted and hanged, 675; public sympathy for, 675
Brown, Count Maximilian Ulysses von (1705–1757), Austrian marshal: in the Seven Years' War, **17**, 244
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island: founded, **23**, 140
Browne, John, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony (1629): sent back to England, **23**, 88
Browne, Robert (1550–1633), English divine: founds the Separatists, **11**, 300
Browne, Samuel, leader of religious faction in Plymouth colony (1629): sent back to England, **23**, 88
Brownists: see **Separatists**
Brozils (ca. 1870), Bohemian painter: sketch of, **17**, 416
Bruce, Count (ca. 1770), Russian soldier: at the battle of the Kagul, **15**, 177
Bruce, David, King of Scotland: see **David II**, King of Scotland
Bruce, Edward (d. 1318), Scottish adventurer: invades Ireland, **12**, 59, 282
Bruce, Sir Frederick (1814–1867), English diplomat: arrives at Shanghai, **6**, 169; presents ultimatum, 170
Bruce, Jacques Daniel Villiemovitch (ca. 1700), Russian diplomat: negotiations of, **15**, 65, 68
Bruce, Peter Henry (1692–1751), German officer: quoted, **15**, 77
Bruce, Robert (1210–1295), Scottish noble: claims the Scottish throne, **12**, 271
Bruce, Robert: see **Robert I of Scotland**
Bruce, William Speirs (1867-1921), British Antarctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 336
Brudence, James Thomas, Lord Cardigan: see **Cardigan, James Thomas Brudence, Lord**
Bruderholz, Switzerland: battle of (1499), **13**, 418
Brue (ca. 1700), French explorer: his explorations in Africa, **19**, 32
Brueys d' Aigalliers, François Paul de (1753–1798), French naval commander: commands fleet for Egyptian expedition, **9**, 306, 309
Bruges, Belgium: insurrection of (1301), **13**, 31; siege of (1789), 261
Bruges, John of: see **John of Bruges**
Bruges, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Edward of England and Charles V of France (1375), **9**, 105
Brugg, Switzerland: siege of (1444), **13**, 401
Brühl, Count Henri de (1700–1763), Saxon politician under Augustus III: Bestuzhev's letter to, **15**, 146
Bruinsburg, Mississippi: in Vicksburg campaign, **24**, 776
Brulart, Charles Alexis: see **Sillery, Marquis de**
Brun, Rudolph (ca. 1350), German leader: usurps governorship of Zurich, **13**, 375
Brunanburh, Northumbria, England: battle of (937 A.D.), **11**, 46, **12**, 255
Brundisium, Italy: founded, **3**, 108
Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne (1763–

1815), a marshal of France: his campaign in Holland, **9**, 308, **10**, 407; made marshal of the empire, **9**, 322; joins Napoleon after his return, **10**, 501; his campaign in Switzerland, **13**, 510; occupies Swedish Pomerania, **16**, 251

Brunei, a sultanate in Borneo: made a protectorate of Great Britain, **20**, 255

Brunhilda (d. 613 A.D.), Austrasian queen: marries Sigibert, **9**, 27; sketch of, **18**, 62

Brunkebjerg, Sweden: battle of (1471), **16**, 134

Brunnbäk, Sweden: battle of (1521), **16**, 153

Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne (925–965 A.D.): vicegerent of Germany, **18**, 113

Bruno of Carinthia: see **Gregory V**

Brunswick, Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of (1721–1792), Russian field-marshal: his campaigns against France, **9**, 274, 287, **18**, 338, 342, 372; his efforts to liberate Germany, **18**, 375, 377; death of, 390

Brunswick, Manifesto of, issued to France in the name of the emperor and the king of Prussia (1792), **10**, 186, 187

Brusa, Asiatic Turkey: desired by the Turks, **14**, 15, 17; made Bayezid's capital, 45; sacked by Timur, 51

Brussels, Belgium, called Little Paris: siege of (1695), **13**, 245

Brussels, The Union of, a compact concluded by the deputies of the various estates of the Netherlands (1577), **13**, 126

Brussels Conference, The, a convention of representatives from Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Russia (1876), **13**, 311, **19**, 62

Bruttians, a tribe of southern Italy: conquests of the, **2**, 418

Brutus, Decimus Junius (d. 43 B.C.), a Roman general: raises a fleet for use in Gaul, **3**, 303; naval victories in the Civil War, 341; plots against Cæsar, **4**, 4; repairs to his government in Cisalpine, 11; besieged by Antonius, 13; death, 14

Brutus, Marcus Junius (85–42 B.C.), a Roman politician and scholar: joins plot against Cæsar, **4**, 4; calls patriots to arms in Greece and Macedonia, 11; his reception in Greece, 17; at battle of Philippi, 18

Brutus, The Mountain: see **Tell, William**

Bryan, William Jennings (1860-1925), an American Democratic politician: nominated for President (1896), **24**, 1014, 1015; influences Democrats to vote for ratification of treaty with Spain, 1033; nominated for President (1900), 1037; protests against gold standard in Democratic platform, 1079 his activity in Democratic convention (1904), 1079

Bryant, William Cullen (1794–1878), a noted American poet and author: in American literature, **23**, 481

Brydon, William (1811–1873), an English soldier in India: survives march from Kabul, **5**, 218

Bubenberg, Adrian von (ca. 1470), leader of a faction in Burgundy: favors Charles the Bold, **13**, 406; defends Morat, 408

Bubonic Plague: sketch of, **5**, 282

Bucareli y Ursua, Antonio Marie de (1717–1779), a Spanish general and administrator: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 208; death of, 210

Bucephala, Asia: founded, **5**, 68

Buchan (ca. 1690), a Scotch officer: his campaign in Scotland (1690), **12**, 353

Buchan, Earl of (ca. 1314), a Scottish nobleman: defeated at Inverary (1314), **12**, 278

Buchan, Alexander, Earl of (ca. 1400), brother of King Robert of Scotland: rules Scotland, **12**, 287

Buchan, David (1780–1839), a British naval commander and Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 306

Buchanan, Franklin (1800–1874), an American naval officer in the Con-

federate service: commands frigate "Tennessee," **24**, 798; surrenders in Mobile Bay, 798

Buchanan, George (1506–1582), a Scottish historian and scholar: sketch of, **12**, 331

Buchanan, James (1791–1868), President of the United States, 1857–1861: attempts to negotiate with Mexico, **22**, 316; candidate for Presidential nomination (1852), **24**, 619; letter to Pierce on annexation of Cuba, 624; appointed minister to England, 625; Ostend Manifesto, 628; attends English Court in citizen's dress, 639; nominated for Presidency, 653; election, 656; administration, 657; Kansas policy of, 681; under Southern influence, 696; speech to Congress (1860), 697; answers to South Carolina commissioner, 705

Buchanan, William Insco (b. 1853), United States minister to Argentine Republic: arbitrator in Chili-Argentine dispute, **21**, 261

Bucharest, Roumania: taken by Russians (1828), **15**, 278

Bucharest, Treaty of, a treaty between Russia and Turkey (1812): account of, **14**, 398, 407, **15**, 219; ratified by Treaty of Ackerman, **14**, 422

Büchner, Max (b. 1846), a noted African traveller: explorations of, **19**, 90

Buckeye State, The: see **Ohio**

Buckingham, Marquis of, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1787–1790: administration of, **12**, 197

Buckingham, Edward Stafford, Duke of (d. 1521), English nobleman: executed, **11**, 240

Buckingham, George Villiers, 1st Duke of (1592–1628), an English courtier and politician: his campaign in France, **9**, 185; growth of his influence, **11**, 312; attempts to relieve Rochelle, 322; impeached, 322; assassinated, 325; sketch of, 393

Buckingham, George Villiers, 2nd Duke of (1627–1688), an English politician, courtier and writer: negotiates sham treaty with France, **11**, 396; ambassador to the Dutch Republic, **13**, 239

Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of (ca. 1440–1483), an English politician: aids Richard III to win throne, **11**, 220; revolts against Richard III, 221

Buckner, Simon Bolivar (1823-1914), an American Confederate soldier: at siege of Fort Donelson, **24**, 744; surrenders Fort Donelson, 745; nominated for Vice-President (1896), 1015

Bucquoi, Count of: see **Buquoi, Count of**

Buda (now **Budapest**), the capital of Hungary: Buda and Pesth conquered by Suleiman the Great, **14**, 152; taken by the Magyars, **15**, 300; by the Turks (1526), **17**, 169; siege of (1540), 217; taken by the Hungarians (1848), 372; see also **Pesth**

Buda, Diets of: a diet which laid the basis of representative government in Hungary (1405), **17**, 155; a diet which voted subsidies for the war with the Turks (1453), 160

Buddenbrock, General (d. 1742), a Swedish leader against the Russians: execution of, **16**, 228

Buddha, the title of **Gautama (Gotama)** or **Siddhartha**, the founder of Buddhism: the date of his birth is variously estimated, 1027 B.C. being accepted in China, 753, 687, and 537 B.C., being mentioned by other Northern Buddhists, and 622 B. C. being the date usually fixed by the Southern Buddhists; he was born in the country and tribe of the Sakhyas at the foot of the Nepalese Himalayas; at the age of seventeen he married his cousin Yasodhara; immediately after the birth of his son and when he was twenty-nine years old, he assumed the dress of a beggar and attached himself to first one religious teacher and then another; after seven years he believed himself possessed of perfect truth, assumed the title of Buddha, the Enlightened, and began to

preach; it is generally agreed he lived to be eighty
Rise of, **5**, 56; image of, built, **7**, 32
Buddhism, the religion founded by Buddha: in India, **5**, 56; in Burma, 65, 210; in China, **6**, 13, 14, 23; introduced into Japan, **7**, 14
Buduen, Luis Yero (ca. 1900), Cuban politician: chosen Secretary of the Interior, **22**, 468
Budweiss, Bohemia: sieges of (1451), **17**, 144; (1614), 202
Buell, Don Carlos (1818–1898), American general: commands forces at Louisville, **24**, 743; at battle of Pittsburg Landing, 747; sent to Chattanooga, 773; succeeded by Rosecrans, 773
Buena Vista, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 309, **24**, 548
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic: founded, **20**, 92, **21**, 25; made capital of the viceroyalty of La Plata, 40; rebels against Spanish authority, 57; occupied by the British (1806), **20**, 30, 143; blockaded by an English squadron (1804–1807), **21**, 57; blockaded by French and English fleets (1845), 126; siege of (1852), 128; growth of, under Dr. Obligado, 128; scourged with the cholera (1867), 132; yellow fever epidemic (1871), 134; rises in behalf of the Nationalists, 256
Buenos Ayres, Treaty of, concluded between Brazil, Argentine Confederation and Uruguay against Paraguay (1865), **21**, 157
Buffalo, New York: taken by the British (1814), **20**, 154; Canadian insurrection aided by volunteers in, **23**, 515; political convention (1848), **24**, 558; Lincoln makes speech at, 706; popular respect to Lincoln's remains, 827; Cleveland elected mayor, 945; McKinley shot during Exposition at, 1063
Buford, Colonel (ca. 1850), American soldier: attempts to colonize Kansas (1856), **24**, 647
Bugancy, France: battle of (1870), **9**, 464
Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert (1748–1849), French marshal and military writer: his campaigns in Algiers, **9**, 423; in revolution of 1848, 433
Bukharest: see **Bucharest**
Bukowina (Bukovina), Austria-Hungary: Rumanian element in, **17**, 8; occupied by the Dacians, 11; acquired by Austria, 249
Bulgak (d. 1838), prelate of Greek Catholic church: death of, **15**, 297
Bulgakov (ca. 1780), Russian diplomat: treatment of, **15**, 184
Bulgaria, principality of Europe: annexed to Ottoman Empire, **14**, 34, **17**, 155; account of troubles in, **14**, 476; claimed by the emperor, **17**, 231
Bull of Alexander VI: see **Demarcation, Line of**
Bull Run, Virginia: battles of (1861), **24**, 734; (1862), 763
Buller, Sir Redvers Henry (1839-1908), British general: his campaign in South Africa, **11**, 641; relieves Ladysmith, **20**, 233
Bull-fights: in ancient Spain, **8**, 5
Bullinger, Henry (1504–1575), Swiss reformer and historian: becomes chief pastor of the church of Zurich, **13**, 445
Bulnés, Manuel (1799–1866), a Chilian general and statesman: his administration as president of Chili, **21**, 218
Bülow, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1755–1816), a Prussian general: campaign against French, **10**, 501, **18**, 383, 390; envoy to the London Conference, **13**, 300; in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 271
Buluwayo, British South Africa: growth of, **19**, 233
Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton (1801–1872), English diplomat, politician and writer: negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, **24**, 612
Bulwer-Clayton Treaty: see **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty**
Bunau-Varilla, M. (ca. 1900), South American diplomat: received as minister from Panama, **24**, 1074

Bundschuh, The, a league of Southern German peasants who rose against the nobles and clergy (1524), **18,** 229

Bunker Hill, Massachusetts: battle of (1775), **11,** 516, **23,** 232

Buntofden, General (ca. 1800), Prussian general: his campaign against Napoleon, **9,** 329

Buntzen, Committee of, formed by Conservative party in Switzerland (1840), **13,** 547

Bunyan, John, an English writer: born at Elstow, near Bedford, England, November, 1628 (baptized, November 30); learned the tinker's trade; served in the Parliamentary army about 1645; married at the age of twenty; joined the Nonconformists, 1653; moved to Bedford, 1655, and began to preach; was arrested on charge of holding services, 1660, and confined in Bedford County Jail until 1672; was again imprisoned for six months in 1675 and during this time wrote "Pilgrim's Progress"; died in London, August 31, 1688

Sketch of, **11,** 391

Buol-Schauenstein, Karl Ferdinand, Count von (1797–1865), Austrian statesman and diplomat: his negotiations in the Crimean War, **17,** 383; demands disarmament of Austria, 385

Buonarotti, Michael Angelo, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect: born at Caprese, Italy, March 6, 1474; went to a grammar school; was apprenticed to the painter Ghirlandajo, 1488; became a favorite of Lorenzo de' Medici; came under the influence of Savonarola, 1491; was in Bologna, 1494–1495; was ordered by Pope Julius II to build his mausoleum and later to adorn the Sistine Chapel with frescos; worked on the Vatican; under Clement VII, he began to build the library and chapel of San Lorenzo at Florence; was appointed architect of Saint Peter's Church, 1546, and devoted the rest of his life to this work; completed the Farnese palace, and erected some buildings on the Capitoline Hill, Rome; died in Rome, February 18, 1563

His effect on the Renaissance, **4,** 284; reaches the height of his fame, 296

Buonas, Switzerland: battle of (1336), **13,** 373

Buonhomo (ca. 1580), Italian prelate: his mission to Switzerland, **13,** 457

Buquoi (Bucquoi), Count of (ca. 1600), Spanish soldier: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13,** 182; his campaign in Bohemia, **17,** 203

Burchard Episode, in the Blaine campaign (1884), **24,** 946

Burdett, Sir Francis (1770–1844), an English politician: his reform proposals, **11,** 583

Bureau of Indian Affairs: see **Indian Affairs, Bureau of**

Burgesses, House of (Virginia Assembly): first legislature in America, **23,** 62; condition under Berkeley, 64; first summoned, 120; opposes Stamp Act, 211; appoints a committee of correspondence, 217

Burgevine (ca. 1860), American adventurer: in China, **6,** 195

Burgh, Hubert de (d. 1243), English statesman: defends Dover Castle, **11,** 129; sends out fleet which defeats French, 130; dismissed from office and arrested, 131

Burgh, Walter Herssey (ca. 1780), Irish politician: proposes the free trade bill, **12,** 183

Bürgisser, Leodegar, Abbot of Toggenburg (ca. 1700), Swiss prelate: sketch of, **13,** 479

Burgo, Richard de (d. 1243), Irish baron: his campaign against Edward Bruce, **12,** 59

Burgo, William de (ca. 1170), English governor in Ireland: appointed viceroy of Ireland, **12,** 53

Burgos, Spain: battles of (1054), **8,** 141; (1808), **9,** 334

Burgoyne, John (1722–1792), an English soldier and dramatist: campaigns in Spain, **8,** 473; in America, **11,** 517; arrives at Boston, **23,** 231;

captures Ticonderoga, 252; at battle of Saratoga, **12**, 181, **20**, 128, **23**, 255; surrenders, **23**, 256

Burgundians (Burgundiones), a Germanic tribe: settle in Transylvania and Hungary, **17**, 14; location of, **18**, 6; migration of, 28; defeated by Clovis, 47

Burgundy, a province of western Europe: incorporated in the Frankish Kingdom, **18**, 48; formation of kingdom of the, 98; attached to the empire, 126; independent of Germany, 139; account of, 216

Burgundy, House of: power of, **13**, 36

Burgundy, John the Fearless, Duke of: see **John the Fearless**, Duke of Burgundy

Burgundy, Philip the Bold, Duke of: see **Philip the Bold**, Duke of Burgundy

Burial Customs: in ancient Ireland, **12**, 10; among Indians, **23**, 10

Buriana, Spain: siege of (1233), **8**, 241

Buridan of Ypres (d. ca. 1384), a Flemish Knight: at battle of Bouvines, **13**, 29

Burke (d. 1882), an official of Dublin Castle: murder of, **12**, 239

Burke, Edmund, a British statesman, orator and writer called the Dinner Bell: born in Dublin, Ireland, January 1, 1729 (O. S.); graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1748; studied law at the Middle Temple, London, 1748–1751; elected to Parliament, 1766; appointed agent of the Colony of New York, 1771; made his speech on "American Taxation," 1774; the one on "Conciliation," 1775; and that "On the Economical Reform," 1780; was a privy-councilor and paymaster-general, 1782–1783; conducted the impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1786–1795; received a pension from the king, 1795; died July 9, 1797

Supports repeal of Stamp Act, **11**, 509, **23**, 214; proposes reforms in Parliament, **11**, 519; denounces French Revolution, 540; opposes Irish policy of the English Government, **12**, 181; speech in behalf of rights of colonists, **23**, 213

Burke, Mac William (ca. 1540), Earl of Clanrickard: made Earl, **12**, 83

Burkhard, Duke of Suabia, 917 A. D.: founds dukedom, **13**, 342; acknowledges Henry I, **18**, 105; his campaign in Italy, 114

Burkhard (d. 907 A. D.), Duke of Thuringia: death of, **18**, 100

Burlingame, Anson (1820–1870), an American diplomat and politician: negotiates treaty with China, **6**, 221, **24**, 919

Burlington, New Jersey: settled, **23**, 109

Burma, Asia, part of British Empire: description of, **5**, 16, 210; Buddhism in, 65; ceded to England, **6**, 252, **20**, 251

Burmese War, First, a war between England and Burma (1824–1826): cause, **5**, 210; Treaty of Yandabu, 212; results, 212

Burmese War, Second, a war between England and Burma (1852): cause, **5**, 226; results, 227

Burnes, Sir Alexander (1805–1841), a British geographer and traveller in Asia: his mission to Afghanistan, **5**, 216; assassination of, 217

Burnet, Gilbert (1643–1715), Bishop of Salisbury, an English prelate, historian and theologian: leads English malcontents, **13**, 243; quoted, **15**, 35

Burnett, David G., an American politician: elected president of Texas (1832), **24**, 534

Burnonville, Duke of (ca. 1633), a Belgian conspirator: plots for overthrow of Spanish power in Belgium, **13**, 211

Burns, Robert (1759–1796), a famous Scottish lyric poet: sketch of, **11**, 576

Burnside, Ambrose Everett, an American military officer and politician: born in Liberty, Ind., May 23, 1824; graduated at West Point, 1847; served in the war with Mexico as a lieutenant of artillery, 1847–1848; on frontier duty in New Mexico, 1849–

1850; member of Mexican Boundary Commission, 1851–1852; manufacturer at Bristol, R. I., of a breech-loading rifle which he had invented, 1853–1858; cashier of land department Illinois Central Railroad, 1858–1859; treasurer of the same company, 1860–1861; served as colonel of the Rhode Island volunteers, 1861; appointed brigadier-general U. S. volunteers, 1861; and major-general, 1862; was in command of the department of North Carolina, 1862; in command of Ninth Army Corps at Newport News and Fredericksburg, 1862; in command of the Army of the Potomac, November 7, 1862 to January 28, 1863; in command of the department of Ohio, 1863; in command of Ninth Army Corps in Richmond campaign, 1864; resigned from volunteer service, April 15, 1865; civil engineer, 1865–1866; president of Cincinnati and Martinville Railroad Company, 1865, of Rhode Island Locomotive Works, 1866, and of the Indianapolis and Vincenne. Railroad Company, 1867; Governor of Rhode Island, 1866–1869; United States senator, 1875–1881; died in Bristol, R. I., September 13, 1881

Succeeds McClellan, **24**, 766, 769
sketch of, 769; resigns, 770; attacked at Knoxville, 785; orders arrest of Vallandigham, 816

Burr, Aaron (1756–1836), an American politician: candidate for Vice-President (1792), **23**, 357; (1796), 370; (1800), 381; schemes for Presidency 382; nominated governor, 402; duel with Hamilton, 402; conspiracy of 403

Burra-Burra Mines, Australia: discovered (1845), **20**, 195

Burrhus, Afranius (d. 63 A.D.), a Roman officer: maintains claims of Nero to the throne, **4**, 62; death, 64

Burrough, Stephen (ca. 1550), English navigator: explorations of, **16**, 301

Burton, Henry (1579–1648), English theologian: trial of, **11**, 333

Burton, Sir Richard Francis (1821–1890), noted English explorer and writer: arouses an interest in Africa, **19**, 59

Busaco, Portugal: battle of (1810), **8**, 486, **9**, 338

Busacz, Peace of, concluded between Poland and Turkey (1672), **14**, 245

Busby, James (ca. 1825), British administrator: appointed resident magistrate in New Zealand, **20**, 211

Bush, Elisé (ca. 1650), Russian explorer: explorations of, **16**, 305

Bushire, southern Persia: stormed (1856), **5**, 363

Bushiri ben Salim (d. 1889), a mulatto Arab of East Africa: leads insurrection, **19**, 140; death of, 141

Bussorah: see **Bassora**

Bustamante (ca. 1860), statesman of Ecuador: policy of, **21**, 115

Bustamante, Anastasio (1780–1853), Mexican politician and soldier: declared Vice-President of Mexico, **22**, 268; leads revolt, 269; crushes rebellion in Guanajuato, 380

Bustamante, Carlos Maria (1774–1848), Mexican statesman and historian: work of, **22**, 219

Bustos (ca. 1825), politician of Argentine Republic: opposes Rivadavia, **21**, 121

Butcher, The Bloody: see **Cumberland, Augustus, Duke of**

Butcher, The Royal: see **Henry VIII,** King of England

Butcher of Vassy, The: see **Guise, François, Duke of**

Butcher's Dog, The: see **Wolsey, Thomas**

Butchery of Eperies (1687), to bring Hungary under submission to Leopold of Germany, **17**, 230

Bute, John Stuart, Earl of (1713–1792), British statesman: ministry of, **11**, 505, **15**, 149; resigns, **11**, 506

Buteniev (ca. 1830), Russian ambassador to Turkey: the sultan appeals to, **15**, 290

Butler (ca. 1850), English adventurer: aids Turkey, **15**, 309

Butler, Andrew Pickens (1796–1857),

an American politician: Sumner criticises, **24**, 650

Butler, Benjamin Franklin (1818–1893), American lawyer, politician and general: at battle of Bull Run, **24**, 734; takes possession of New Orleans, 752; at Fort Fisher, 808; at trial of President Johnson, 852; nominated for President (1884), 946

Butler, Sir Edmond (ca. 1300), Anglo-Irish nobleman: lord justice of Ireland, **12**, 59

Butler, John (d. 1794), American Tory commander: at massacre of Wyoming Valley, **23**, 296

Butler, Joseph (1692–1752), English prelate and theologian: publishes his "Analogy," **11**, 493

Butler, Matthew Calbraith (1836-1900), American general and senator: member of Spanish-American commission, **22**, 463

Butler, Pierce (1798–1847), American statesman: in first Congress, **23**, 343

Butler, Samuel (1612–1680), English poet: sketch of, **11**, 391

Butler, Simon (ca. 1790), Irish politician: member of the United Irishmen, **12**, 201

Butler, Walter (ca. 1780), Tory commander: permits massacre of Cherry Valley, **23**, 297

Butler, William Orlando (1791–1880), American general and politician: in the Mexican War, **22**, 292

Butt, Isaac (1813–1879), Irish lawyer and politician: becomes leader of Constitutional party, **12**, 236

Button, Sir Thomas (d. 1634), English navigator: explorations of, **16**, 304

Buturlin, General (ca. 1700), Russian commander: at Narva, **15**, 39; in the Seven Years' War, **18**, 342

Buwayid Dynasty in Persia (ca. 900 A.D.): reign of, **5**, 328

Buxhövden, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count von (1750–1811), Russian general: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 216

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell (1786–1845), English philanthropist: agitates slavery question, **11**, 592

Buzot, François Nicolas Léonard (1760–1794), French Girondist: incites insurrection in the departments, **9**, 284; demands trial of king, **10**, 141; death of, 280

Byles, Mather (1706–1777), American clergyman and poet: notable divine, **23**, 139

Bylot, Robert (ca. 1600), English explorer: explorations of, **16**, 304

Byng, John (1704–1757), British admiral: defeats Spanish off the Sicilian coast, **8**, 406; in the Seven Years' War, **9**, 244; fails to relieve Minorca, **11**, 496; his campaign against the French, **13**, 250; death of, **11**, 498

Byrd, William (1674–1744), American lawyer: his diary, **23**, 143

Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord, an English poet: born in London, January 22, 1788; lived in Scotland, 1791–1798; became the sixth Lord Byron, 1798; was educated at Harrow and at Cambridge; traveled in Spain, Portugal, European Turkey and Greece, 1809–1811; married Miss Isabella Millbanke, January 2, 1815, who left him after the birth of a daughter; lived in Italy, 1816–1823, but took an active interest in the Grecian struggles; joined the Greek forces at Cephalonia, 1823; became commander-in-chief of forces at Missolonghi, 1824; died April 19, 1824

At Missolonghi, **2**, 542; sketch of, **11**, 577

Byzantine Empire, the eastern division of the Roman Empire, and after 476 A.D. the Roman Empire itself: breaking up of, **2**, 535; its struggle against Arab and Turk, **14**, 4; see also **Rome**

Byzantium, European Turkey: site fixed by oracle of Delphi, **2**, 44; founded, 82; taken by Pausanias, 222; revolts against Athens, and is retaken, 260–261; second revolt from Athens, 363; retaken, 367; joins the Athenian League, 429; engages in the Social War, 454; besieged by Philip, 473; relieved by Phocion, 474; rise of, 513; made capital by Constantine, 526; siege of, **4**, 120; see also **Constantinople**

C[1]

Caamaño, Placido (b. 1838), an Ecuadorian statesman: administration of, as ruler of Ecuador, **21**, 244

Cabal (d. 1816), a South American patriot: death of, **21**, 65

Caballero, president of Paraguay, 1881–1886: rule of, **21**, 260

Cabanas, Cuba: battle of (1898), **22**, 459

Cabanis (ca. 1800), a French senator: opposes Napoleon, **9**, 319

Cabinda, West Africa: plundered and destroyed (1723), **19**, 36

Cabinet, United States: origin, **23**, 345

Caboche, John (ca. 1410), leader of a corps of butchers in the service of John of Burgundy, **9**, 111

Cabot, George (1751–1823), an American politician: member of Massachusetts ratifying convention, **23**, 336; first Secretary of the Navy, 375; president of the Hartford convention, 431

Cabot, John, an Italian merchant and navigator in the English service: date of birth unknown, but he was probably a native of Genoa; became a citizen of Venice, 1476, after a residence of fifteen years; afterwards he moved to Bristol, England; commanded a fleet of five vessels in a search for the Northwest Passage, 1497; nothing is heard of him after 1498, so he is supposed to have died about that time

Searches for the Northwest Passage, **5**, 156; voyages of, **11**, 230, **20**, 49, **21**, 15, **23**, 34, 35

Cabot, Sebastian, an English navigator of Italian parentage, son of John Cabot: born in Bristol, England, 1477; accompanied his father on his voyage to America, 1497; visited the North American coast, 1503; searched for the Northwest Passage, 1517; entered the service of Charles V, Holy Roman emperor, 1518; explored the Plata, the Parana, and the Paraguay Rivers, 1526–1530; returned to England, 1546, when Edward VI granted him a pension; he was influential in promoting English commercial enterprises; died in London, 1557

Searches for the Northwest Passage, **5**, 156; his expedition to the Arctic regions, **16**, 300; explorations of, **19**, 19, **21**, 15, **23**, 34; later career, **23**, 35; enters the Spanish service, **20**, 92

Cabral, Costa (ca. 1847), Count of Thomar and president of Portuguese cabinet: desires the revival of the Oporto charter, **8**, 537

Cabral, Pedro Alvares (1460–1526), a Portuguese navigator: his voyage to India, **5**, 147; discovers Brazil, **8**, 326, **20**, 43, **21**, 15, **23**, 43

Cabrera, Ladislas, leader of the Bolivian troops: at the battle of Calama, **21**, 234

Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez (ca. 1542), a Portuguese explorer: explorations of, **22**, 109

Cacina: see **Caecina**

Cade, Jack (d. 1450), leader of a Kentish rebellion: rebellion of, **11**, 209; death of, 210

Cadereita, Mexico: founded, **22**, 163

Cadesia, Asiatic Turkey: battle of (636 A.D.), **1**, 260

Cadiz (Gades), Spain: founded, **1**, 118, **8**, 12; first Phœnician colony in Spain, **3**, 92; admitted to full

[1] For references not under C, look under K.

rights of Roman citizenship, 392; captured by the Carthaginians, **8**, 13; by the Romans, 18; by the English (1596), **11**, 298; by the allied forces (1702), **8**, 391; by the English and Dutch, **13**, 163; siege of (1810), **9**, 337

Cadmeia, the citadel of Thebes: seized by Phoebidas, **2**, 422; recovered, 425

Cadmus, the legendary founder of Thebes: legend, **2**, 27

Cadorna, Raffaele (1815–1897), an Italian general: commands forces against Rome, **4**, 394

Cadoudal, Georges (1771–1804), a French Chouan partisan and royalist conspirator: capitulates, **9**, 319; plots against Napoleon's life, 321; principal leader of the Chouans, **10**, 375; conspiracy of, 455; execution of, 455

Caecilius, Lucius (d. 285 B.C.), a Roman prætor: at battle of Arretium, **3**, 75

Caecina Alienus, Aulus (d. 79 A. D.), a Roman general: finds difficulty in obtaining permission to return to Rome, **3**, 366; supports claims of Vitellius, **4**, 71; his campaign against the Helvetians, **13**, 331; in Germany, **18**, 20

Cædmon (d. ca. 680 A.D.), an Anglo Saxon poet: his poems, **11**, 38

Cædwalla, King of Gwynneld, ca. 628 A. D.: joins Penda, **11**, 34; downfall of, 35

Caen, France: siege of (1417), **11**, 199

Caenza, Spain: siege of (1176), **8**, 98

Caepio, Quintus Servilius (ca. 100 B. C.), Roman consul, 106 B. C.: his campaign in Spain (140 B.C.), **3**, 162; attempts to transfer the courts back to the senatorial order (106 B.C.), 186; at battle of Arausio, 193; opposes the passage of the Appuleian laws, 200

Caere, Italy: conquered by Rome, **3**, 60

Cæsar, Caius Julius, a Roman soldier and ruler, called The Father of his Country: born in Rome, July 12, 100 B.C.; was proscribed for refusing to divorce Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, 83 B. C., but through the influence of friends was pardoned; served in the army in Asia Minor; returned to Rome and was elected quæstor, 68 B.C.; married Pompeia, 67 B.C., Cornelia having died the year before; made ædile, 65 B. C., and pontifex maximus, 63 B. C.; accused of being connected with the Catilinian conspiracy, 63 B. C.; made prætor, 62 B. C., and proprætor, 61 B. C., serving in Spain; elected consul, 60 B. C.; formed the first triumvirate with Pompeius and Crassus, 60 B.C.; conducted campaigns in Gaul and Britain, 58–49 B.C.; commenced the civil war, 49 B.C.; was dictator, 49–45 B.C.; defeated Pompeius at Pharsalia, 48 B.C.; under the influence of Cleopatra of Egypt, 48–47 B.C.; defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithradates the Great, at Zela, 46 B.C.; defeated the Pompeians in Africa at Thapsus, 46 B.C.; returned in triumph to Rome; reformed the calendar, 46 B.C.; offered the crown on February 15, 44 B.C., but refused it; assassinated, March 15, 44 B.C.

Commissions Aristobulus to drive partisans of Pompey from Syria, **1**, 408; sketch of, **3**, 255, 362; prosecutes Doladella and Antonius, 266; supports measures proposed against the pirates, 270; elected pontifex maximus, 279; restores the memory of Marius to public honor, 279; attempts to have conquest of Egypt assigned to himself, 281; responsible for safety of Catilinarian prisoners, 283; opposes execution of prisoners, 284; concerned in conspiracy of Catilina, 285; suspended from office, 287; growth of his power, 288; forms the second coalition, 288; elected consul (59 B.C.), 289; compared with Pompeius, 311; in disfavor at Rome, 313; conference with Crassus and Pompeius (56 B.C.), 315; breach with Pompeius, 325; candidate for consul (48 B. C.), 329; recalled by senate, 331; sends his ultimatum to the senate, 332; crosses the Rubicon, 333; resources of, 334;

campaigns of, in East, 345; in Egypt, 352; in Gaul, **3**, 292, **9**, 8, **11**, 6, **18**, 10; in Britain, **11**, 7; in Spain, **3**, 340, **8**, 22; in the Netherlands, **13**, 5; reforms of, **3**, 364; powers conferred on, 367; offered the crown, 369; rule of, 370; reorganizes the army, 374; his reforms in the financial system, 376; his reforms in the city of Rome, 378; his social reorganization of Italy, 380; his reforms in debt laws, 386; increases the farming class, 387; his reforms in the provinces, 388; revises the calendar, 395; death, **4**, 3

Cæsar, Lucius Julius, Roman consul 90 B. C.: author of the Lex Julia, **3**, 208; death, 223

Cæsarea, Palestine: conquered by Saracens, **1**, 286

Cæsarea Philippi: see **Paneces**

Cæsarion or **Cæsario (Ptolemy XVI),** son of Cleopatra and Julius Cæsar: associated with Cleopatra as ruler of Egypt, **1**, 34; recognized by Antonius as son and heir of Julius Cæsar, **4**, 24

Cæsarius (ca. 850 A.D.), son of the Duke of Naples: aids Rome against Saracens, **1**, 356

Cagigal, Francisco de (ca. 1750), Spanish courtier: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 200

Cagliari, Sardinia: founded, **3**, 92; siege of (1326), **8**, 249

Cagui (ca. 1900), Italian explorer: explorations of, **16**, 327

Cahera (ca. 1525), German priest: appointed administrator of the church of Tyn, **17**, 150

Cahina, queen of the Moors, ca. 700 A. D., united the Moors against the Arabs, **1**, 307

Cahokia, a tribe of North American Indians, a branch of the Illinois: in French claims, **23**, 168

Cahors, France: taken by Henry of Navarre, **9**, 161

Caillié, René (1799–1838), French traveller in Central Africa: explorations of, **19**, 42, 47

"Cain Patrick" (438 A.D.), a code of laws free from pagan customs and ordinances formulated by St. Patrick and a Committee: **12**, 29

Cainos, Francisco (ca. 1525), Spanish noble: made member of the audiencia, **22**, 107

Cairo, Egypt, called the City of Victory: founded, **1**, 35; growth of, 36; taken by Selim I of Turkey, **14**, 131

Cairoan, Northern Africa; founded, **1**, 306

Caisse Patriotique, French national bank: established, **10**, 107

Cajetan (Cajetanus), Tommasso di Vio (1469–1534), Italian cardinal and scholar: his relations with Luther, **4**, 300, **18**, 236

Calah (Nimrud), Assyria: location of, **1**, 64

Calais, France: sieges of (1346), **9**, 95, **11**, 162, **13**, 34; (1558), **9**, 148, **11**, 275, **13**, 70; (1596), **13**, 163

Calama, Bolivia: occupied by Chili (1879), **21**, 234; battle of (1879), 234

Calat Añosor (Calatanazar), Spain: battle of (1001), **8**, 78

Calatrava, Spain: battle of (736 A.D.), **8**, 66; siege of (1212), 100

Calcinato, Italy: battle of (1706), **9**, 222

Calcutta, British India: founded, **5**, 166

Calcutta, Black Hole of, military jail of Fort William: tragedy of, **5**, 182

Caldas, Francisco José de (1771–1816), Colombian naturalist: death of, **21**, 65

Calder, Sir Robert (1745–1818), British admiral: at battle of Ferrol, **9**, 325; at battle of Bay of Biscay, **11**, 556

Caldera, Chili: declared to be in a state of blockade (1865), **21**, 221

Calderan, Persia; battle of, **14**, 125

Calderon, Rodrigo (ca. 1600), Spanish adventurer: administration of, **8**, 374

Calderon, Bridge of, Mexico: battle of (1811), **22**, 239

Caldiero, Italy: battles of (1796), **9**, 301; (1805), 326

Calendars:

ASSYRIA: system of eponyms, **1**, 72

BABYLON: division of time into years, months, days, **1**, 72

CHINA: Père Verbiest's calendar, **6**, 62
EGYPT: calendar by astronomy, **1**, 52
FRANCE: republican calendar, **9**, 288, **10**, 281; Gregorian, **9**, 327
GREECE: the "Olympiad," **2**, 42
INDIA: calendar by astronomy, **5**, 47
ITALY: Gregorian calendar, **4**, 313
MEXICO: Aztec Calendar Stone, **22**, 95
PERSIA: calendar of Omar, **5**, 333
ROME: Julian calendar, **3**, 395

Calhoun, John Caldwell, an American statesman: born in Abbeville District, S. C., March 18, 1782; graduated from Yale College, 1804; studied at the Litchfield (Conn.) Law School and was admitted to the bar, 1807; member of Congress, 1811–1817; Secretary of War, 1817–1825; Vice-President of the United States, 1825–1832; United States senator, 1832–1843; Secretary of State, 1844–1845; member of the Senate from 1845 to his death in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1850; he was always an advocate of the slavery principles and was the author of the doctrine of nullification
In congress, **23**, 417; advocates tariff for the South, 438; favors internal improvements, 441; Secretary of War, 460; candidate for Vice-President, 461; compared with Clay, 461; feud with Jackson, 462; elected Vice-President, 463; becomes advocate of free trade, 472; argues state sovereignty, 473; author of doctrine of nullification, 491; incurs enmity of Jackson, 493; loses renomination for Vice-President, 498; Secretary of State, **24**, 535; opposes Mexican War, 548, 554; introduces bill for prohibiting circulation of abolition literature, 577; quoted on necessity for slavery, 591; introduces his famous resolutions, 595; summary of his career, 603; his last speech in Congress, 603; death, 605; refused to recognize anti-slavery senators, 608; advised Mississippi to call a Southern convention, 610

Calib ben Omar (ca. 880 A. D.), Moorish chief: at war with Almondhir, **8**, 75

Calicut, British India: taken by the Dutch, **20**, 61; first European factory founded at, **23**, 25

California (means hot furnace and called the Golden State), one of the Pacific states of the United States: visited by the followers of Cortez, **22**, 62; exploration of, 73, 137; settlement of, 183; revolutionary government established, 300; Sloat and Stockton ordered to seize, **24**, 548; acquisition of, 549; ceded to the United States, 552; discovery of gold, 595; constitution adopted, 598; recommended for admission, 598; admission proposed in compromise of 1850, 601; admission to the Union, 609; Presidential election of 1856; 656; sends aid to the Sanitary Commission, 825; question of negro suffrage, 858; Presidential election of 1868, 861; influx of Chinese labor, 919; Kearneyism, 920; Presidential election of 1880, 931; furnishes arms to Chilian insurgents, 978; Presidential election of 1892, 992

Caligula, Caius (12–41 A.D.), Emperor of Rome, 37–41 A.D.: orders his image set up in temple at Jerusalem, **1**, 410; character of, **4**, 53; reign of, 55; death, 58; condition of Spain under, **8**, 25

Calixtines, The, a sect of Hussites in Bohemia: sketch of, **18**, 207

Calixtus II (d. 1124), Pope, 1119–1124: pontificate of, **18**, 141

Calixtus III, anti-Pope, 1164: elected by Frederick Barbarossa, **11**, 102

Calixtus III (1378–1458), Pope, 1455–1458: aids Hunyady, **14**, 83

Callan, Ireland: battle of (1261), **12**, 58

Callander, James T. (d. 1803), a Scotch editor in America: prosecuted, **23**, 377

Callao, Peru: surrendered to the revolutionists, **21**, 73; rising in (1835),

195; breakwater and jetty built, 203; bombarded (1866), 207
Callao, Treaty of, a peace between Spain and Peru (1865), **21**, 204, 220
Calleja, Felix Maria (1750–1820), a Spanish general: crushes rebellion of Hidalgo, **22**, 238; made viceroy of New Spain, 245
Callender, Franklin D. (ca. 1840), an American lieutenant: in the Mexican War, **22**, 345
Callias, an Athenian ambassador to Sparta, 371 B.C., **2**, 250
Callias of Chalcis (ca. 340 B. C.), ally of Demosthenes, **2**, 473
Callibius (ca. 400 B.C.), a Spartan Harmost: aids "the Thirty" at Athens, **2**, 384
Callicratidas (d. 406 B.C.), a Spartan commander: in the Peloponnesian War, **2**, 370; killed at Arginusae, 372
Callimachus, an Athenian polemarch: at Marathon (490 B.C.), **2**, 166, 168
Callinicus (ca. 670 A.D.), an Egyptian architect: teaches the Greeks to make "Greek fire," 332
Callippus (4th century B.C.), a Greek astronomer: murders Dion, **2**, 416
Callixenus (4th century B.C.), a Greek demagogue: impeaches the strategi, **2**, 374
Calmar, Sweden: taken by Gustavus Vasa (1523), **16**, 154; siege of (1611), 176
Calmar, Union of: a union of the Kingdoms of Sweden, Norway and Denmark (1397), **16**, 122
Calmar Recess of 1483, a document declaring every man king of his own dependents, **16**, 144
Calmar War, The: a war between Sweden and Denmark (1611–1612), **16**, 174; results, 176
Calmucks, a branch of the Mongolians: migrate from Russia, **14**, 338
Calonne, Charles Alexandre de (1734–1802), a French politician: made minister of finance, **9**, 257, **10**, 31; joins royal exiles, **10**, 72
Calpulalpam, Mexico: battle of (1860), **22**, 383
Calpurnia, wife of Cæsar: gives Cæsar's will and treasures to Antonius, **4**, 6
Calvados, France: insurrection in, **10**, 269; suppressed, 274
Calven, Switzerland: battle of the (1499), **13**, 419
Calvert, Charles: see **Baltimore, Charles Calvert, Lord**
Calvert, George: see **Baltimore, George Calvert, Lord**
Calvert, Leonard (1606–1647), English colonizer: the first governor of Maryland, **23**, 69
Calvin, John (originally, **Jean Chauvin** or **Cauvin** or **Caulvin**), a French Protestant reformer and theologian, called the Reform Pope: born at Moyon, Picardy, France, July 10, 1509; was destined for the priesthood and studied at Paris, Orleans, and Bourges; met in 1528 Melchior Wolman, a learned German Lutheran, who taught him Greek and introduced him to the Gospel; obliged to flee from Paris, 1533 and 1534, because of his writings; lived in Basel, 1535–1536; published his "Institutes," 1536; fled to Geneva, 1536; was banished from there, 1538, but returned again, 1541, and was an active worker from then until his death in that city, May 27, 1564
Teachings of, **11**, 276; sketch of, **13**, 448; death of, 450
Calvinist of Rosny, The Iron: see **Sully, Maximilien de Béthune, Duke of**
Calvinists, followers of John Calvin: sketch of, **13**, 91; in Denmark, **16**, 197; in Germany, **18**, 259, 265, 293
Calvinus, Cneius Domitius, Cæsar's lieutenant in Pontus, 48 B.C.: at battle of Nicopolis, **3**, 354
Calvus, Gaius Licinius (82–47 B.C.), a Roman poet and forensic orator: orations of, **3**, 319
Cam, Diogo (15th century), a Portuguese navigator: explorations of, **19**, 18, **23**, 25
Cam, Jayme (ca. 1480), a Portuguese explorer: explorations of, **8**, 323

Camarina, Sicily: taken by Gelo, **2**, 217; restored, 220; taken by the Carthaginians, 412

Cambacérès, Jean Jacques Régis de (1753–1824), a French statesman and jurist: appointed consul, **9**, 315 made arch-chancellor of the empire 322

Cambodia, Asia: under French protection, **20**, 273

Cambon, Jules (1845——), a French official: his administration of Tunis affairs, **19**, 262; Spanish government makes overtures of peace through, **24**, 1031

Cambon, Pierre Joseph (1754–1820), a French revolutionist: made member of the committee of safety, **9**, 285

Cambrai (Cambray), France: sieges of (1581), **13**, 136; (1595), 162 (1677), 241; (1794), **9**, 289

Cambrai, League of, an alliance between Louis XII of France, the emperor Maximilian I, Ferdinand of Spain and Pope Julius II (1508), **9**, 134, **13**, 53, **18**, 227

Cambray, Peace of, a treaty negotiated between Francis I and Charles V (1529), **4**, 292, **9**, 141, **13**, 56, **18** 246

Cambrensis, Geraldus (ca. 1180), a Welsh priest: quoted on the Irish harpers, **12**, 9; secretary to John of England, 54

Cambridge, Massachusetts: first printing press in America in, **23**, 143

Cambridge, George William Frederick Charles, Duke of (1819-1904), an English general: in the Crimean War, **15**, 311

Cambridge Elm, the tree under which Washington took command of the Continental troops, **23**, 234

Cambyses (Kambyses) II or III King of Persia, 529–522 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 162; conquers Egypt, **1**, 32, **2** 127; death of, **2**, 128

Camden, South Carolina: battle of (1780), **23**, 274

Camden, Earl of: see **Pratt, Charles Earl of Camden**

Camden, Marquis of: see **Pratt, John Jeffries**

Camel, Day of the, 1, 246

Cameran (ca. 1654), a Brazilian Indian: leads rebellion against foreign rule in Brazil, **21**, 33

Cameron, James Donald (1833-1918), an American politician: member of the Senate, **24**, 916; urges Grant for third term, 925

Cameron, Richard (d. 1680), a Scotch Presbyterian minister: leader of the Cameronians, **12**, 348

Cameron, Simon (1799–1889), an American politician: in Republican convention, **24**, 680; Lincoln's Secretary of War, 708; hostile to Hayes, 915

Cameron, Verney Lovett (1844–1894), an English explorer: his exploration of Africa, **19**, 59

Cameroons (Kamerun), The, Western Africa: annexed by Germany, **19**, 113; made a crown colony, 177; condition of, 179; description of, **20**, 300

Camorra, The, Neapolitan secret society of the criminal poor, **4**, 403

Camp Jackson, Missouri: captured by Unionists, **24**, 721

Campaigns, Political, in the United States: 1840, **24**, 522; 1845, 536; 1852, 621; 1856, 654; 1860, 683; 1866 (Congressional), 845; 1872, 893; 1884, 946; 1888, 966; 1892, 991; 1896, 1011, 1015; 1900, 1038; 1904, 1085

Campania, Italy: location, **3**, 4; in Rome's hands, 70

Campbell, Archibald, Marquis of Argyle: see **Argyle, Archibald Campbell, Marquis of**

Campbell, Colin, Baron Clyde (1792–1863), British field-marshal: his campaign in Oudh, **5**, 237, 238; in the Crimean War, **15**, 311; his administration as governor of New Brunswick, **20**, 163

Campbell, George Douglas, Duke of Argyll (1823–1900), Scottish statesman and writer: sketch of, **5**, 252

Campbell, Josiah A. P. (1830-1917), American jurist: mediator between Lincoln and Southern committee, **24**, 709; in Hampton Roads Conference, 809

Campbell, William (1745–1781), American soldier: captures Augusta, Ga., **23**, 272; at battle of King's Mountain, 279
Campeché, Mexico: founded, **23**, 425
Campeggio, Lorenzo (1472–1539), Italian cardinal: illustrious scholar, **4**, 299; papal legate to England, **11**, 246
Camperdown, Netherlands: battle of (1797), **11**, 548, **12**, 208, **13**, 266
Camperdown, Adam Duncan, Viscount: see **Duncan, Adam, Viscount Camperdown**
Campero, Narciso (1815-1896), Bolivian soldier and statesman: made president of Bolivia, **21**, 236
Campion, Edmund (1540–1581), English Jesuit and scholar: executed, **11**, 292
Campo Basso, Count of (ca. 1477), Neapolitan military adventurer: treachery of, **13**, 48
Campoformio, Treaty of, concluded between France and Austria (1797), **4**, 344, **9**, 303, **10**, 395, **11**, 548, **13**, 264, **14**, 384, **17**, 283, **18**, 361
Campos, Arsenio Martinez (1834–1900), Spanish general: Cuban governor, **22**, 455, **24**, 1022
Camulodunum, England: founded by Romans, **11**, 9; massacre of Romans at, 10; see also **Colchester**
Camus, Armand Gaston (1740–1804), French revolutionist: at the meeting of the Assembly (1879), **10**, 53; presents the book of the constitution to the national assembly, 151
Canaan, Palestine: origin of the name, **1**, 117; history of, 374
Canada, confederation of provinces in British North America: union of, **11**, 595; organization of government of, 629; work of the Jesuits in, **20**, 97; ceded to England, **20**, 120, **23**, 198; effect of the American Revolution on, **20**, 131; English rule in, 149; trade thrown open to the world, 159; invaded by American troops (1775), **23**, 234; fugitive slaves transported to, **24**, 672; interferes in seal fisheries regulations, 979; Alaskan boundary dispute, 1068; see also **New France**
Cañada, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 305
Canadian Insurrection: American sympathy with, **23**, 515
Canadian Pacific Railways, owned by Canada: built, **20**, 175
Canal, Leonardo (ca. 1860), Colombian leader: surrenders to the revolutionists, **21**, 87
Canales (ca. 1840), Mexican general: leads revolt, **22**, 275
Canals:
B. C.
ca. 2250. Canals made by Hammurabi, **1**, 77
ca. 680. Several canals, the principal ones were Nohr Malka and one which went from Borseppa to Babylon, **1**, 67
ca. 600. Attempted opening of canal between Red Sea and Mediterranean, **1**, 31
480. Canal through isthmus connecting Acte with Chalcidice, **2**, 183
A. D.
ca. 7th cent. From the Nile to the Red Sea, **1**, 299
ca. 1375. Jumna canal, **5**, 104
ca. 1465. From Peking to the Peiho, **6**, 32
ca. 1722. Ladoga, **15**, 88
ca. 1722. Vishnevolotski, **15**, 88
1761. From Worsley to Manchester, **11**, 533
1822. Caledonian, **12**, 375
1825. Chesapeake and Delaware, **23**, 442
1825. Erie, **23**, 479
1826. Proposed Panama, **24**, 1069; 1881, work on Panama begun and dropped, 1070; 1904, actual construction of Panama begun, 1076, 1098
1832. Gothia Canal, **16**, 260
1832. Ohio, **23**, 480
1847. Caledonian, **12**, 375
1850. Chesapeake and Ohio, **23**, 480
1854. Ganges Canal, **5**, 223

1869. Suez Canal, **1**, 39, **5**, 138, **14**, 467, **19**, 56, **20**, 224
1896. Huehuetoca, **22**, 145, 149
1905. Work begun on canals in the Punjab, **5**, 289
Cananor, British India: taken by the Dutch, **20**, 61
Canary Islands, lying north-west of Africa in the Atlantic Ocean: sketch of, **19**, 213; present government of **19**, 248, **20**, 299
Canby, Edward Richard Sprigg (1819-1873), an American general: sent against Modoc Indians, **24**, 904; death of, 905
Cancio, Leopoldo (ca. 1900), Cuban statesman: chosen Secretary of Public Instruction, **22**, 468
Candia: see **Crete**
Candia, capital of Candia (Crete): sieges (962 A.D), **1**, 367; (1669), **4**, 325, **14**, 242, 243; see also **Crete**
Candia (Crete), War of, between Turkey and Venice (1648–1669): cause, **14**, 230; peace treaty and result, 243
Candy, Ceylon: taken by the English (1875), **20**, 144
Canidius, lieutenant-general to Antony at Actium (31 B.C.): submits to Octavius, **4**, 26
Cannae, Italy: battle of (216 B. C.), **3**, 120
Cannibalism: in the Congo Free State, **19**, 252
Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning (1812–1862), English statesman: his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 230
Canning, George (1770–1827), English statesman and orator, called the Cicero of the British Senate: member of Portland ministry, **11**, 559; becomes Foreign Secretary, 573; made Prime Minister, 581, **23**, 447; death of, **11**, 582
Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786–1880), English statesman: negotiations of, with Russia, **5**, 363; negotiations at Constantinople, **11**, 614, **14**, 439, 443, 449, **15**, 303; recalled, **14**, 446; in the Crimean War, **15**, 304
Cannon, Joseph G. (1836-1927), American congressman: speaker of the House, **24**, 1067; in Republican convention (1904), 1076
Canonicus (1565–1647), Indian chief of the Narragansett tribe: grants land to Providence, **23**, 94
Canopa, Egypt: battle of (1801), **9**, 318
Canossa, Castle of, Italy: reconciliation of the Pope and emperor at, **18**, 135
Canova, Antonio (1757–1822), Italian sculptor: sketch of, **4**, 441
Canovas del Castillo, Antonio (1828–1897), Spanish Conservative statesman: assassinated, **24**, 1023
Canrobert, François Certain (1809–1895), marshal of France: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9**, 442; in the Franco-Prussian War, 463; commands French forces in Crimea, **11**, 616
Canseco (ca. 1860), Peruvian insurgent: proclaimed president of Peru, **21**, 205
Cantabres, early inhabitants of western Spain: description of, **8**, 8
Cantacuzene, (ca. 1300–1383), Byzantine Emperor and historian: recognizes power of Orkhan, **14**, 25
Cantemir, Prince Antioch (1708–1744), Russian poet, diplomat and author: accompanies Peter to Persia, **15**, 79; sketch of, 86, 150
Cantemir, Demetrius (1673–1723), Moldavian historian: forms alliance with Peter the Great, **14**, 278, **15**, 59, 63
Canterbury, Kent, England: sacked by Northmen, **11**, 42
Canterbury, New Zealand: founded, **20**, 213
Canterbury, Archbishop of: St. Augustine becomes the first, **11**, 30; St. Lawrence the second, 30
Cantii, State of, a Roman state in Britain: formed, **11**, 6
Canto, General (ca. 1890), South American Congressionalist: at the battle of Valparaiso (1891), **21**, 239
Canton, China: opposition to foreigners in, **6**, 126, 142, 147, 157; disputes over opium trade in, 127; opened to

the British, 145; taken by the British, **6**, 160, 162, **9**, 449; made safe for foreigners, **6**, 168
Canton, Ohio: McKinley buried at, **24**, 1063
Canulein Law, permitting marriage of patricians with plebeians at Rome: passed (445 B.C.), **3**, 47
Canute the Great: see **Knud (II) the Great**, King of Scandinavia and Britain
Cape Agamos, Chili: battle of (1879), **21**, 235
Cape Blanco, Africa: rounded, **19**, 17
Cape Bojador, Africa: rounded, **19**, 17
Cape Breton Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia: settled, **20**, 49; named, 81; retained by French, **23**, 163; ceded to the English, **20**, 87, **23**, 198
Cape Charles, Maryland: named, **23**, 57
Cape Cod, Massachusetts: named, **23**, 54
Cape Colony, South Africa: founded, **20**, 62; growth of, **19**, 51; captured by the English, **5**, 197; finally occupied by the English (1806), **19**, 38, **20**, 139, 143, 221; government of, 220, 223; sketch of its history, **11**, 630
Cape Finisterre, Portugal: battles of (1747), **9**, 240; (1805), **8**, 484, **9**, 326
Cape François, Hayti: taken by the French (1801), **20**, 140
Cape Henry, Maryland: named, **23**, 58
Cape May, New Jersey: named, **23**, 102
Cape of Good Hope, Africa: discovered, **19**, 18; circumnavigated by the Phœnicians, **20**, 9; Vasco da Gama doubles the, **20**, 39, **23**, 25
Cape St. Vincent, Spanish Peninsula: battles of (1381), **8**, 173; (1759), **9**, 246; (1797), **8**, 483, **11**, 547
Cape San Juan, Africa: under Spanish rule, **20**, 299
Cape to Cairo Railroad, Africa: plans for, **19**, 230
Cape Town, capital of Cape Colony: growth of, **20**, 218
Cape Verde, Africa: doubled, **19**, 17
Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of Africa in the Atlantic Ocean: sketch of, **19**, 213; under Portuguese rule, **20**, 298
Capel, Arthur, Earl of Essex: see **Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of**
Capet, surname of the kings of France from 987 A.D.: origin of name, **10**, 227 note
Capistran, St. John (1386–1456), Italian Franciscan monk: aids Hunyady, **14**, 83
Capo d'Istria, Giovanni Anton (1776–1831), President of Greece: elected, **2**, 545
Cappadocia, eastern Asia Minor: assigned to Eumines, **2**, 512
Captain, The Little: see **George II**, King of England
Capua, Italy: captured, **3**, 65; reduced to a village, 131; blockaded by Sulla, 226; surrenders to Sulla, 228
Capuchins, a mendicant order of Franciscan monks founded in Italy (1528): established in Switzerland, **13**, 457
Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (188–217 A.D.), Emperor of Rome: reign of, **4**, 102
Caracas, Venezuela: revolution in (1810), **21**, 55; entry of Bolivar into, 61; occupied by the revolutionists (1821), 73; insurrection in (1829), 83
Caractacus (ca. 50 A.D.), a British king: carried captive to Rome, **4**, 59
Carafa, Father (ca. 1621), an Austrian Jesuit: organizes the counter-reformation in Bohemia, **17**, 207
Caraffa, Antonio (d. 1693), an Italian general in Austrian service: his career in Hungary, **17**, 230
Caraffa, Giovanni Pietro: see **Paul IV**
Caraguatay, South America: battle of (1869), **21**, 159
Caralis: see **Cagliari**
Caramania, Asia Minor: resists Ottoman Turks, **14**, 16; submits to Bayezid, 38; reinstated by Timur, 52; reduced by Bayezid Pasha, 56; insurrection in, 61, 62; subdued, 84
Carausius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius

(d. 293 A.D.), a Roman insurgent: deserts Roman cause, **13**, 10

Carbo, Gaius, a Roman consul 120 B.C.: member of the land commission, **3**, 178

Carbo, Gnaeus Papirius, Roman consul 113 B.C.: at battle of Aquileia, **3**, 193

Carbo, Gnaeus Papirius, Roman consul 82 B.C.: member of conspiracy against Sulla, **3**, 221; consul, 226

Carbonari, a secret society formed in Naples (1808–1815) to oppose the French rule: insurrection of, **4**, 352; Ku-Klux-Klan compared to, **24**, 871

Carcassonne, France: siege of (506 A.D.), **8**, 39, **9**, 20

Carceres, President of Peru 1886–1890: his administration as president of Peru, **21**, 242

Carchemish, ancient capital of the Hittites (Jerablus): revolts against Assyria (717 B.C.), **1**, 84, 142; battle of (606 B. C.), 32, 92, 399

Cárdenas (ca. 1863), a Venezuelan general: refuses to acknowledge Falcon as president of Venezuela **21**, 98

Cardigan, James Thomas Brudenel Lord (1797–1868) an English general: leads charge of the Light Brigade, **11**, 616, **15**, 315

Carduchians, a fierce tribe of Asia Minor, **2**, 390

Carew, Sir George (1555–1629), an English soldier and statesman: made president of Munster, **12**, 100

Carey, William (1761–1834), an English Orientalist and missionary in India: missionary efforts of, **5**, 171; professor of Sanskrit in College of Fort William, 202

Cargill, Donald (1619–1681), a Scotch covenanting preacher: leader of the Cameronians, **12**, 348

Carham, Scotland: battle of (1018), **12**, 256

Carians, Asia Minor: conquered by Persia, **2**, 125; joins Ionian revolt, 135

Caribert, Frankish king, 561 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 26

Carignan, Thomas François, Prince of (1596–1656): his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 191

Carillo, Martin, a Spanish Licenciado, 1566: appointed jueces perquisidores, **22**, 125; sent to New Spain, 161

Carinthia, a division of Austria-Hungary: united with Hungary and Bohemia, **17**, 4; German element in, 6; Taurisci settle in, 11; annexed to Bohemia, 74; surrendered to the empire, 75; conquered by the Count of Tyrol, 75; given to Menhard of Tyrol, 100; invaded by Turks, 109; under Napoleon, 300

Carisius (ca. 14 A.D.), a Roman general in Spain: his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 25

Carleton, George (1559–1628), Bishop of Llandaff: ambassador to The Hague, **13**, 196

Carleton, Sir Guy (1724–1808), a British soldier and administrator: at siege of Quebec, **23**, 194

Carlisle, England: fortified by William Rufus, **11**, 86

Carlisle, John Griffin (1835-1910), an American statesman: Speaker of House, **24**, 969; Secretary of the Treasury, 993 note

Carlists, The, in Spanish history, the partisans of Don Carlos and subsequent claimants under his title: revolts of (1833), **8**, 497; (1851), 503; (1859), 507; (1873), 513

Carlo Borromeo, Saint (1538–1584), Archbishop of Milan: his reforms in Milan, **4**, 312

Carlo Felice (d. 1831), King of Sardinia, 1821–1831; accession of, **4**, 355

Carlomann, King of Italy, 877–881 A.D.: reign of, **4**, 179

Carlos (Charles) I (1863-1908), King of Portugal, 1889-1908; reign of, **8**, 539

Carlos I, King of Spain: see **Charles V**, Holy Roman Emperor

Carlos (Charles) II (1661–1700), King of Spain, 1665–1700: accession of, **22**, 173; reign of, **8**, 380; death of, **9**, 220, **13**, 246, **18**, 311; summary of condition of Spain under, **8**, 427

Carlos (Charles) III (1716–1788), King of Spain, 1759–1788: birth of, **8**, 405; invested with Naples and Si-

cily, **4**, 332, **8**, 409; accession to Spanish throne, **8**, 414, **22**, 199; expels Jesuits from New Spain, **22**, 204; summary of condition of Spain under, **8**, 429

Carlos (Charles) IV (1748–1819), King of Spain, 1788–1808: reign of, **8**, 481; abdication of, **9**, 332, **21**, 54, **22**, 230

Carlos V, Don (Carlos Marie José Isidoro de Bourbon) (1788–1855), a pretender to the throne of Spain, second son of Charles IV; rebellions of, **8**, 496, 497

Carlos VII, Don (Carlos Marie de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco) (1848-1909), Duke of Madrid, a pretender to the Spanish throne: claims throne, **8**, 514

Carlos (1545–1568), a Spanish prince son of Philip II of Spain: fate of **8**, 372

Carlos: see also **Charles**

Carlotta (1775–1820), daughter of Carlos III of Spain: marries Joam VI of Portugal, **8**, 418; intrigues of, 534

Carlowitz, Peace of, a peace concluded between Austria, Poland, Russia, Venice and Turkey (1699): account of, 2, 539, **14**, 268, 377, **17**, 231, **18**, 304; broken, **14**, 287

Carlsbad, Congress of, a congress representing Austria, Prussia and the minor German states (1819), **18**, 394

Carlsbad Decrees, a series of decrees issued by the Congress of Carlsbad concerning the censorship of the press, of the universities, etc., (1819), **17**, 322

Carlsen (ca. 1863), a Norwegian explorer in Arctic regions: circumnavigates the Spitzbergen group, **16**, 315

Carlstadt, Andreas Rudolph (1480–1541), a German reformer: visits Copenhagen, **16**, 191; his discussion with Eck, **18**, 237; joins Anabaptists, 242

Carlyle, Thomas (1795–1881), a Scotch essayist and historian: sketch of, **11**, 613

Carmagnola, Francesco Bussone (1390–1432), an Italian condottiere: leads the forces of Venice, **4**, 250

Carmancho, a South American general (ca. 1880): made general-in-chief of Bolivian forces, **21**, 236

Carmarthen, Wales: captured by the French, **11**, 194

Carmarthen, Marquis of (1631–1712), an English statesman: his relations with Peter the Great, **15**, 33, 71

Carmichael, William (18th century), American statesman: minister to Spain (1773), **23**, 268

Carmona, Spain: sieges of (713 A.D.), **8**, 51; (1052), 86; (1246), 106

Carnegie Steel Company: strike of employees, **24**, 992

Carniola, a division of Austria-Hungary: united with Hungary and Bohemia, **17**, 4; annexed to Bohemia, 74; surrendered to the Empire, 75; invaded by Turks, 109; revolt of the peasants (1515), 173; progress of the Reformation, 178; under Napoleon, 300

Carnot, Lazare Hippolyte (1801–1888), a French politician: made member of the provisional government, **9**, 435

Carnot, Lazarre Nicholas Marguerite (1753–1823), a celebrated French statesman, strategist and scientist: made member of the committee of safety, **9**, 285; appointed member of the directory, 296; banished and proscribed, 305; leads constitutional party, 358; becomes minister of the interior in Napoleon's council, 361; made member of provisional government, 365; appointed minister of war, and major-general of the republican armies, **10**, 341, **18**, 359; replaces Siéyes in the directory, **10**, 361; tries to prevent the struggle between the directory and the royalists, 388

Carnot, Marie François Sadi (1837–1894), President of the French Republic, 1887–1894: election of, **9**, 484

Carnutes, ancient tribe of central Gaul: Cæsar's campaign against, **3**, 308

Caro, Miguel, President of Colombia,

1892–1898: administration of, **21**, 245
Carobert, King of Hungary, ca. 1300: claims throne of Naples, **4**, 260
Carolina: named, **23**, 47; chartered by Charles II, 73; significance of history of, 79; slavery conditions in, **20**, 75; see also **North** and **South Carolina**
"Caroline," Canadian insurgent ship: wrecked by Canadian militia, **23**, 515
Caroline, Amelia Elizabeth (1768–1821), Queen of George IV of England, called the Dreadful Woman and the Kensington Martyr: sketch of, **11**, 573
Caroline Islands, archipelago in the Pacific Ocean: purchased by Germany, **20**, 302
Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark and Norway, 1751–1775: sketch of, **16**, 241
Caroline Wilhelmina (1683–1737), Queen of George II of England: her influence over George II, **11**, 477; death of, 480
Caron, Lieutenant (ca. 1880), French commander: navigates the Niger, **19**, 149
Caron, Noel (ca. 1600), Dutch statesman: ambassador to England, **13**, 195
Carpenter, Philo (ca. 1850), American abolitionist: aids slaves to escape, **24**, 617
Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia: first Continental Congress meets at, **23**, 223
Carpet Baggers, name of reproach given by the South to Northerners who went South after the Civil War: description of, **24**, 864; governments of, in election of 1868, 861
Carpini, John de Plano (ca. 1200), Italian Franciscan: missionary to China, **6**, 18
Carr, General (ca. 1750), a Scotchman in Russian service: in the Pugatchev insurrection, **15**, 168
Carr, Robert, Earl of Somerset (d. 1645), a British politician: rise of, **11**, 310; disgraced, 312
Carra, Jean Louis (1743–1793), a French revolutionist: death of, **10**, 279
Carrard (ca. 1850), Swiss insurrectionist: leads riot, **13**, 563
Carrarra, Francesco da (d. 1393), Paduan noble; leader of confederacy against Venice, **4**, 239; career of, 250
Carrel, Armand (1800–1836), French journalist and republican leader: opposes the decrees of July 25, 1830, **9**, 390
Carrera, Rafael (1815–1865), a Guatemalan revolutionist: founds Republic of Guatemala, **22**, 438
Carrhae, Mesopotamia: battle of (53 B. C.), **3**, 324
Carrick's Ford, West Virginia: battle of (1861), **24**, 733
Carrickshock, Ireland: battle of (1832), **12**, 224
Carrier, Jean Baptiste (1756–1794), French revolutionist: impeachment of, **10**, 325; trial of, 328
Carrinas (d. 82 B.C.), Roman insurgent: attempts to succor Rome, **3**, 227; death, 228
Carrion, Spain: battle of the (1037), **8**, 140
Carrion, Jerónimo, Ecuadorian politician, president of the republic, 1865–1867: administration of, **21**, 114, 115
Carroll, Charles (1737–1832), an American patriot: in first Congress, **23**, 343; last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, 480; president of American Colonization Society, **24**, 571
Carson, Kit (Christopher) (1809–1868), American guide and soldier: seeks relief for Kearny, **22**, 299
Cartagena, Colombia: founded, **21**, 16; sacked by Drake (1580), 30; siege of (1815), 64; occupied by the revolutionists (1821), 73
Carteaux, Jean François (1751–1813), French general: pursues the sectionary army to Marseilles, **10**, 274
Carteret, Sir George (ca. 1615–1680), English sailor: proprietor of the Carolinas, **23**, 73; proprietor of New Jersey, 108
Carteret, John Earl Granville (1690–

1763), English statesman: his rivalry with Walpole, **11**, 477; sketch of, 485; fall of, 486; attempts to form a ministry, 488

Carthage, northern Africa, called the Queen of the Mediterranean: founded, **1**, 124; rise of, 125; sketch of, **3**, 89, **20**, 15, 21; taken by the Saracens, **1**, 306; war with Sicily, **2**, 218; second invasion under Hannibal, **2**, 408, **8**, 13; wars with Dionysius, **2**, 412; war with Timoleon, 417; war against Syracuse, 515; paramount in the western Mediterranean, treaty with Rome (348 B.C.), **3**, 81; treaty with Rome (279 B.C.), 79; declares war against Rome, 100; revolt of the mercenaries, 106; the second Punic War, 111; internal conditions under Roman rule, 162; fate of, **1**, 307, **3**, 164, 165; restoration of, **3**, 183; made capital of Vandal kingdom (429 A.D.), **18**, 39

Carthagena, Spain: siege of (208 B.C.), **8**, 18

Carthalo (ca. 250 B.C.), Carthaginian general: blockades Roman fleet at Lilybaeum, **3**, 104

Carthalo (ca. 150 B.C.), leader of patriotic party in Carthage, **3**, 163

Carthusian Order, austere religious order, founded 1084 in Chartreuse: in Switzerland, **13**, 355

Cartier, George Étienne (1814–1873), French-Canadian lawyer and politician: at the Quebec convention, **20**, 165

Cartier, Jacques, a French navigator: born at St. Malo, France, December 31, 1494; made three voyages to Canada, 1534, 1535, 1541; ennobled by the King of France for his discoveries; died after 1552

Voyages of, **20**, 49, 81, **23**, 46

Cartwright, Edmund (1743–1823), English clergyman and mechanician: invents a power-loom, **11**, 534

Cartwright, Ralph (ca. 1600), English traveler: opens English trade with Bengal, **5**, 163

Cartwright, Thomas (1535–1603), English Puritan clergyman and scholar: leader of reform movement, **11**, 288

Carvajal, General (ca. 1850), Venezuelan patriot: leads insurrection, **21**, 101

Carvajal, Josef de (ca. 1750), Spanish minister: policy of, **8**, 413

Carvajal, Juan (d. 1469), Spanish prelate: his mission to Bohemia, **17**, 143

Carvalho, Francisco Coelhode (ca. 1625), Spanish governor in South America: repeals the decree allowing slave-trade to be carried on constantly, **21**, 39

Carver, John (1575–1621), American colonist: elected governor by Pilgrims, **23**, 84

Cary, Lucius, Viscount Falkland: see **Falkland, Lucius Cary, Viscount**

Casa-Fuerte, Juan de Acuña, Marques de (1657–1734), made viceroy of New Spain (1723), **22**, 189; death of, 182

Casal, France: siege of (1639), **9**, 193

Casale, Italy: battle of (1640), **4**, 322

Casa-Mata, Act of, a convention in Mexico pledging the reëstablishment of the national representative assembly (1823), **22**, 258

Casambrot, John, Lord of Beckerzeel, (d. 1568), a Flemish leader: his campaign against the Iconoclasts, **13**, 97; arrest of, 105; death of, 108

Casanare, a South American province: rebels against Spanish authority, **21**, 56

Casañete, Pedro Portal de (ca. 1647), a Spanish official in America: commissioned to colonize California, **22**, 166

Casca, Publius Servilius (d. ca. 42 B.C.), a Roman tribune: plots against Cæsar, **4**, 4; stabs Cæsar, 5

Casco, New Hampshire: attack on, **21**, 158

Casimir (III) the Great (1309–1370), King of Poland, 1333–1370: reign of, **15**, 422

Casimir IV (1427–1492), King of Poland and Lithuania, 1447–1492: reign of, **15**, 425

Casimir (ca. 1576), Prince of the Palatinate: aids French Protestants, **9**, 159.

Casket Letters, claimed to have been written by Mary Queen of Scots to Bothwell, **12**, 318
Cass, Lewis (1872–1866), an American statesman and soldier: opposes Wilmot Proviso, **24**, 551; nominated for President (1848), 555; (1852), 619; objects to phraseology of Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 635; in Buchanan's Cabinet, 657
Cassander (354–297 B.C.), King of Macedonia, 301–297 B.C.: reign of, **2**, 511; death of, 514
Cassano, Bridge of, Italy: battles of (1705), **9**, 222; (1799), **10**, 403
Cassel, Prussia: battles of (1328), **9**, 93, **11**, 158, **13**, 32; (1677), **9**, 212, **13**, 241; taken by the Prussians (1866), **18**, 410
Cassites (Kasshu), a barbarian tribe: conquer Babylon 1750 B.C.; **1**, 77
Cassius, Longinus Caius (d. 42 B.C.), a Roman soldier and politician: assumes command of army in the East, **3**, 325; plots against Cæsar, **4**, 4; sets out for Syria, 11; his reception in Syria, 17; at battle of Philippi, 18; in command in Spain, **8**, 23
Cassius, Spurius (d. 466 B.C.), a Roman patrician: proposed reforms of, **3**, 43
Cassivellaunus (ca. 50 B.C.), a British chief: his campaign against Cæsar, **3**, 304, **11**, 7
Caste: in India, **5**, 43, 78
Castel-Bolognese, France: battle of (1797), **9**, 302
Castelar, Emilio (1832–1899), a Spanish statesman, orator, and author: president of the republic, **8**, 513; sketch of, 518
Castelfidardo, Italy: battle of (1869), **4**, 382
Castelli (ca. 1810), a revolutionist of Buenos Ayres: leads revolutionary movement, **21**, 57
Castelnaudary, France: battle of (1632), **9**, 188
Castiglione (Castiglione delle Stiviere), Italy: battle of (1796), **9**, 299
Castiglione, a Jesuit missionary in China (ca. 1709), **6**, 88
Castilla, Francisco de: see **Villadarias**
Castilla, Ramon (1796–1867), a Peruvian general and statesman: made president of Peru, **21**, 198; exiled, 198; raises a rebellion, 198; second administration of, 200; death of, 208
Castillo, Canovas del (d. 1897), Spanish statesman: prime minister of Spain (1875–1897), **8**, 514; death of, 518
Castillo, Manuel, a Venezuelan general 1813: leads army for the liberation of Venezuela, **21**, 60
Castle, The Maiden: see **Edinburgh**
Castlemaine, Barbara Villiers, Lady (1640–1709): her influence over Charles II, **11**, 389
Castlereagh, Lord: see **Stewart, Robert**
Castricum, France: battle of (1799), **10**, 407
Castries, Charles Eugène Gabriel de la Croix, Marquis de (1727–1801), a French marshal: in the Seven Years' War, **9**, 246
Castriot, George: see **Scanderbeg**
Castriot, John (d. ca. 1440), Lord of Emalthia: account of, **14**, 69
Castro, premier of Portugal, 1904; becomes premier, **8**, 540
Castro, Cipriano (1855-1924), a Venezuelan general: his administration as president of Venezuela, **21**, 246
Castro, Joâo (1500–1548), Portuguese viceroy of the Indies, 1545–1548: administration of, **5**, 151, **8**, 436; defeats King of Cambay, **20**, 47
Castro, Julian, a Venezuelan statesman: provisional president of Venezuela (1858–1860), **21**, 96
Castro, Vaca de (1492–1562), a Spanish jurist; his government in Peru, **21**, 26
Caswell, Richard (1729–1789), an American Revolutionary politician: defeats Donald MacDonald, **23**, 236
Cat, The: appears in history, **1**, 18
Catalan Insurrection, the rebellion of the Catalans under Philip IV of Spain, **8**, 378

Catana, Sicily: destroyed by Gelo, **2**, 219; joins the Athenians, 234; besieged by Syracusans, 408; battle of, 413

Catari (ca. 1810), a South American Indian chief: leads Indian rebellion, **21**, 52

Catawba Indians, a tribe in the Carolinas: location, **23**, 8; have survived the surrounding tribes, 17

Catchpoole, British consul to China 1701, **6**, 108

Cateau-Cambresis, Treaty of, a treaty between France, England, and Spain (1559), **4**, 307, **9**, 148, **13**, 308, **17**, 176

Catesby, Robert (d. 1605), an English Catholic; plots against James I of England, **11**, 308

Catharine (Catherine) of Aragon (1485–1536), Queen of England: marriages of, **8**, 187, **11**, 229, 231, 235; Henry VIII desires divorce from, **11**, 245

Catharine (Catherine) of Braganza (1638–1705), Queen of England: marries Charles II of England, **8**, 465, **11**, 384, **19**, 34

Cathay, Asia: origin of name, **6**, 16; described by early missionaries, 18

Cathcart, Colonel (d. 1788), English ambassador to Peking, **6**, 110

Cathcart, Sir George (1794–1854), a British general: made governor of Canada, **20**, 158; death of, **15**, 316

Cathcart, William Shaw (1755–1843), a British general: at the bombardment of Copenhagen, **16**, 256

Cathelineau, Jacques (1759–1793), a French royalist leader of the Vendeans: leads insurrection in the Vendée, **9**, 283

Catherina, Infanta of Portugal: see **Catharine of Braganza**

Catherine, Queen of Navarre, 1483–1516: reign of, **8**, 215

Catherine I (Martha Skavronskaya) (1679?–1727), Empress of Russia: sketch of, **15**, 43; description of, 68; at the battle of the Pruth, 59; secures peace with Turkey, **14**, 280; honored by Peter the Great, 282, reign of, **15**, 93

Catherine (Catharine) (II) the Great (1729–1796), Empress of Russia, 1762–1796, called the Messalina of the North: born at Stettlin, Prussia, May 2, 1729; married Peter III of Russia, 1715, caused the assassination of Peter and usurped the throne, 1762; joined in the partitions of Poland in 1772 and 1793; was a liberal patron of learned men; died, November 17, 1796

Sketch of, **15**, 139; accession of, **9**, 247, **15**, 156; reign of, **15**, 161; favors an English alliance, 144, 147; Peter's treatment of, 154; her relations with Frederick the Great, **18**, 343, 345; renounces her claim to Holstein, **16**, 240, 267; her relations with Poland, **15**, 430, **17**, 246; her relations with Turkey, **14**, 320; refuses to aid England against American colonies, **23**, 237; her alliance with Joseph II of Germany, **18**, 351; her relations with Sweden, **16**, 248; her relations with the First Coalition, **18**, 356, 358, 359; aids Georgia against Persia, **5**, 357; growth of Russia under, **10**, 133; death of, **15**, 192

Catherine (Catharine) de' Medici (1519–1589), Queen of France: marries Henry II of France, **9**, 142; regent for Francis II of France, 149; regent for Charles IX of France, 152; regent for Henry III of France, 159

Catherine of Brandenburg (early 17th century), Princess-dowager of Transylvania: claims throne of Transylvania, **17**, 227

Catherine of Valois (1401–1438), Queen of England: marries Henry V, **11**, 200

Catholic Association, an association in Ireland to achieve Catholic Emancipation: founded (1820), **12**, 221

Catholic Emancipation: question of, **11**, 581, **12**, 199, 219; aftermath of, 224

Catholic League, The, a league established by Maximilian of Bavaria: formed, **18**, 265

Catholics in America: arrive in Maryland, **3**, 69; disagreement with Protestants of Virginia, 69; persecution of, affects prosperity of Maryland, 72; excluded from Georgia, 81; status in Rhode Island, 94; persecuted in New England, 148; disfranchised in many colonies, 148; charged with inciting people of Pennsylvania to join French, 149; persecuted in Virginia, 149

Catibah (ca. 600 A.D.), Mohammedan chief: his campaign against the Turks, **1**, 266

Catilina, Lucius Sergius (108–62 B.C.), Roman politician and conspirator: leader of the discontented party, **3**, 280; plans a decisive blow, 281; leaves Rome, 283; defeat and death, 284

Catinat de la Fauconnerie, Nicholas (1637–1712), marshal of France: his campaign in Germany, **9**, 217; his campaigns in the War of Spanish Succession, 220

Cato, Gaius, Roman tribune: hinders elections (55 B.C.), **3**, 318

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed The Censor (234–149 B. C.), Roman statesman, general, and writer: quoted on Hamilcar Barca, **3**, 112; moving spirit in the patriotic party, 157; desires destruction of Carthage, 163

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis, Roman statesman and Stoic philosopher: born in Rome, 95 B.C.; served in a campaign against Spartacus, 72 B.C.; was tribune of the people, 63 B.C.; opposed the triumvirs, Cæsar, Pompeius, and Crassus, 60 B.C.; chosen prætor, 54 B.C.; joined Pompeius in the civil war begun 49 B.C.; after the battle of Pharsalia, 48 B.C., he escaped to Africa where he was elected commander of the forces but resigned the command to Metellus Scipio and retired to Utica; on the capture of this city, he refused to flee but committed suicide, 46 B.C.

Sketch of, **3**, 278; favors execution of Catilinarian conspirators, 284; elected tribune, 287; sent to Byzantium, 290; leader of opposition to monarchy, 327; opposition to Caesar, 330; flees to Macedonia, 343; decides to stand by constitutional party, 350; influences choice of Scipio as commander-in-chief, 355; death, 359; estimate of, 361

Catorce Mines, Mexico: discovered, **22**, 209

Catullus, Valerius (87–54 B.C.), Roman poet: sketch of, **3**, 319

Catulus, Gaius Lutatius (ca. 250 B.C.), Roman general: commands fleet for invasion of Africa, **3**, 105

Catulus, Quintus Lutatius (152–87 B. C.), Roman general: campaign against the Cimbri, **3**, 194; death, 223

Catulus, Quintus Lutatius (d. 60 B.C.), Roman politician: opposed to giving command of army in the East to Pompey, **3**, 271; charged with embezzlement of public moneys, 287

Catuvellauni, State of, a Roman state in Britain: formed, **11**, 6

Cauchon, Pierre, Bishop of Beauvais (d. 1443): condemns Joan of Arc, **9**, 116

Caudamo, Manuel, South American revolutionist: president of Peru (1903–1904), **21**, 242

Caudine Pass, Italy: battle of (321 B. C.), **3**, 69

Caulaincourt, Armand Augustin Louis de, Duke of Visenza (1772–1827), French diplomat and general: member of provisional government, **9**, 365; minister of Napoleon, **14**, 404, **15**, 256

Cauldron of Slaughter, The: see **Teutoberger Forest**

Caulfield, James, Earl of Charlemont (1728–1799), Irish nobleman: commands Northern Volunteers, **12**, 182

Caussidière, Marc (1809–1861), French radical politician: revolt of, **9**, 437

Cavagnari, Pierre Louis Napoleon (ca. 1880), English government official in India: concludes treaty with Afghanistan, **5**, 257

Cavaignac, Eugène Louis (1802–1857),

French general: made governor of Algiers, **9**, 435; made minister of war, 437; made president of the provisional government, 437; arrest of, 441

Cavaliers, supporters of Charles I of England, during the Civil War (1641): Parliament (1661), **11**, 382; arrival in Virginia, **23**, 64

Cavendish, Lord Frederick (1836–1882), English statesman: murder of, **11**, 634, **12**, 239

Cavendish, Thomas (1552–1592), English navigator and free-booter: captures a Spanish ship, **22**, 135; circumnavigates the globe, **5**, 157

Cavendish, William, Duke of Devonshire: see **Devonshire, William Cavendish, Duke of**

Cavendish, William, Marquis of Newcastle: see **Newcastle, William Cavendish, Marquis of**

Cavité, Luzon, Philippines: captured by Americans, **24**, 1029

Cavo, Father (ca. 1800), Mexican Jesuit: work of, **22**, 219

Cavour, Camillo Benso, Count di, an Italian statesman: born in Turin, Italy, August 10, 1810; was educated at the military academy at Turin and served in the army until 1831; was elected to the Sardinian parliament, 1848; made minister of commerce, 1850, of finance, 1851, and premier, 1852; joined France and Great Britain in the Crimean War, 1853–1856; concluded a secret treaty against Austria with Napoleon III of France, 1858; carried on a war against Austria, 1859; resigned the premiership, 1859, but resumed it again the following year; secretly supported the efforts of Garibaldi, 1861, and after the unification of Italy was made prime minister of the new kingdom; died at Turin, July 6, 1861

Government of, **4**, 371; returns to power, 375; policy of, toward Rome, 384; diplomacy of, in Crimean War, **14**, 459; at the Congress of Paris (1856), **17**, 384

Cawnpur, British India: siege of (1857), **5**, 236

Cawston, George (ca. 1880), English financier: sketch of, **19**, 222

Caxias, General (ca. 1830), Portuguese governor: crushes the insurrection in San Paulo, **21**, 170

Caxton, William (1422–1491), first English printer: sets up his press at Westminster, **11**, 231

Cayenne, French Guiana: settled, **20**, 87; taken by the English, 143

Cazalès, Jacques Antoine Marie de (1758–1805), French politician and orator: sketch of, **10**, 79

Cea, Spain: siege of (1055), **8**, 141

Ceará, eastern Brazil: resists the creation of the empire of Brazil, **21**, 167

Ceawlin (d. 593 A.D.), West Saxon king: campaigns against the Angles, **11**, 24; defeated, 25

Ceballos (ca. 1870), Peruvian statesman: made acting president of Peru, **21**, 210

Cebu, island in the Philippines: occupied by Americans (1899), **20**, 317

Cech (ca. 500 A.D.), Slav chief: leads migration of the Czechs, **17**, 18

Cecil, Sir Edward (ca. 1600), English admiral: commands expedition against Cadiz, **11**, 321

Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury: see **Salisbury, Robert Cecil, Earl of**

Cecil, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne, Marquis of Salisbury: see **Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne, Marquis of**

Cecil, Sir William (1520–1598), English statesman: becomes secretary to Elizabeth, **11**, 275

Cedar Creek or **Run**, Virginia: battle of Culpeper Court House at, **24**, 763; battle of (1864), 793; political effect of victory of, 801

Celakovsky, Frantisek Ladislav (1799–1852), Bohemian poet and philologist: sketch of, **17**, 343

Celestine III (1106–1198), Pope, 1191–1198: orders dissolution of marriage of Alfonso IX of Leon and Theresa of Portugal, **8**, 147

Cellamare, Prince Antonio Giudice (1657–1733), Spanish general and diplomat: conspires against Duke of Orleans, **9**, 230

Cellini, Benvenuto (1500–1571), Italian sculptor and worker in gold and silver: his effect on the Renaissance, **4**, 284

Celman, Miguel Juarez (1844——), Argentine politician of the liberal party: his presidency of Argentina, **21**, 256

Celtes, Konrad (1459–1508), German poet and scholar: founds the "Sodalitas Danubiana," **17**, 175

Celtiberians, inhabitants of ancient Spain: origin of, **8**, 3; description of, 11; war with Rome, **3**, 161

Celts, a branch of the Indo-European family: invade Italy, **3**, 57; defeated at Telamon, 109; invade Spanish peninsula, **8**, 3; description of, **9**, 4; invade Britain, **11**, 4; and Austria-Hungary, **17**, 10; location of, **18**, 7

Cemetery Ridge, near Gettysburg: in battle of Gettysburg, **24**, 780

Cenabum (Orleans), ancient Gaul: massacre of the Remansat, **3**, 306; see also **Orleans**

Cenek of Wartenburg, Burggrave of Prague (ca. 1400): **17**, 129

Censorinus, Lucius Marcius (ca. 150 B.C.), Roman consul: orders the destruction of Carthage, **3**, 164; besieges Carthage, 164

Censorship, political office at Rome from the fifth century B.C.: office of, established, **3**, 48; thrown open to the plebeians, 49

Centena, Diego, leader of the royalist forces in Peru 1547: revolt of, **21**, 27

Centennial, The, an exposition commemorating the birth of American independence, held at Philadelphia (1876), **24**, 903

Centennial State, The: see **Colorado**

Center, The, a division of the French assembly: origin and use of the term, **10**, 82; makes overtures to the court, 139

Centerville, Virginia: Union troops retreat to, **24**, 763

Central America, History of: the five republics, **22**, 429; revolts against Spanish rule, **24**, 1021

Central Pacific Railroad: built, **24**, 902

Central Search Association, an African company: organized (1889), **19**, 224

Centrones, a Gallic tribe: treachery toward Hannibal, **3**, 115

Century, Progress of a, 24, 1049

Ceorls, a division of the Anglican population of Britain: description of, **11**, 20

Cepeda, South America: battles of (1820), **21**, 71 (1859), 129

Cephallonia (Cephallenia), Greece: allied to Athens, **2**, 280

Ceporin (ca. 1525), a teacher in Zurich, **13**, 436

Cerealis, Petitius (1st century A.D.), a Roman general: his campaign in Gaul, **18**, 24

Cerestes, Turkey: battle of (1596), **14**, 206, 239

Cérignoles, Italy: battle of (1503), **9**, 133

Cerisoles, Italy: battle of (1544), **9**, 143

Cerro Gordo, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 325, **24**, 549

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de (1547–1616), a Spanish poet and novelist: at the battle of Lepanto, **14**, 198

Cervera y Topeta, Pascual (1833——), Spanish rear-admiral: at Santiago, **8**, 520, **20**, 329, **22**, 460, **24**, 1029

Cesari, Antonio (1760–1828), an Italian plulologist: sketch of, **4**, 409

Cespedes, Carlos Manuel de (1819–1874), a Cuban revolutionist: leads Cuban insurrection, **20**, 327

Cestinos, Luis, governor of Sinaloa (ca. 1640), a Mexican explorer: explores California, **22**, 163

Cestius, Gallus (1st century A. D.), Roman governor of Syria: defeated by Jews, **1**, 410

Cethegus, Caius Cornelius (1st century B.C.), a Roman noble: arrested, **3**, 283

Cetiwayo (d. 1884), King of the Zulus: captured by the English, **20**, 229
Ceuta, Spain: surrendered to the Saracens, **1**, 310; sieges of (1415), **8**, 301, **19**, 15; (1464), **8**, 316
Ceylon, island in the Indian Ocean called the Paradise of the Indies: Buddhism introduced, **5**, 61; conquered by the Dutch, 155; under Dutch rule, **20**, 113; surrenders to the British, 139; conquest completed (1815), 144; made a crown colony, 197; history of, 250
Chabrias (d. 357 B. C.), an Athenian general: wins battle of Naxos, **2**, 430; slain at Chios, 454
Chacabuco, Chili: battle of (1817), **21**, 72
Chærea, Cassius (d. 41 A.D.), a Roman tribune: assassinates Caligula, **4**, 58
Chaereas (ca. 410 B.C.), a Greek captain: adventures of, **2**, 359
Chaeroneia, Greece: battles of (338 B.C.), **2**, 477; (86 B.C.), **3**, 218
Chaffee, Adna Romanza (1842——), an American soldier: in Santiago campaign, **24**, 1029
Chait Singh, Raja of Benares, ca. 1775: rebellion of, **5**, 192
Chaitanya (1485–1527), founder of a sect in Bengal: teachings of, **5**, 85
Chalais, Henri de Talleyrand, Count of (1599–1626), a French statesman: conspires against Cardinal Richelieu, **9**, 184
Chalcedon, Bithynia: taken by Alcibiades, **2**, 367
Chalcideus (d. 412 B.C.), a Spartan admiral, **2**, 352
Chalcidice, Macedonia: settled, **2**, 79; revolts to Brasidas, 309; league of, 420; league dissolved by Sparta, 423; conquered by Philip, 464
Chalcis, Greece: colonial energy of, **2**, 79, 83; taken by Athenians, 154; at war with Athens, 163; revolts to Sparta, 361; allied with Athens, 473
Chalco, Mexico: taken by Cortéz, **22**, 45; siege of (1521), 46
Chalcondyles, Demetrius (1424–1511), a Greek grammarian and teacher: his estimate of Turkish military strength, **14**, 94
Chaldea, Babylon: location of, **1**, 67
Chalderan, Persia: battle of (1514), **5**, 341
Châlons, France: battle of (451 A.D.), **2**, 530, **4**, 148, **8**, 38, **9**, 17, **14**, 4, **18**, 41
Chamberlain, Joseph (1836-1914), English radical politician: demands political rights for English colonists in the Transvaal, **11**, 640; his tariff projects, 642; opposes Australian Constitution, **20**, 207
Chambers's Case (1630), in English history, dispute over levy of ship-money, **11**, 329
Chambonnas, Scipio (ca. 1790), French minister: made minister of finance, **10**, 176
Champ-Aubert, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 346, **10**, 491
Champ de Mars, Paris: confederation of the kingdom at, **10**, 121
Champion Hill, Mississippi: battle of (1863), **24**, 777
Championet, Jeane Étienne (1762–1800), French general: enters Naples, **10**, 402
Champlain, Samuel de, a French explorer and geographer: born in Brouage, France, 1567; took an active part in the wars of the League on the side of Henry of Navarre for which he received a pension; commanded a vessel in the Spanish fleet sailing to Mexico, 1599; explored in Canada and New England, 1603–1607; founded Quebec, 1608; discovered Lake Champlain, 1609; appointed lieutenant-governor of New France, 1612; began the fortifications of Quebec, 1620; taken prisoner to England when Quebec was captured, 1628; released after the treaty of peace in 1632; returned as governor to New France, 1633; died at Quebec, December 25, 1635
Makes a settlement in America, **20**, 81; explorations of, **23**, 48; defeats the Iroquois, 50; resentment of Iroquois over his victory, 175

Champlain, Lake, between Vermont and New York: discovered, **23**, 50; Nicholson burns fort on, 162
Champoton, Yucatan: battle of (1537), **22**, 425
Chamurli, Servia: battle of (1410), **14**, 53
Chancellor, Richard (d. 1556), English navigator: his explorations of the Arctic regions, **5**, 156, **16**, 300
Chancellor, The: see **Bismarck, Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von**
Chancellorsville, Virginia: battle of (1863), **24**, 771; Confederate hopes raised by victory at, 778
Chandarnagar, Hindustan: captured by the English (1757), **5**, 182, **9**, 246
Chand Bibi (ca. 1580), queen of Ahmadnagar: frustrates Akbar's schemes for southern India, **5**, 113
Chandler, Zachariah (1813–1879), American politician: refuses to concede election to Tilden (1876), **24**, 909
Chandra Gupta, East Indian king, 316–292 B. C.: his relations with the Greeks, **5**, 69; reign of, 70
Chang, Prince (ca. 1900), Chinese prince, **6**, 302
Chang Ch'ien (2nd century B. C.), Chinese envoy: visits Central Asia, **6**, 13
Ch'ang Chih-tung (ca. 1900), Chinese viceroy: in Boxer movement, **6**, 304; ousts Americans from railway concessions, 319; attempts to have Manchuria opened to foreign trade, **7**, 288
Chang Pak (ca. 1280), Chinese general in command of Chinese army, **7**, 76
Changarnier, Nicolas Anne Théodole (1793–1877), French general: given command of the troops of the second republic, **9**, 436; arrest of, 441
Chang-lo, Thibet: attack on (1904), **5**, 298
Channing, William Ellery (1780–1842), an American divine: member of Anti-slavery Society, **24**, 574
Chanzy, Antoine Eugene Alfred (1823–1883), French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 425
Chao (ca. 1750), Chinese general: his victories in Central Asia, **6**, 86; his death, 87
Chapelier, Isaac René Gui (1754–1794), French lawyer: his opinion on the renewal of the assembly, **10**, 114; directs the Feuillant Club, 128; death of, **9**, 289
Chappe, Claude (1763–1805), French inventor: invents system of telegraphs, **10**, 336 note
Chappe, Ignace (b. 1760), French engineer: invents system of telegraphs, **10**, 336 note
Chapter of Mitton: battle of (1319), **12**, 282
Chapultepec, Mexico: siege of (1847), **22**, 366, **24**, 550
Charaka (ca. 800 A.D.), Indian physician: fame of, **5**, 48
Chararic (ca. 500 A.D.), Salian chief: death of, **9**, 21
Charcas, Bolivia: rebels against Spanish authority (1809), **21**, 58
Charcot (ca. 1900), French explorer: explorations of, **16**, 336
Chares (ca. 350 B. C.), an Athenian general: campaigns of, **2**, 454, 474; commands at Chaeroneia, 477
Charette de la Contrie, François Athanase (1763–1796), Vendean general: leads insurrection, **9**, 283; arouses royalists in Brittany, 294; taken prisoner, 297
Charibert I (d. 568 A.D.), Frankish king: reign of, **18**, 61
Charibert II, Frankish king, ca. 630 A.D.: reign of, **18**, 65
Charidemus (ca. 400 B.C.), Greek general: aids Athens, **2**, 466
Charlemagne or **Charles (I) the Great,** Frankish king and Holy Roman Emperor: born, April 2, 742 (birth place uncertain); became king of the Franks conjointly with his brother Karlmann, 768 A.D.; usurps the entire government on the death of Karlmann, 771 A.D.; at war with the Saxons, 772–804 A.D.; at war with the Lombards, 774–775 A.D.; made an expedition against the Arabs in Spain, 778 A.D.; subdued Bavaria, 788 A.D.; conquered the

Avars, 791–796 A.D.; crowned Roman emperor, Christmas Day, 800 A.D.; at war with the Danes, 808–810 A.D.; died at Aix-la-chapelle, January 28, 814 A.D.

Consecrated, **9**, 40; reign of, **9**, 41, **18**, 78; crowned by the Pope, **2**, 534, **4**, 176; invades Spain, **8**, 69, 132; his influence felt in England, **11**, 40; condition of Switzerland under, **13**, 340; founds the bishopric of Bremen, **16**, 25; forms alliance with the Czechs, **17**, 30; defeats the Avars, 37; death of, **4**, 176

Charlemagne, The Modern: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French

Charleroi, Belgium: siege of (1794), **9**, 290

Charles: see also **Carlo, Carlos** and **Karl**

Charles (I) the Great, Holy Roman Emperor: see **Charlemagne**

Charles (II) the Bald (823–877), Holy Roman Emperor (**I,** King of France): birth of, **18**, 90; education of, **8**, 221; favored by his father, **9**, 48, **18**, 91; becomes king of France, 92; reign of, as king of the Franks, **9**, 50, **18**, 95; crowned Holy Roman Emperor, **4**, 179, **9**, 51, **18**, 96

Charles (III) the Fat (839–888), Holy Roman Emperor (**II,** King of France): reign of, **4**, 179, **9**, 52, **18**, 96; intervenes between Svatopluk and Arnulf, **17**, 34; causes the assassination of Godfrey, Duke of the Normans, **13**, 21; his relations with the Northmen, **16**, 23

Charles IV (1316–1378), Holy Roman Emperor (**I,** King of Bohemia): reign of, as King of Bohemia, **17**, 115; proclaimed emperor, **17**, 102, **18**, 190; reign of, 192; campaigns in Italy, **4**, 219; his relations with Austria, **17**, 103; condition of Switzerland under, **13**, 378

Charles V (1500–1558), Holy Roman Emperor: birth of, **8**, 188; career of, **9**, 137; acknowledged as heir of Castile, **8**, 191; inaugurated Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders and of Holland, **13**, 54; concludes treaty with Francis I of France, **4**, 295; accession to Spanish throne, **8**, 339; becomes King of Spain, Sicily, and Naples, **18**, 231; joins league for peace, **11**, 237; accession to the imperial throne, **4**, 305, **8**, 343, **13**, 55, **18**, 239; his power and motto, **23**, 43; extent of empire of, **14**, 145; reign of, as emperor, **17**, 176; struggle with Francis I of France, **4**, 301, **11**, 240; marries Isabel of Portugal, **8**, 350; alliances with Henry VIII of England, **11**, 246, 261; rewards Cortes, **23**, 40; condition of Switzerland under, **13**, 443; at war with Turkey, **14**, 158; defeated at Algiers, 163; introduces the New Laws, **20**, 45; colonial policy of, 50; his relations with Russia, **15**, 16; resigns crowns, **8**, 351, **13**, 59, **18**, 259, **22**, 118; death of, **8**, 352, **13**, 60; summary of condition of Spain under, **8**, 423

Charles VI (1685–1740), Holy Roman Emperor, 1711–1740: estimate of, **17**, 192; campaigns of, **18**, 313; at war with Spain, **8**, 388; claims throne of Spain, **11**, 456; accession to imperial throne, **8**, 400, **9**, 224, **11**, 463; reign of, **18**, 315; reign of, as King of Bohemia, **17**, 215; reign of, as King of Hungary, 191, 234; aids Venice against Turkey, **14**, 286; sends expeditions to India, **5**, 172; Alexis seeks the protection of, **15**, 74; power in eastern Europe, **14**, 292; in the Polish war, **15**, 119; assists Russia against Turkey, 122; death of, **9**, 236, **13**, 254, **14**, 317, **15**, 133, **23**, 163

Charles VII (Charles Albert) (1697–1745), Holy Roman Emperor, 1742–1745: claims Austrian throne, **15**, 129, **17**, 240, **18**, 328; claims Bohemia, **17**, 251; claims imperial crown, **9**, 236; accession of, 237, **17**, 241, **18**, 330; death of, **9**, 239

Charles I, King of Bohemia: see **Charles IV,** Holy Roman Emperor

Charles I (1600–1649), King of England, 1625–1649: plans of marriage with a princess of Spain, **11**, 317; visits Spain, **8**, 376; marries Hen-

rietta Maria of France, **11**, 318; reign of, 320; attitude toward Virginia, **23**, 63; his relations with the Dutch Republic, **13**, 209; grants charter to Massachusetts Bay Colony, **23**, 87; concludes treaty with Joam IV of Portugal, **8**, 462 note; condition of Ireland under, **12**, 111; condition of Scotland under, 335; death of, **11**, 361

Charles II (1630–1685), King of England, 1649–1685, called Old Rowley and the Merry Monarch: reign of, **11**, 379; proclaimed King of Ireland, **11**, 363, **12**, 123; condition of Ireland under, **12**, 129; proclaimed King of Scotland, **11**, 363, **12**, 342; effect of his restoration on American colonies, **23**, 64; marries Catharine of Braganza, **19**, 34; charters African Company, 31; gives grant of the Carolinas to favorites, **23**, 73; grants liberal charter to Rhode Island, 94; vacillating policy of, 104; recalls Berkeley from Virginia, 66; his dislike of Quakers, 110; taxes colonies, **20**, 89; death of, **11**, 416, **13**, 242

Charles I, King of France: see **Charles (II) the Bald**, Holy Roman Emperor

Charles II, King of France: see **Charles (III) the Fat**, Holy Roman Emperor

Charles (III) the Simple (879–929), King of France, 893–929: minority of, **18**, 97; reign of, **9**, 53, **18**, 104; his treaty with Rolf, **16**, 15; his relations with Henry I of Germany, **18**, 105; marries sister of Æthelstan, **11**, 46

Charles (IV) the Fair (1294–1328), King of France, 1322–1328: reign of, **9**, 90; conspires against Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 188

Charles (V) the Wise (1337–1380), King of France, 1364–1380: regent for his father, **9**, 99; reign of, 102; sends help to Henry of Trastamara, **11**, 167; at war with England, 168; aids Enrique II against Pedro the Cruel, **8**, 166; protects the Jews, **1**, 419

Charles (VI) the Well-Beloved (1368–1422), King of France, 1380–1422: reign of, **9**, 106; contemporary of Murad I of Turkey, **14**, 33; at war with Flanders, **13**, 34; persecutes the Jews, **1**, 419; becomes insane, **11**, 193; attempts to settle the dispute between the Popes, **18**, 198

Charles (VII) the Victorious (1403–1461), King of France, 1422–1461, called the King of Brouges: character of, **11**, 203; claims throne, **9**, 114; crowned, **11**, 204; reign of, **9**, 116; concludes the Peace of Arras, **13**, 41; aids Frederick III of Germany, **18**, 213; his campaigns against the Swiss, **13**, 401; concludes treaty with the Swiss, 405

Charles VIII (1470–1498), King of France, 1483–1498: reign of, **9**, 126; transfers Prince Djem to custody of the Pope, **14**, 111; marries Anne of Brittany, **11**, 226, **18**, 219; claims throne of Naples, **4**, 270; invades Italy, 289, **11**, 227, **14**, 112, **18**, 225; concludes treaty with Philip the Handsome, **8**, 189; his relations with Ferdinand the Catholic, 190, 268; plans rescue of Constantinople, **14**, 144; death of, **11**, 229

Charles IX (1550–1574), King of France, 1560–1574: reign of, **9**, 152; marries daughter of Maximilian II of Germany, **18**, 262; Carolina named for, **23**, 47; death of, **11**, 290

Charles (X) of Bourbon (16th century), titular King of France: declared king, **9**, 166

Charles X (1757–1836), King of France, 1824–1830: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; opposes influence of Necker, 50; leaves France, **9**, 265, **10**, 72; opens correspondence with Lyons, **10**, 115; hastens the determination of the cabinets of the coalition, 136; impeached, 164; attempts invasion of France, **9**, 294; returns to France, **9**, 350, **18**, 388; signs armistice with the allies, **10**, 499; his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 360; reign of, 382; abdication and exile of, **9**, 392, **21**, 169

Charles (I) of Anjou (1220–1285), King of Naples and Sicily: his crusade against Manfred, **4**, 215; accession of, **9**, 84, **18**, 169; reign of, **8**, 244; quarrel with the kings of Aragon, **4**, 217

Charles II (1248–1309), King of Naples: recognized as king, **9**, 86; persecutes the Templars, 89

Charles (III) of Durazzo (d. 1386), King of Naples: seizes the throne of Naples, **4**, 261; crowned King of Hungary, **17**, 154

Charles (II) le Mauvais (1332–1387), King of Navarre, 1350–1387: reign of, **8**, 210; declares war against John of France, **9**, 96; taken prisoner by John of France, 97; made captain general of Parisian forces, 101

Charles (III) the Noble (1360–1425), King of Navarre, 1387–1425: reign of, **8**, 212

Charles I (Charles Eitel Frederick Zephirin Louis) (1839-1914), King of Rumania, 1881-1914: account of, **14**, 464; accession of, **15**, 343

Charles I, King of Spain: see **Charles V**, Holy Roman Emperor

Charles II, III, IV, V and VII of Spain: see **Carlos II, III, IV, V and VII**

Charles VIII, King of Sweden: see **Karl (VIII) Knudsson**, King of Sweden

Charles IX (1550–1611), King of Sweden, 1604–1611: invested with Soedermannland and Vermland, **16**, 160; helps to depose Erik, 163; favors the Reformers, 165; regent of Sweden, 168, 170; reign of, 171; death of, 174

Charles (X) Gustavus (1622–1660), King of Sweden, 1654–1660: declared heir presumptive, **16**, 204; reign of, 207; Casimir, seeks aid against, **15**, 428; at war with Denmark, **13**, 231; death of, **16**, 209

Charles XI (1655–1697), King of Sweden, 1660–1697: accession of, **16**, 210; proclaimed absolute king, 213, 243; mediates between Holland and France, **13**, 245; his relations with Patkul, **15**, 38

Charles XII, King of Sweden, 1697–1718, called the Madman of the North: born at Stockholm, June 27, 1682; succeeded his father, Charles XI, in 1697; invaded Denmark, May, 1700; concluded a treaty with the Danish king, August, 1700; gained a decisive victory over the Russians at Narva, November, 1700: at war with the Saxons and Poles, 1701–1706; at war with Russia, 1707–1709; after his defeat at Poltava, July 8, 1709, escaped to Turkey where he remained until 1714; killed at the siege of Frederikshald, November 30, 1718

Accession of, **16**, 213; conflicts of, **15**, 38, **18**, 317; at war with Russia, **14**, 274; his relations with Poland, **15**, 429; at Bender, **16**, 221; terms of Peace of Pruth respecting, **14**, 281, 284; returns to the north, **16**, 222; forms alliance with Philip V of Spain, **8**, 406, **11**, 472; death of, **15**, 66, **16**, 223

Charles XIII (1748–1818), King of Sweden and Norway: regency of, **16**, 249; accession of, 252; proclaimed joint ruler of Sweden and Norway, 261

Charles (XIV) John (1764–1844), (**Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte**), King of Sweden, 1818–1844: campaigns of, **18**, 367, 382; ambassador to Vienna, **17**, 284; dismissed through Sièyes, **10**, 408; made marshal of the French empire, **9**, 322; his campaign in Jutland, **16**, 251, 257; elected heir to Swedish throne, **9**, 338, **16**, 254; commands the army of the Rhine, **9**, 308; elected king of Sweden, **10**, 481, **15**, 218; reign of, **16**, 258, 278; growth of Sweden under, 260

Charles (16th century), Archduke of Austria, son of Ferdinand I: given Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, **17**, 179; rule of, 180

Charles (Karl) (1771–1847), Archduke of Austria: estimate of, **17**, 292; made governor of Austrian Netherlands, **13**, 263; his campaigns against the French, **9**, 299, 308, 325, **15**,

214, **17**, 282, **18**, 360, 364, 367, 376; takes command of the army of Italy, **17**, 293; in the war of the second coalition, **13**, 516, **17**, 285

Charles (d. 1527), Duke of Bourbon: joins the Emperor Charles V, **9**, 139

Charles of Blois (or **de Chatillon**) (d. 1364), Duke of Brittany: at war with Montfort, **9**, 93

Charles the Bold, sometimes called **Charles the Rash**, Duke of Burgundy: born in Dijon, France, November 10, 1433; known as Comte de Charolais until the death of his father, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1467; married Margaret, sister of Edward IV of England, 1468; waged war against Louis XI of France and took him prisoner, 1468; conquered Lorraine, 1475; besieged Grandson and was defeated at Murat, 1476; killed at the battle of Nancy, January 5, 1477
Accession and marriage of, **11**, 216; career of, **13**, 42, 43, **18**, 216; aids Louis XI of France, **9**, 119; rebels against Louis XI, 122; his relations with the Swiss, **13**, 405; quarrels with Frederick III of Germany, 406; defeated by the Swiss, **4**, 256; death of, **13**, 409

Charles of Egmont (Egmond) (1467–1538), Duke of Guelders, a Dutch prince: career of, **13**, 52; his relations with Margaret of Austria, 53; recognized as stadtholder of Groningen, 54; death of, 59

Charles (late 17th century), Duke of Lorraine: at the siege of Vienna, **17**, 184

Charles of France (late 10th century), Duke of Lower Lorraine: sketch of, **13**, 22; obtains Lower Lorraine, **9**, 58; claims throne, 59

Charles (Carlo) III (1486–1553), Duke of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 305; at war with Francis I of France, **9**, 143; attempts to bring Geneva and Lausanne under his sway, **13**, 446

Charles (late 18th century), Duke of Zweibrücken: disputes possession of Bavaria, **18**, 348

Charles (15th century), Prince of Viana: revolt of, **8**, 213

Charles of Maine (late 15th century), nephew of René of Anjou: will of, **9**, 125

Charles of Valois (1270–1325), Count of Maine and Anjou: named as successor of Pedro III of Aragon, **9**, 85; receives Maine and Anjou, 86

Charles, Cape: see **Cape Charles**

Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria: see **Charles VII**, Holy Roman Emperor

Charles Albert (1798–1849), King of Sardinia, 1831–1849: regent of Sardinia, **4**, 355; reign of, 357; his reforms in Piedmont, **9**, 426; at war with Austria, **17**, 367, **18**, 402; abdication of, **17**, 373

Charles Augustus (1757–1828), Grandduke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach: court of, **18**, 353

Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, "The Young Pretender" (1720–1788), the eldest son of the Chevalier de St. George: attempts to win the throne, **11**, 487; see also **Pretender**

Charles Emmanuel I (1701–1773), (**III**, Duke of Savoy), King of Sardinia, 1730–1773: reign of, **4**, 331; forms alliance with France, **9**, 235; claims duchy of Milan, 236

Charles Emmanuel II (**IV**, Duke of Savoy) (1751–1819), King of Sardinia, 1796–1802: reign of, **4**, 344; abdication of, **9**, 307

Charles Emmanuel (I) the Great (1562–1630), Duke of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 317; at war with Henry IV of France, **9**, 172; aids Protestants of Bohemia, **17**, 203; candidate for Bohemian throne, 205

Charles Emmanuel II (1634–1675), Duke of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 322

Charles Emmanuel III and **IV**, Dukes of Savoy: see **Charles Emmanuel I** and **II**, Kings of Sardinia

Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp: see **Frederick**, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp

Charles Martel (ca. 690–741), King of the Franks: rise of, **1**, 337; defeated

by Radbod, king of the Friscons, **13**, 14; career of, **9**, 36, **18**, 70; at the battle of Tours, **1**, 338, **8**, 64, **11**, 40, **14**, 4; aids Pope, 4, 170

Charles Robert of Anjou, King of Hungary, ca. 1309–1342: crowned, **17**, 60; reign of, 151

Charles Theodore (d. 1799), Elector of Bavaria: concludes a treaty with Austria, **17**, 250; his struggles for Bavaria, **18**, 348

Charleston, South Carolina: permanently founded, **23**, 76; polling-place of colony, 78; tea stored in damp cellars, 219; siege of (1776), 236; population in time of Jackson, 479; President enforces customs collections at, 494; Ordinance of Nullification suspended at, 496; abolition literature taken from the mails, **24**, 576; Democratic national convention, 678; secession convention, 684; Confederates seize arsenal, 691; United States property seized by State authorities, 704; rejoices over surrender of Fort Sumter, 712; threatened by Sherman, 807; evacuated, 808

Charlestown, Virginia: execution of John Brown at, **24**, 675

Charlotte, North Carolina: Confederates seize United States mint, **24**, 692

Charlotte (ca. 1721), Princess of Wolfenbüttel: marries Alexis, **15**, 74

Charlotte (1796–1817), daughter of George IV of England: marriage of, **11**, 573

Charlotte of Bavaria (ca. 1825) Empress of Austria: crowned queen of Hungary, **17**, 338

Charlotte of Montmorency (ca. 1608), Princess of Conde: relations with Henry IV of France, **9**, 175

Charlotte of Savoy (ca. 1450), marries Louis XI of France, **9**, 119

Charlottetown Conference: a conference held to bring about a union of the maritime provinces of Canada (1861), **20**, 164

Charminus (ca. 411 B.C.), a Samian general: defeated at Samos, **2**, 357

Charnay, a contemporary archæologist: his work in Mexico, **22**, 82

Charnock, Job (ca. 1680), agent of East India Company: obliged to desert factory at Kasimbazar, **5**, 166

Charon, a Theban citizen: aids conspiracy against Leontiades, **2**, 423

Charrúas, The, a tribe of Indians in South America: description of, **21**, 138

Charter Colonies, **23**, 114

Charter for the Russian Empire, Imperial, a constitution for Russia formulated in 1818: account of, **15**, 266

Charter Oak, a tree famous in American legendary history which formerly stood in Hartford, Connecticut: story of, **23**, 100

Charter of 1319: a charter freeing the nobles and clergy in Denmark from taxes, **16**, 113

Chartered Company, a British South African mining company: sketch of, **19**, 225

Charters, American Colonial: Carolinas, **23**, 74; Connecticut, 100; Georgia, 80; Maine, 95; New Hampshire, 96; Maryland, 68; Massachusetts, 86; New Jersey, 109; New York, 105; Pennsylvania, 111; Plymouth, 83; Rhode Island, 94, 100; Virginia, 56

Charters, English: granted to towns by Henry I, **11**, 117

Charton, President of Parliament of Paris 1648: arrest of, ordered, **9**, 201

Chartres, France: in French claims, **23**, 168

Chase, Salmon Portland, an American statesman and jurist: born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808; educated at Bishop Philander Chase's academy in Ohio and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1826; taught school in Washington while studying law, 1826–1829; moved to Cincinnati, 1830; made solicitor for the United States Bank in Cincinnati, 1834; was United States Senator from Ohio, 1849–1855; Governor of Ohio, 1856–1860;

Secretary of the Treasury, 1861–1864; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, 1864–1873; presided over the impeachment trial of President Johnson, 1868; died in New York City, May 7, 1873

Member of Buffalo convention (1848), **24**, 558; speech on compromise measures, 607; writes and signs address against Douglas, 633; answers Douglas's speech (1853), 634; leader of Republican Party, 653; in Republican convention, 680; Secretary of the Treasury, 708; favored for President, 799; opposes Legal Tender Act, 820, 900; establishes national banking system, 820; administers oath of office to Johnson, 830; presides over trial of President Johnson, 851; aspires to Presidency, 858

Chase, Samuel (1741-1811), an American jurist: impeached, **23**, 391

Chassé, David Hendrik, Baron (1765–1849), a Dutch general: at siege of Antwerp, **13**, 297, 303

Chasseloup-Laubat, Justin Napoléon Prosper, Comte de (1805–1873), a French politician: ministry of, **9**, 459

Chateaubriand, François René Auguste, Vicomte (1768–1848), a celebrated French author and statesman: at the Verona Congress, **9**, 379; forms a new opposition party, 381

Château-Cambrésis, Peace of: see **Cateau-Cambresis, Treaty of** and also **Unfortunate Peace, The**

Chateauneuf, Marquis de (ca. 1680): his embassy to Constantinople, **14**, 259

Château-Thierry, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 346, **10**, 491

Châteauvieux Regiment: revolt of, **10**, 125

Châtel, John (1575–1594), a French fanatic: attempts to assassinate Henry IV of France, **9**, 170

Chatelain (ca. 1830), a French editor: opposes the decrees of July 25, 1830, **9**, 390

Chatelet, du, French ambassador to England (ca. 1754): his quarrel with Chernichev, **15**, 144

Châtelet, Duke du, a member of States-General 1789: proposes the redemption of tithes, **10**, 74

Chatham, John Pitt, Earl of: see **Pitt, John, Earl of Chatham**

Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of: see **Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham**

Châtillon, France: battle of (1793), **10**, 276

Chatillon, Count of (ca. 1635), a French commander of Army of North: campaigns in Thirty Years' War, **9**, 191; in Belgium, **13**, 211

Chatillon, Odet (ca. 1560), a French diplomat: plots against the Guises, **9**, 150

Chattahoochie River, Georgia: Sherman crosses, **24**, 795; Hood crosses en route for Tennessee, 803

Chattanooga, Tennessee: battle of Chickamauga near, **24**, 783; effect of Confederate loss of, 785; estimated losses in battles around, 785

Chatti, a Germanic tribe: location of, **18**, 6; defeated by Drusus, 15; invade Gaul, 23; relation of, to Franks, 28

Chaucer, Geoffrey, called the Father of English Poetry: was born in London probably about 1340; received a liberal education; was in the service of the king and the government from 1359 to 1386, being sent on several royal missions to Italy, Flanders, and France; wrote "The Canterbury Tales" after 1380; died in London, October 25, 1400

His "Canterbury Tales," **11**, 176, 238

Chauci, a German tribe: location of, **18**, 6; invade Rhine country, 23; incorporated with Saxons, 28

Chaul, India: battle of (1508), **5**, 148

Chaulnes, Marshal (ca. 1640), a French soldier: his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 194

Chaumont, Treaty of, an alliance between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia against Napoleon I (1814), **9**, 347, **17**, 311

Chazars: see **Khazars**
Chebreiss, France: battle of (1798), **9,** 309
Chechela (ca. 1708), a Russian soldier: defends Baturin, **15,** 50
Cheeves, Langdon (ca. 1812), a Republican leader: in Congress, **23,** 417
Chefoo Convention, The: see **Chifu Convention**
Chemishev, Colonel, a guerrilla leader: rescues Benningsen and Narishkin, **15,** 246
Chemnitz, Philip (Hippolytus a Lapide) (1605–1678), a German historian and councilor of Christina of Sweden: his pamphlet on the Holy Roman Empire, **17,** 182
Chemnitz, Ivan Ivanovitch: see **Khemnitzer**
Chemulpo, Korea: destroyed by Japanese, **7,** 194; battle of (1904), **7,** 303, **15,** 361
Chên Kwojui (ca. 1870), a Chinese rebel: directs attack on missionaries, **6,** 225; career of, 227
Chêng, General (ca. 1862), a Chinese commander: at siege of Kunshan, **6,** 201
Chêng Chihlung (ca. 1661), Chinese admiral: account of, **6,** 57
Chêng Tê, General (ca. 1790), a Chinese soldier: duplicity of, **6,** 100
Chengt'ung (d. 1465), Emperor of China: taken prisoner, **6,** 32
Chénier, Marie Joseph de (1764–1811), a French poet: opposes Napoleon, **9,** 319; advocates the cause of the proscribed conventionalists, **10,** 330
Chennapatam: see **Madras**
Ch'enyuan (ca. 1640), Chinese slave: story of, **6,** 52
Chera, Kingdom of, India: description of, **5,** 105
Cherasco, Amnesty of (1796), an armistice between Napoleon and Victor Amadeus III of Sardinia, **10,** 380
Cherkaski, Prince Alexis Mikhailovitch (ca. 1730), a Russian conspirator and statesman: conspiracy of, **15,** 110; a member of Anne's cabinet, 112; leads revolt against Biron, 126; under Anna Leopoldovna, 128
Chernichev, Russian ambassador to England (ca. 1754): his quarrel with Du Chatelet, **15,** 144; plots for Catherine, 155
Chernigov, Russia: under the Varangians, **15,** 5
Cherokee Indians, tribe of North American Indians: religious beliefs, **23,** 8; invent a system of writing, 12; friendly relations with Oglethorpe, 81; trouble with Georgia, 486; Jackson's stand against, 487; removed to Indian Territory, 488
Cherry Valley, New York: massacre of, **23,** 297
Cherubusco, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22,** 349, **24,** 550
Cherusci, an ancient German tribe: location of, **18,** 6; extinction of, 23; incorporated with Saxons, 28
"Chesapeake," American frigate: attacked by the "Leopard," **23,** 409; defeated by the "Shannon," 423
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal: government aids, **23,** 442
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: constructed, **23,** 480
Chesney, Sir George Tomkyns (1830–1895), British officer and author: his plans for frontier defense, **5,** 269
Chester, England: captured by the English (613 A.D.), **11,** 31; conquest of, by William I (1070), 73
Chester, Pennsylvania: meeting of first Pennsylvania legislature at (1682), **23,** 111
Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of (1694–1773), English courtier, orator, and wit: anticipates the French Revolution, **10,** 12
Chesme: see **Tchesme**
Chétardie, Joachim Jacques Trotti, Marquis de la (1705–1758), French diplomat: intrigues of, **15,** 131, 134, 139, **16,** 228
Cheverny (ca. 1700), Bishop of Troyes: made member of the council of regency, **9,** 227
Chevert, François (1695–1769), French general: in the War of the Austrian Succession, **9,** 237
Chevy Chase, Ballad of: English song

recounting incidents of battle of Otterburn, **12**, 287; see also **Otterburn**

Cheyenne Indians, tribe of North American Indians: belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8

Chiaching, Emperor of China, 1522–1567: reign of, **6**, 35

Chiach'ing, Emperor of China, 1796–1820: accession of, **6**, 116; attempts to assassinate, 117; death of, 122; character of, 123

Chiao-tow, Korea: captured by the Japanes , **7**, 310

Chiari, northern Italy: battle of (1701), **9**, 220

Chibchas, tribe of South American Indians: destruction of, **21**, 18

Chicago, Illinois: its rank in Jackson's time, **23**, 479; Republican convention meets, **24**, 630; Democratic national convention (1864), 800; popular respect to Lincoln's remains, 827; Republican convention (1868), 857; branch of the Whiskey Ring, 894; fire of 1871, 902; riots during railroad strikes, 919; Republican and Democratic conventions (1884), 942; anarchist riot (1887), 961; World's Fair, 981, 1009; Democratic convention (1892), 989; the Pullman car strike, 1002; Democratic convention (1896), 1012; Republican convention (1904), 1062

Chichen-Itza, a ruined city of northern Yucatan: battle of (1528), **22**, 424

Chichester, Sir Arthur (1563–1625), English soldier and statesman: manages the Plantation in Ireland, **12**, 109

Chichimecas (Chichimecs), an old term used to designate wild and dangerous tribes of Indians: attack the Spaniards, **22**, 137

Chickahominy River, Virginia: operations in civil war near, **24**, 758

Chickamauga, Tennessee: battle of (1863), **24**, 783; Thomas at, 803

Chickasaw Bluffs or **Bayou,** near Vicksburg, Mississippi: in French claims, **23**, 168; Sherman at, **24**, 775

Chickasaw Indians, tribe of North American Indians: location, **23**, 8; Tecumseh seeks alliance of, 416; removed to Indian Territory, 488

Chief Justice of the United States: salary, **23**, 346; John Jay, the first, 346

Chieh Kwei, Emperor of China, 1739–1687 B. C.: reign of, **6**, 6

Ch'ien Mên Gate, The, China: destruction of, **6**, 300

Ch'ienlung, Emperor of China, 1735–1796: accession of, **6**, 82; his clemency, 83; his war with Burma, 93; greatest of Manchu rulers, 103; abdication of, 115

Chifu (Chefoo) Convention, The (1875), settlement between English and Chinese representatives, **6**, 241

Chigirin, Russia: defense of, **15**, 25

Chihli, China: anti-foreign demonstrations in, **6**, 278, 299; foreign troops commit outrages in, 306

Ch'ihsiu (ca. 1900), Chinese Boxer: sentenced, **6**, 285

Child, Sir John (ca. 1660), English officer: governor of Bombay, **5**, 167

Child, Sir Josia (1630–1699), English merchant: controls the company in London, **5**, 168

Child of Fortune, The: see **Massena, André**

Child of Victory, The Favored: see **Massena, André**

Childebert I, Frankish king, 511–558 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 24, **18**, 62

Childebert II, Frankish king, 575–596 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 27

Childebert III, Frankish king, 695–711 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 35

Childeric I, King of the Franks, 458–480 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 17

Childeric II, King of the Franks, 660–673 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 34, **18**, 69

Childeric III, King of the Franks, 742–750 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 38, **18**, 75

Childs, Thomas (ca. 1850), American colonel: in the Mexican War, **22**, 333, 372

Chili, a republic of South America: conquered by the Spaniards, **21**, 21, 25; Drake lays waste the coast of, 30; work of the Jesuits in, **20**, 97;

wins her independence from Spain, **8**, 519, **21**, 57; from 1825 to 1876, **21**, 215; from 1876 to 1906, 233, 238; revolution of 1891, **24**, 978; at war with Bolivia, **21**, 234

Chilianwala, India: battle of (1849), **5**, 226

Chili-Argentine Dispute (1895–1902), over boundaries, **21**, 261

Chilkoot Pass, Alaska: awarded to United States in Alaskan boundary dispute, **24**, 1054

Chilperic I, Frankish king, 561–584 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 26, **18**, 61

Chilperic II, Frankish king, 715–720 A.D.: reign of, **18**, 71

Ch'in Dynasty, The, ca. 300 B. C. reign of, **6**, 10

Ch'in Dynasty, the Western, from 265 A.D., **6**, 14

China, History of: early history of the empire, **6**, 3; the Yuan and Ming dynasties, 17; rise of the Manchus, 42; the reigns of Yungcheng and Ch'ienlung, 78; the opening of diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations, 107; the reign of Chiach'ing and the first years of his successor, 116; foreign relations and the Opium War with England, 127; the second foreign war, 155; Anglo-French wars, 169; the T'aip'ing Rebellion 193; the Nienfei and Mohammedan Rebellions, 209; the last years of T'ungchih and the accession of Kwanghsü, 223; the war with Japan, **6**, 265, **7**, 16, 26, 191; reforms, reaction, and the Boxer Rebellion, **6** 275; the coup d'etat of 1898, 289; the Boxer movement, **6**, 296, **24** 1047; the Russo-Japanese War, **6** 308, **7**, 276; the present situation, **6** 318; immigration to the United States restriction in party platforms (1880), **24**, 931

China, The Philosopher of: see **Confucius**

Chincha Islands, off the coast of Peru: seized by Spain, **21**, 203, 220

Chinese Exclusion Act, an act passed by the Congress of the United States (1878): passed, **24**, 921; campaigns of 1888, 958; reënacted, **6**, 320, **24**, 1048

Chinese in America: movement against, **24**, 919; immigration restricted, 931

Ching, Prince (modern), a Chinese envoy: appointed plenipotentiary, **6**, 278, 285, 303; accepts terms of peace with powers, 286; his negotiations concerning Manchuria, **7**, 289, 295

Ch'ing Dynasty, The, Chinese rulers: established, **6**, 49

Chingis Khan or **Chinghis Khan:** see **Genghis Khan**

Chinhai, China: capture of, **6**, 138

Chinkiang, China: capture of, **6**, 140

Chin-lien-cheng, China: Japanese take, **15**, 361

Chino-Japanese War, a war between China and Japan (1894–1895): causes, **6**, 265, 266, **7**, 253; battles of Asan (1894), **6**, 266; of the Yalu River (1894), 268; Port Arthur (1894), 268; peace treaty, 270; results, **6**, 268, 275, 290, 313, **11**, 639

Chinsurah, British India: siege of (1759), **5**, 155

Chintila, King of the Goths, 7th century A. D.: reign of, **8**, 44

Chios, an island in the Ægean Sea: colonized by Greeks, **2**, 55; Histioeus at, 136; fleet of, at Lade, 137; revolts from Persia, 212; from Athens, 352; from Sparta, 401; beset by the Athenians, 357; joins Athenian naval alliance, 429; engages in the Social War, 454; taken by Memnon, 490; rise of, 513; massacre at, 544

Chios, The Man of: see **Homer**

Chippenham, Peace of, a peace between Ælfred and the Danes, **11**, 43

Chippewa, Canada: battle of (1814), **23**, 425

Chitor, India: seige of (1303), **5**, 99

Chitral, India: seige of (1895), **5**, 278

Chitu (ca. 1815), a leader of the Pindaris in India: leads revolt, **5**, 208

Chiulien-cheng, China: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 267

Chlodoweg: see **Clovis**

Chlopicki, Joseph (1771–1854), a Po-

lish general: in the Polish insurrection, **15**, 293

Chlumec, Austria-Hungary: reign of (1126), **17**, 66

Choate, Rufus, an American lawyer and statesman: born in Ipswich, now called Essex, Massachusetts, October 1, 1799; as a boy showed unusual natural endowments, was graduated from Dartmouth College, 1819, and, after the study of law at Cambridge, entered the office of the Attorney-General of United States at Washington; practised law in Danvers, Massachusetts; went to Salem, where he was elected, 1832, representative of the Essex South District in Congress; upon removing to Boston he was closely engaged in his profession and soon gained a reputation as an eloquent lawyer; became United States Senator, 1841, and made some forcible speeches in the Senate; returned to the practice of his profession, in 1845, and never entered the public service again in spite of solicitations; retired from business upon the failure of his health in 1859, and sailed for Europe but died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 13, 1859

Makes campaign speeches (1840), **24**, 524; quoted on influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 638; his influence in election (1856), 657

Choco, South America: rebels against Spanish authority, **21**, 56

Chocolate: first used in England, **11**, 418

Choctaw Indians, a tribe of North Americans: location, **23**, 8; Tecumseh seeks alliance of, 416; removal to Indian Territory, 488

Choiseul, Étienne François, Duc de (1719–1785), a French statesman: Louis XV intrigues against policy of, **5**, 180; expels Jesuits from France, **8**, 419; urges peace with England, **9**, 246; disgraced and banished, 249; his policy in Sweden, **16**, 229; intrigues against England, **20**, 125

Chokier, de (ca. 1830), member of Belgium provisional government, **13**, 1297

Chola, Kingdom of, India: description of, **5**, 105

Cholet, France: battles of (1793), **10**, 248 note, 249, 276

Cholula, Mexico: battle of (1519), **22**, 20

Chom Wei-king (ca. 1600), minister from China: attempts to negotiate peace with Japan, **7**, 119

Chorillos, Peru: taken by the Chilians (1881), **21**, 237

Chosroes: see **Khusru**

Chotek, Count (ca. 1848), Burggrave of Bohemia: resigns, **17**, 350

Chotek, Count Rudolf (ca. 1740), an Austrian statesman: intrusted with the reform of the finances in the hereditary provinces, **17**, 257; policy of, 262; resigns, 274

Chotek, Countess Sophia: marries the Archduke Francis Ferdinand (1900), **17**, 456

Chotimir (8th century, A.D.), Prince of the Slovenes: labors for the conversion of his people, **17**, 37

Chotin, Russia: fall of (1739), **14**, 314, **15**, 124; surrender of (1769), **15**, 176

Chouannerie, The, a guerrilla warfare in France, 1794-1796: sketch of, **10**, 248 note

Chouans, royalist insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution: plots against Napoleon, **10**, 441

Chow Dynasty, The, China, **6**, 8

Chow Sin, an early emperor of China, **6**, 7

Chramme (ca. 547 A. D.), Frankish prince: rebellion of, **9**, 26

Christchurch, New Zealand: founded, **20**, 213

Christian I (1426–1481), King of Denmark, 1448–1481: accession of, **16**, 132; his relations with Slesvig-Holstein, 266; death of, 136

Christian II (1481–1559), King of Denmark and Norway, 1513–1523, called the Nero of the North: sketch of, **16**, 110; education of, 147; made Viceroy of Norway, 148; crowned

King of Sweden, 149; flees from his realm, 154; reign of, 189; deposition and imprisonment of, 192

Christian III (1502–1559), King of Denmark and Norway, 1534–1559, called the Father of the People: removes Christian II to Kallundborg, **16**, 192; reign of, 194; death of, 195

Christian IV (1577–1648), King of Denmark and Norway, 1588–1648: reign of, **16**, 199; his wars against Sweden, 176, 187; takes part in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 190, **16**, 180, 201; makes alliance with England, **11**, 321; forms union against Frederick II of Germany, **18**, 273

Christian V (1646–1699), King of Denmark and Norway, 1670–1699: reign of, **16**, 233; death of, 236

Christian VI (1699–1746), King of Denmark and Norway, 1730–1746: reign of, **16**, 238

Christian VII (1749–1808), King of Denmark and Norway, 1766–1808: reign of, **16**, 240; his relations to Slesvig-Holstein, 267; death of, 257

Christian VIII (1786–1848), King of Denmark, 1839–1849: reign of, **16**, 265

Christian IX (1818–1906), King of Denmark, 1863–1906, called the patriarch of Europe: made heir presumptive, **16**, 273; in the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, **18**, 408; Bismarck recognizes his claim on Slesvig-Holstein, **16**, 274; party to the Treaty of Vienna (1864), **17**, 391; death of, **16**, 291

Christian (19th century), Duke of Augustenburg: in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, **16**, 268, 272; renounces his pretensions, 273

Christian (early 17th century), Prince of Brunswick: struggles against imperial forces, **13**, 204; campaigns of, **18**, 271, 273

Christian Augustus (d. 1810), Prince of Augustenburg: proposed as Danish king, **16**, 252; death of, 253

Christian Frederick, King of Norway, 1814 ——: elected king, **16**, 260

Christian Alliance, The, a league between Austria and the Catholic states of Switzerland (1529), **13**, 442

Christian Commission, The, an organization which looked after the spiritual and mental needs of soldiers during the Civil War: work of, **24**, 825

Christianity: see **Religion**

Christina (1626–1689), Queen of Sweden, 1632–1654, called the Snow Queen: commended to the diet, **16**, 180: reign of, 204; abdication of, 206; reclaims the throne, 207

Christina, Fort, on the Delaware: erected by the Swedes (1638), **16**, 179

Christophe, Henri (1767–1820), negro insurgent of Hayti: leads resistance to French, **20**, 140; insurrection against Dessalines, **22**, 493

Christopher I (d. 1259), King of Denmark, ca. 1250–1259: invested with Laaland and Falster, **16**, 91; reign of, 92

Christopher II (1276–1333), King of Denmark, 1319–1333: pawns Danish provinces, **16**, 107; accession of, 113; deposition and death of, 113

Christopher (III) of Bavaria (d. 1448), King of Denmark, 1440–1448: regency of, **16**, 129; accession to Danish throne, 129; chosen King of Sweden and Norway, 130; death of, 132

Christopher (16th century), Count of Oldenburg: in the Count's Feud, **16**, 194

Chrobates, Poland: location of the, **15**, 372

Chu: see **Hungwu**

Chuai, Emperor of Japan, ca. 200 A. D.: his campaign against the Kumaso, **7**, 12

Chuang, Prince (ca. 1900), Boxer leader: sentence of, **6**, 285

Chukyō, Emperor of Japan, ca. 1220: accession of, **7**, 71

Chumbi Valley, between India and Tibet: British occupation of, **6**, 316, 317

Chumda Sahib (d. 1756), Nabob of the Carnatic: recognized by the French, **9**, 242

Chung How (ca. 1870), Chinese of-

ficial: appointed to investigate massacre of Christians, **6**, 224; sent to Paris, 227
Chung Wang (d. 1862), Chinese prince: in rebellion, **6**, 193; his death, 205
Chunghwan (d. ca. 1630), Chinese leader: marches on Peking, **6**, 47; executed, 48
Chuquisaca: see **Sucre**
Church, Benjamin (1639–1718), American soldier: captures King Philip, **23**, 98
Church of England: see **Episcopal Church**
Churches, The City of Forty-times Forty: see **Moscow**
Churchill, Lord Randolph (1849–1895), an English politician: his report concerning Mashonaland, **19**, 229
Churubusco: see **Cherubusco**
Cialdini, Enrico (1811–1892), Italian general, politician, and diplomat: in the war against the Papacy, **4**, 381; sent against Garibaldi, 387
Cibola, fabled city of Mexico: search for, **22**, 112, **23**, 41
Cicala, Pasha (ca. 1600), Turkish leader: account of, **14**, 206, 207, 208
Cicero, Marcus Tullius, Roman orator, philosopher, and statesman, called the Father of his Country and the Father of Roman Philosophy: born at Arpinum, Italy, January 3, 106 B.C.; belonged by birth to the equestrian order, educated by Archias, the Greek poet and Aelius the grammarian; received toga virilis, in 91 B.C., and thereupon took up the study of law; served in the Social War, 89 B.C.; after which he resumed his studies; became a pleader in the Forum at the age of twenty-five and his first well-known defense was that of Sextus Roscius Amerinus; traveled in the interests of health and learning, 79–77; elected quæstor, 76; conducted prosecution of Verres; elected aedile, 69; became prætor, 66, during which time he made his celebrated speech for the Manilian Law; candidate for consulship, 64, and entered upon office January, 63; achieved a reputation in suppressing Catalina's conspiracy, 63; upon retiring from office became a private senator in Rome; refused to join the First Triumvirate, 60; on account of a law proposed by Clodius through enmity for Cicero, he retired into Greece, April, 58 B.C.; was recalled to Rome, September, 57; appointed governor of Cilicia, 51–50; fluctuated between Cæsar and Pompey in their dispute, but finally went over to Cæsar; devoted himself to composition in retirement, took no part in assassination of Cæsar, denounced actions of Mark Antony in the Philippics; was proscribed by triumvirs and killed by the instrument of Antony on December 7, 43 B.C.

Indicts verses, **3**, 266; favors Pompey for command in the East, 271; elected consul, 281; denounces conspiracy of Catilina, 282; attempt to assassinate, 282; banished, 291; recalled, 312; in the service of the regents, 317; joins the murderers of Cæsar, **4**, 6; attacks Antonius in the Senate, 11; attempts to unite all parties against Antonius, 12; publishes his second Philippic, 13; commands in Rome, 13; death, 15
Cicero, Quintus Tullius (102–43 B.C.), Roman commander: in battle with the Gauls, **3**, 305
Cicero, The British: see **Pitt, William** (1708–1778)
Cicero of the British Senate, The: see **Canning, George**
Cienfuegos, Cuba: blockaded, **24**, 1027
Cilicia, Asia Minor: conquered by the Saracens, **1**, 288; first steps toward formation of province, **3**, 187; enlarged, 275; inhabitants of, 259
Cimber, Lucius Tullius (ca. 50 B.C.), Roman politician: plots against Cæsar, **4**, 4
Cimbri, an ancient tribe of Central Europe: defeat the Romans, **3**, 192, **17**, 11, **18**, 4
Cimmerians (Kimmerians, Gimirrai, or Gomer), an early tribe dwelling

north of the Black Sea: devastate Lydia, **1**, 144, **2**, 116
Cimon (d. 449 B.C.), Athenian commander: Athenian general, **2**, 222; his victories, 228; his character and policy, 232; victorious at the Eurymedon, 233; aids Sparta, 237; ostracized, 240; recalled, 247; last victories of, 247
Cinadon (d. 397 B.C.), Spartan conspirator; conspiracy of, **2**, 398
Cincinnati, Ohio: rank in Jackson's time, **23**, 479; Democratic convention (1856), **24**, 652; Lincoln makes speech at, 706; Liberal Republican convention, 890; branch of the Whiskey Ring, 894; Republican convention (1876), 906; Democratic convention (1880), 930
Cineas (d. 277 B.C.), Thessalian politician: peace envoy to Rome, **3**, 77
Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.): elected consul (87 B.C.), **3**, 212; leader of movement to recall exiles, 221; besieges Rome, 222; absolute power of, 224; death, 225
"Cinq-cents," Council of the: French council (1795) with initiatory legislative power, **10**, 352; list of its members condemned to exile by the law of public safety, 392
Cinq-Mars, Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, Marquis de (1620–1642), French courtier: conspires against Richelieu, **9**, 194
Cintra, Portugal: battle of (1808), **10**, 477
Cintra, Convention of: a treaty concluded between France and England relative to France (1808), **11**, 563
Cintra, Pedro de (ca. 1460), Portuguese navigator: explorations of, **19**, 17
Circassians, a tribe inhabiting southern Russia: immigration of the, **15**, 330; right of dominion over, **14**, 292
Cirta, Numidia, Africa: siege of, **3**, 188; occupied by Bocchus and Sittius, 358
Cisalpine Republic, a state formed in northern Italy (1797): formed by Bonaparte, **10**, 384
Cisneros, (ca. 1810), Viceroy of the La Plata provinces: deposed, **21**, 57
Cisneros, Ximines, a Spanish cardinal: made regent of Spain, **8**, 339
Cisplatine Province: see **Montevideo**
Cistercian Monks, Order of, a Catholic religious order: founding and rules of, **11**, 92; in Switzerland, **13**, 355; in Denmark, **16**, 81; invited to Sweden, 101
Citate, Roumania: battle of (1854), **15**, 308
Cithaeron, Mount, Greece: description of, **2**, 11, 12
Cities, The Restorer of: see **Sancho (I),** King of Portugal
Citizen King, The: see **Louis Philippi,** King of France
City, The Eternal: see **Rome**
City, The Fishing: see **Sidon**
City, The Martyr: see **Moscow**
City, The Seven-hilled: see **Rome**
City, The White: see **Belgrade**
City of Brotherly Love, The: see **Philadelphia,** Pennsylvania
City of David, The: see **Jerusalem**
City of Elms, The: see **New Haven,** Connecticut
City of Forty-times Forty Churches, The: see **Moscow**
City of Magnificent Distances, The: see **Washington, D. C.**
City of Masts, The: see **London,** England
City of Notions, The: see **Boston,** Massachusetts
City of Peace, The: see **Jerusalem**
City of St. Mark, The: see **Venice**
City of the Golden Gate, The: see **San Francisco**
City of the Rocks, The: see **Nashville,** Tennessee
City of the Seven Hills, The: see **Rome,** and also **Constantinople**
City of the Seventy Isles, The: see **Venice**
City of the Straits, The: see **Detroit,** Michigan

City of Victory, The: see **Cairo,** Egypt
City of the Violated Treaty, The: see **Limerick,** Ireland
City of the Violet Crown, The: see **Athens,** Greece
Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain: captured by Wellington, **11,** 565
Ciudad-Real, Spain: battle of (1809), **9,** 337
Civil Rights Act, in United States history, an act passed by Congress in 1866 conferring upon all persons of color the rights of citizenship: passed, **24,** 844
Civil Service, in the United States: under Jefferson, **23,** 391; reorganized by Jackson, 483; agitated, **24,** 937; under Grant and Hayes, 938; Pendleton Act passed, 938; under Cleveland, 1007
Civil War, American, a civil war in the United States, 1861–1865: causes, **24,** 561, 684; comparative resources, 724; Bull Run (1861), 734; (1862), 1763; Mill Spring (1862), 742; Chancellorsville (1863), 771; Vicksburg (1863), 777; Gettysburg (1863), 778; Chickamauga (1863), 783; war declared at end, 845; results of, political, 801; to negro race, 874; costs of, 821
Civil War in Rome, a war between Caesar and Pompey, 49–46 B.C.: causes, **3,** 330–333; battles of Pharsalus (48 B.C.), 348; Thapsus (46 B.C.), 358; results, 360–362
Civilis, Claudius, a Batavian leader (ca. 70 A.D.): leads insurrection in Gaul, **4,** 76; attempts to expel the Romans, **13,** 9
Claiborne, William (1589–1676), an American colonial politician: trouble with Lord Baltimore, **23,** 71
Claiborne, William Charles Cole (1775–1817), an American politician: governor of Mississippi Territory, **23,** 395; governor of Louisiana, 399
Clairfait (Clerfayt), François Sebastian Charles Joseph de Croix, an Austrian general: his campaigns in the Franco-Austrian war, **9,** 279
Clair-sur-Epte, Treaty of, a treaty between Charles the Simple and Rolf the Norseman (911 A.D.), **16,** 15
Clam Martinitz, imperial adjutant general of Austria: made member of council of regency, **17,** 345; leads Czech party, 403
Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805–1891), an Austrian general: campaigns of, **18,** 410
Claparede, Count (early 19th century), a French general: his campaign against Russia, **15,** 226
Clare, Gilbert de, Earl of Gloucester: see **Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of**
Clare, Richard de (Richard Strongbow), Earl of Pembroke (d. 1177), an English warrior: his career in Ireland, **12,** 49, 52
Claremont, Count of (ca. 1485): claims guardianship of Charles VIII of France, **9,** 126
Clarence, George, Duke of (1449–1478), a brother of Edward IV of England: created duke, **11,** 214; marries daughter of Earl of Warwick, 216; flees to France, 216; joins Henry IV, 217
Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338–1368): made lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12,** 64; death of, **11,** 218
Clarendon, Assize of, ordinance of Henry II of England introducing important changes in judicial administration (1166), **11,** 103
Clarendon, Constitutions of, ordinances adopted at the council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164): adopted, **11,** 101; Henry II abandons, 108
Clarendon, Earl of: see **Albemarle, Duke of**
Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of: see **Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon**
Clarendon, George William Frederick, Earl of (1800–1870), an English statesman: concludes treaty with the United States, **24,** 882
Clark, Champ (1850——), an American congressman: in Democratic convention (1904), **24,** 1064

Clark, George Rogers (1752–1818), an American soldier and frontiersman: conquers Northwest Territory, **23**, 317

Clark, William (1770–1838), an American soldier and explorer: explorations of, **20**, 130, **23**, 400

Clarke, Sir Alfred (1745–1832), an English soldier: becomes acting governor-general of India, **5**, 196

Clarke, John (1609–1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode Island: settles at Aquidneck, **23**, 94; secures new charter for Rhode Island, 94

Clarke, Henry F. (ca. 1847), an American colonel in the Mexican war: in the Mexican War, **22**, 348

Clarkson, Thomas (1760–1846), an English abolitionist: crusade against slavery, **11**, 540, **19**, 40, **20**, 238

Clary, Aldingen, Count (1844——), an Austrian statesman: made premier of Austria, **17**, 436

Clary, Desirée (ca. 1800), wife of Karl Johann: sketch of, **16**, 260

Classes, Act of, an act passed in Scotland which shut out from holding office all profane persons and enemies of the Covenant (1648), **12**, 341

Claude (ca. 1500), daughter of Anne of Brittany: marries Francis, Count of Angoulême, **9**, 133

Claudius I (Liberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B. C.–54 A. D.), Emperor of Rome, 41–54 A. D.: character, **4**, 53; reign of, 58; death, 61

Claudius II (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214–270 A.D.), Emperor of Rome, 268–270 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 110; condition of Spain under, **8**, 25; sends Aulus Plautius to invade Britain, **11**, 8; defeats the barbarians, **18**, 29

Claudius Caecus, Appius (d. ca. 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman: speech against Pyrrhus, **3**, 78

Claudius Caudex, Appius, Roman consul (294 B.C.): raises the siege of Messana, **3**, 100

Claudius Civilis (1st century A. D.), chief of the Batavi: joins Gauls in revolt against Rome, **18**, 23

Claudius Crassus Sabinus Regillensis, Appius, Roman consul, 451 B. C.: tyranny of, **3**, 45

Claudius Pulcher, Appius, Roman consul, 143 B. C.: favors reforms, **3**, 175

Claudius Pulcher, Appius, Roman consul, 54 B. C.: at the conference of the regents, **3**, 315

Claudius Pulcher, Caius Appius (d. 167 B. C.), Roman consul, 177 B. C.: in the third Macedonian War, **3**, 149

Claudius Pulcher, Publius, Roman consul, 249 B. C.: at the battle of Drepana, **3**, 103

Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, Appius (Attus Clausus), the Sabine founder of the Claudia gens, Roman consul, 495 B. C.: forces law of debt, **3**, 40

Clausel, Bertrand (1772–1842), a marshal of France: governor-general of Algeria, **9**, 411

Claw-men, the poor countryfolk in Switzerland: description of, **13**, 544

Clay, Cassius Marcellus (d. 1903), an American soldier and lawyer: joins Liberal movement, **24**, 890

Clay, Clement Claiborne (1819–1882), an American politician: farewell speech in the Senate, **24**, 699

Clay, Henry, an American orator and statesman, called the Mill-boy of the Slashes: born near Richmond, Virginia, April 12, 1777; received a common school education; became a copying clerk in the court of chancery at Richmond; studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1797; removed to Kentucky which he represented in the United States Congress, 1806–1807 and 1810–1811; was a member of the House of Representatives, 1811–1821, serving as Speaker, 1811–1814, 1815–1820, and 1823–1825; sent as peace commissioner to Ghent, 1814; was the chief author of the Missouri Compromise, 1820; was candidate for the Presi-

dency, 1824, 1832, and 1844; Secretary of State, 1825–1829; United States Senator, 1831–1842 and 1849–1852; was the originator of the Compromise Tariff of 1833; lived in retirement at Ashland, 1842–1844; died in Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852

Member of Congress, **23**, 417; appointed on peace commission, 429; favors tariff for west, 438; views Texas as part of Louisiana Purchase, 445; sympathy for South American republics, 446; opposes prohibition of slavery in Arkansas, 453; compromise proposed by, 455; champion of protection, 457; sketch of, 461; rivalry with Jackson, 463; offers tariff compromise, 496; nominated for President (1831), 498; leader of the Democratic-Republican Party, **24**, 519; proposed nominee of Whig Party, 520; anger at defeat for nomination, 522; makes campaign speeches (1840), 523; quoted on United States claims to Texas, 532; nominated for President (1844), 537; son killed at Buena Vista, 548; opposes Mexican War, 554; candidate for Presidential nomination (1848), 557; president of American Colonization Society, 571; returns to Congress (1850), 600; proposes compromise measures, 601; his speech in Congress (1850), 602; statue of, in New Orleans, 976; interest in an isthmian canal, 1055; death, 620

Clayton, John Middleton (1796–1856), an American politician: negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, **24**, 613

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, concluded between Great Britain and the United States (1850), **24**, 613; secures cooperation of Great Britain, 1056; annulled, 1058

Clazomenae, Ionian city of Asia Minor: taken by the Persians, **2**, 135; revolts from Athens, 352

Clear the Causeway, Scotland: battle of (1522), **12**, 302

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Spartan general: leads expedition of the Ten Thousand, **2**, 389; slain, 389

Clear-grits, extreme Democrats in Canada: policy of, **20**, 160

Clearidas (ca. 420 B.C.), Spartan general: sketch of, **2**, 318

Cleburne, Patrick (1828–1864), Irish-American general: death of, **24**, 803

Cleippides (ca. 420 B.C.), Athenian general: besieges Mitylene, **2**, 291

Cleisthenes (ca. 590 B.C.), Athenian politician: expels Tippias from Athens, **2**, 112; leader of Democrats at Athens, 140; exiled, 141; recalled, 141; his constitutional reforms, 144

Cleitus (d. ca. 328 B.C.), Macedonian general: saves Alexander's life, **2**, 489; murdered by Alexander, 501

Clemence of Hungary (ca. 1300): marries Louis X of France, **9**, 89

Clemens, Flavius (d. 95 A.D.), Christian martyr: death, **4**, 84

Clement II (Suidgar) (d. 1047), Pope, 1046–1047: appointed by Henry III of Germany, **18**, 129

Clement III (Guibert) (d. 1100), anti-Pope, 1080: appointed by Henry IV of Germany, **18**, 136

Clement III (Paoli Scolari) (d. 1191), Pope, 1187–1191: confirms claim of Scottish clergy to independence, **12**, 267

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust) (ca. 1264–1314), Pope, 1305–1314: accession of, **9**, 88; gives crown of Naples to Robert, **4**, 260

Clement VI (Pierre Roger) (1292–1352), Pope, 1342–1352: at war with the emperor, **17**, 115; attempts to restore peace between Pedro IV of Aragon and Jayme of Majorca, **8**, 254; opposes Louis of Bavaria, **18**, 190; acquits Joanna of Naples of the murder of Andrew, **4**, 260

Clement VII (Robert of Geneva) (ca. 1342–1394), anti-Pope, 1378: election of, **9**, 105

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici) (ca. 1475–1534), Pope, 1523–1534: accession of, **18**, 245; his relations with Charles V of Germany, 246; his relations with Frederick I of Den-

mark, **16**, 193; joins the League of Cognac, **4**, 303; refuses to sanction divorce of Henry VIII of England, **11**, 246

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini) (1536–1605), Pope, 1592–1605: encourages peace between France and Spain, **13**, 164; absolves Henry IV of France, **9**, 170

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani) (1649–1721), Pope, 1700–1721: issues a bull against the emperor, **17**, 190

Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli) (1705–1774), Pope, 1769–1774, called the Protestant Pope: suppresses the Jesuits, **8**, 419, **9**, 248, **18**, 357; embellishes Rome, **4**, 341

Clément, Jacques (ca. 1565–1589), a French monk: assassinates Henry III of France, **9**, 165

Cleombrotus I, King of Sparta, 380–371 B. C.: invades Bœotia, **2**, 428; slain at Leuctra, 434

Cleomenes I, King of Sparta, 518–489 B.C., called the Mad King of Lacedæmon: in expeditions against the Athenians, **2**, 141; defeats the Argives, 156; at Aegina, 163; death of, 173

Cleomenes III, King of Sparta, 236–222 B.C.: last of the Spartans, **2**, 517

Cleon (d. 422 B.C.), Athenian demagogue: accuses Pericles, **2**, 283; advocates massacre of Lesbians, 294; his character, 294; opposes peace, 304; at Spacteria, 306; killed at Amphipolis, 317

Cleon (ca. 100 B.C.), Cilician slave: leader of slave revolt, **3**, 173

Cleopatra, last Queen of Egypt, famous for her beauty and dramatic history: born at Alexandria, Egypt, 69 B.C.; joint-ruler with her brother Ptolemy, 51–49, expelled by him, but reinstated in 48 by Cæsar; lived with Cæsar in Rome, 46–44, to whom she bore a son; returned to Egypt upon Cæsar's death; visited Antonius at Tarsus, 41, and brought him into subjection to her charms; was put to flight by Octavianus in the naval battle of Actium; unwilling to adorn the triumph of Octavianus and affected by the death of Antonius, she poisoned herself at Alexandria, 30 B. C.

Reign of, **1**, 34; driven from the throne of Egypt, **3**, 351; restored to her throne, 354; her influence over Cæsar, **4**, 5; her influence over Antonius, **19**, 23; at the battle of Actium, 25; death of, **2**, 522, **4**, 27

Cleopatra (ca. 330 B.C.): wife of Philip of Macedon, **2**, 481

Cleopatra, sister of Alexander (d. 308 B.C.): murdered, **2**, 511

Cleophon (d. 405 B.C.), Athenian demagogue: opposes peace, **2**, 366, 374; death of, 378

Clepho, King of Italy, 573–587 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 165

Clerfayt: see **Clairfait**

Clergy, The, in America: influence of, in New England, **23**, 139; influence of, in the Colonies, 145; of the Southern Colonies, 149; made subject to laws in Virginia, 150; salaries paid in tobacco in Virginia, 150

Clergy, The, in France: oppose the Revolution, **10**, 106

Clericals, the Catholic party in Europe: in Belgium, **13**, 291; in Germany, **18**, 439

"Clericis laicos," a Papal Bull: issued by Boniface VIII, **11**, 149

Clermont: see **Gergovia**

Clermont, Louis de Bourbon-Condé, Count of (1709–1770), French prince: in Seven Years' War, **9**, 245

Clermont, Robert of (d. 1357), Marshal of Normandy: death of, **9**, 100

Clermont-Tonnerre, Stanislaus, Count of (1747–1792), French Liberal: urges nobles to resume their seats in the assembly, **9**, 263; opposes the sending of the deputation to the king, **10**, 67; favors the English constitution, 80

Cleruchies, Greek colonies in close connection with the mother city: Athenian system of, **2**, 144 note, 249, 258

Cleveland, Ohio: Lincoln makes speech at, **24**, 706; Frémont nominated by convention at, 799; popular respect to Lincoln's remains, 827; Garfield buried in, 934

Cleveland, Grover, an American statesman: President of the United States, 1885–1889 and 1893–1897; born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837; studied at Clinton Academy; read law in Buffalo and was admitted to the bar, 1859; was assistant district attorney of Erie County, 1863–1866; was defeated for district attorney, 1865; served as sheriff of Erie County, 1871–1874; was Democratic mayor of Buffalo, 1882; was elected to the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic party, 1884; was defeated for a second term, 1888, but was reëlected, by a great majority, 1892; refused to support the Democratic ticket and platform, 1896, and retired to his home at Princeton, N. J.

Early life, **24**, 944; nominated for President (1884), 944; inauguration (1885), 949; Civil Service Reform, 950, 1007; uses his veto power, 952; refuses to sign Chinese Exclusion Act, 958; refuses to submit treaty with Nicaragua to Senate, 959; defeated on tariff issue, 963; second nomination unanimous, 965; nominated for President (1892), 989; second inauguration, 993; recommends repeal of Sherman Silver Law, 994; his relations with Hawaii, **20**, 310, **24**, 998; with Venezuela, **11**, 639, **21**, 264, **24**, 1000; subdues strike in Chicago, 1003; financial depression of 1894, 1005; checkmated by Republican Congress, 1007; at the opening of the World's Fair, 1010; his message to Congress concerning Cuban question, 1022: withdraws Nicaraguan treaty, 1056

Cleves, Succession of, dispute occasioned by the extinction of the Cleves line in 1609, **18**, 266

Clichy, The Club of, French political club (1797), **10**, 388

Clients, Roman inhabitants without citizenship who were legally represented by patrons: position of, **3**, 11

Cliff-dwellers, American aborigines: description, **23**, 11

Clifford, Sir Conyers (ca. 1600), English official: made president of Connaught, **12**, 95

Clifford, Nathan (1803–1881), an American jurist: plenipotentiary to Mexico, **22**, 378; member of the Electoral Commission, **24**, 913 note

Climax, Mount, Asia Minor: Alexander at, **2**, 490

Clinch, Colonel (ca. 1800), American soldier: in East Florida, **23**, 444

Clinton, Mississippi: race riot at, **24**, 872 note

Clinton, De Witt, an American lawyer and statesman, called the Father of the Erie Canal: born at Little Britain, N. Y., March 2, 1769; was graduated at Columbia College, 1786; studied law but never gave it much attention as a profession; became private secretary to the Governor of New York, who was also his uncle, George Clinton; was elected a member of the legislature of New York, 1797; was chosen State Senator, 1798; was elected Senator of the United States, 1802; served as Mayor of New York City, 1803–1807, 1809–1810, and 1811–1815, and as lieutenant-governor of the State, 1811–1813; was nominated for the Presidency, 1812, but was defeated; advocated the construction of the Erie Canal; was Governor of New York State, 1817–1823 and 1825–1828; celebrated the opening of the Erie Canal, 1825; wrote some essays on natural history; died at Albany, February 11, 1828

Defeated for President, **23**, 434; Erie Canal projected by, 479

Clinton, George (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor: appoints Johnson colonel of Six Nations, **23**, 176

Clinton, George (1739–1812) American statesman and general: Governor of New York, **23**, 311; member of

New York ratification convention, 337; receives Washington in New York, 341; absent from first Congress, 343; candidate for Vice-president (1792), 357; nominated for Vice-president (1805), 401; elected Vice-president, 402; nominated Vice-president (1809), 413

Clinton, Sir Henry (1738–1795), an English general: arrives at Boston, **23**, 231; sent to take possession of the Southern Colonies, 236; at battle of Monmouth, 262; succeeds Howe, 262; captures Charleston, 272; sends Arnold to devastate Connecticut, 285

Clinton, Sir William (ca. 1825), English commander: keeps order in Portugal, **8**, 535

Clisson, Oliver (d. 1340), noble of Brittany: murder of, **9**, 94

Clisson, Oliver de (1332–1407), French constable: his campaign in Flanders, **9**, 107; attempted assassination of, 108

Clive, Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey, an English commander and statesman: born of a rather impoverished family at Styche, Shropshire, England, September 29, 1725; entered the service of the East India Company at Madras as a writer, 1743; received an ensign's commission, when war broke out between the French and British in India and served at the siege of Pondicherry, 1748; captured Arcot, 1750; returned to England for his health, 1753; was sent back as governor of Fort Saint David, 1755; was sent to avenge the outrage of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, and reduced the Nabob, 1757; won the battle of Plassey, 1757; was appointed governor of Bengal, 1758; defeated the Dutch armament, 1759; returned to England and was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Clive of Plassey, 1760; was again governor of Bengal, 1764–1767, when he returned to England because of ill-health; was accused of a tyrannical abuse of power but was acquitted after an inquest, 1773; died as a suicide, November 22, 1774

Sketch of, **5**, 179; in India, **5**, 180, 182, **9**, 242, **11**, 502; made Governor of Bengal, **5**, 185, 187, **11**, 525

Cloderic, King of the Ripuarian Franks, ca. 500 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 21

Clodius Pulcher, Publius (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue: prisoner among the pirates, **3**, 272; proposes the banishment of Cicero, 290; feud with Pompeius, 312; agrees to give no further annoyance to Pompeius, 316; intrudes at festival of the Bona Dea, 384; murdered, 320

Clodoald, Saint (ca. 525 A. D.): founds monastery, **9**, 25

Clodomir, Frankish king 511–524 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 24

Clonmel, Ireland: siege of (1650), **12**, 125

Clontarf, Ireland: battle of (1014), **12**, 42

Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of (1755–1794) French revolutionary enthusiast: death of, **9**, 288

Close, Barry (d. 1813), English secretary: resident in Mysore and Poona, **5**, 202

Closterseven (Kloster Zeven), Convention of (1757), concluded between the Duke of Cumberland and the Duc de Richelieu, **11**, 499

Clotar (Clotaire) I, (497–561 A.D.), King of the Franks: reign of, **18**, 61

Clotar II (584–628 A.D.), King of the Franks: reign of, **13**, 14, **18**, 64

Clotar III (ca. 650 A. D.), Frankish king: reign of, **18**, 71

Clotar IV, King of Austrasia 717–720, A.D.: policy of, **13**, 337

Cloth of Gold, Field of, near Calais where Francis I and Henry VIII held their interview (1520), **9**, 137, **11**, 240

Clotilda, Saint (475–545 A.D.): marries Clovis, **9**, 19

Clotilda (d. 531 A. D.): daughter of Clovis: marries Amalaric, **8**, 40, **9**, 25

Clovis (Chlodwig), King of the Franks, 481–511 A.D., and founder of the Merovingian line of Frankish kings, called the Constantine of France: born about 465 A.D.; succeeded his father Childeric as king of the Salian Franks, 481; defeated the Romans and Gauls near Soissons, 486; married Clotilda, a beautiful Christian princess, 493; became a convert to Christianity, 496; fixed his court at Paris, 507; defeated and killed Alaric, King of the Visigoths, near Poitiers, 507, and gained Aquitaine; left four sons to inherit his kingdom, when he died, 511

In war with the Goths, **8**, 39, with the Alemanni, **13**, 377; reign of, **9**, 18, **18**, 46, 59

Clovis II (633–655 A.D.), King of the Franks, 638–655 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 33

Clovis III, King of the Franks, 691–695 A.D.: reign of, **9**, 35

Club Monarchique, French Royalist club (1790): sketch of, **10**, 128

Cluentius Aulus (ca. 60 B. C.), Italian criminal: trial of, **3**, 384

Clugny de Nuis, Jean Étienne Bernard (d. 1776): becomes minister of finance, **9**, 254, **10**, 28

Cluna (living), Antarctic explorer; explorations of, **16**, 334

Cluny, Congregation of, an agreement by which several hundred monasteries in France and Burgundy accepted the "Truce of God," **18**, 128

Clusium, Italy: siege of, **3**, 59

Clyde, Colin Campbell, Baron: see **Campbell, Colin, Baron Clyde**

Clymer, George (1739–1813), American politician: in first Congress, **23**, 342

Cnemus (ca. 430 B.C.), Spartan general, **2**, 289

Cnidus, Asia Minor: founded, **2**, 56; battle of, 401

Cnut: see **Knud II**

Coahuila, Mexico: united with Texas, **24**, 532

Coalitions against France: I. (1792–1797), **10**, 182, 244, **16**, 249, **18**, 356; II. (1799–1801), **10**, 401, **17**, 285, **18**, 362; III. (1805), **10**, 462, **15**, 213, **16**, 251, **18**, 366; IV. (1806–1807), **10**, 469, **15**, 215, **16**, 251; V. (1809), **10**, 476; VI. (1813–1815), **10**, 488, **15**, 261

Cobb, Howell (1815–1868), an American politician: elected Speaker of House, **24**, 599; influence over President, 696; resigns from Cabinet, 704

Cobb, Thomas R. (d. 1863), an American general: death at Marye's Heights, **24**, 770

Cobbett, William (1762–1835), an English political writer: influence of, **11**, 572

Cobdam, Lord: see **Oldcastle, Sir John**

Cobden, Richard (1804–1865), an English statesman and political economist: arranges commercial treaty between France and England, **9**, 451; leader of Anti-Corn Law League, **11**, 600; opposes China War, 620

Cobenzl, John Louis Joseph, Count, (1753–1809), an Austrian statesman: negotiates second coalition against France, **17**, 285; negotiates the Treaty of Lunéville, **17**, 285, **18**, 364; assumes the direction of foreign affairs, 287; conducts foreign affairs of Austria, 292

Cobija, South America: defies Melgarejo (1865), **21**, 190; occupied by Chili (1879), 234

Coblentz, Prussia: founded, **18**, 15

Coblom (Covelong), India: founded, **5**, 172

Coburg (Saxe-Coburg), Friedrich Josias, Prince of (1737–1815), an Austrian soldier: his campaign against the French revolutionists, **9**, 283; besieges Maubeuge, 287

Cocherel, France: battle of (1364), **9**, 103

Cochin, India: siege of (1659), **8**, 470; taken by the Dutch, **20**, 61; surrenders to the British, 139

Cochin China, Indo-China: embassies from, **6**, 8; conquered, 13; revolution in, 99; formed, **20**, 273

Cochrane, Robert (d. 1475), a favorite of James III of Scotland: plots against, **12**, 297
Cochrane, Thomas, Earl of Dundonald (1775–1860), a Scotch noble and British naval commander: his services in South America, **21**, 72, 166
Cockburn, Six Alexander James Edmund (1802–1880), a British jurist: in Geneva commission, **24**, 885
Cockpit of Europe, The: see **Belgium**
Cocomes, The, a South American tribe: destroy themselves, **21**, 50
Cod, Cape: see **Cape Cod**
Coddington, William (1601–1678), an English colonist in America: settles at Aquidneck, **23**, 94; founds Newport, 94
Code Henri, a statute book compiled by Christophe, Emperor of Hayti (1811), **22**, 495
Code Napoléon, a compilation of the laws of France made under the auspices of Napoleon I (1804–1810), **10**, 447, **11**, 555, **13**, 271
Code Noir, an edict of Louis XIV of France (1685), **20**, 75
Code Rural, a statute promulgated by Boyer, president of Hayti, **22**, 497
Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, measure for India: passed (1861), **5**, 244
"Codex Flatoensis," a compilation containing accounts of early Norse voyages, **23**, 19
Codomannus: see **Darius III**
Codrington, Sir Edward (1770–1851), an English admiral: in the Greek War, **2**, 545, **15**, 276
Codrus (ca. 1068 B.C.), last King of Athens: patriot King of Athens, **2**, 98
Coelho, Pedro, a Portuguese noble: death of, **8**, 289
Coepio, Quintus (ca. 144 B.C.), Roman general: his campaign in Spain, **8**, 19
Cœur de Lion: see **Richard I,** King of England
Cœuves, Marquis of (ca. 1624), a French soldier: his campaign in the Valtelline, **9**, 183
Coffee: introduced in England, **11**, 418; industry in Africa, **19**, 144
Coffin, Levi (ca. 1850), an American abolitionist: aids slaves to escape, **24**, 617; president of the underground railroad, 617
Cogan, Miles de (ca. 1182), an Irish soldier: appointed assistant to De Bingo, **12**, 53
Cognac, League of: a league formed between Pope Clement VII and Francis I of France against the Emperor Charles V (1526), **4**, 303
Cohabitation Act, an act passed in 1680 ordering the building of towns in Virginia: passed, **23**, 155
Cohen, Jacob I., an American Jewish politician: elected member of city council of Baltimore (1824), **1**, 426
Coigny, François de (ca. 1735), a French marshal: his campaign in Italy, **9**, 236
Coimbra, Spain: siege of (1058), **8**, 142; battle of (1810), 530
Coimbra, University of: modernized, **8**, 526
Coiner, The False: see **Philip III,** King of France
Coins, Coinage:
ARABIA: establishment of a national mint, **1**, 329; tribute coin, 352
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: depreciation of coins, **17**, 303; coinage of Hungary, 399
BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA: mines of Carchemish, **1**, 113
CHILI: gold standard, **21**, 242
CHINA: value of currency, **6**, 255
ENGLAND: base money, **11**, 268; coinage of William III, 444
FRANCE: coinage of Louis IX, **9**, 83; debasement, 89; alteration, 95, 96; reminting, 229; value reduced, 235
GERMANY: under Prince Christian of Brunswick, **18**, 271
GREECE: coinage of Pheidon, **2**, 59; coinage of Solon, 104; first gold coinage, 459; present currency, **2**, 549
INDIA: value of a dirham, **5**, 91; coinage of 1229, 97; currency of

copper coins, 102; depreciation of rupee, 273; the currency question, 383
IRELAND: copper coinage, **11**, 477; "Wood's Halfpence," **12**, 172
ITALY: senatorial coinage, **4**, 222
JAPAN: coinage of Hideyoshi, **7**, 114; coinage of Tsunayoshi, 143
LYDIA: coinage of Phamphaes, **1**, 153
MEXICO: coinage of 1536, **22**, 108; of 1541, 108; during viceroyalty of Bucareli, 208
PERSIA: value of coins, **1**, 165; coinage by Darius, 179; withdrawal of debased coinage, **5**, 364
PERU: gold standard, **21**, 243
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: before and after the American occupation, **20**, 342
PHŒNICIA: token money, **1**, 135
PORTUGAL: raised value, **8**, 295
ROME: sole privilege of coining money, **3**, 82; coins of Pompeius, 276; the coinage for Gaul, 309; coinage of Cæsar, 369; Roman standard, 395; coinage of Nero, **4**, 63
RUSSIA: coinage of Paul I, **15**, 172
SCOTLAND: fixed standard, **12**, 293; coinage of James IV, 308
SWEDEN: copper basis of coinage, **16**, 223
SWITZERLAND: debasement of coinage, **13**, 470; uniform system, 551
TURKEY: coinage of Mahmud II, **14**, 440
UNITED STATES: uniform system of coinage, **23**, 353; change in mint ratio (1834), 506; dropping of silver dollar (1873), **24**, 899; silver dollar remonetized (1878), 922; "Sherman Silver Law" (1890), 974; free silver, 989, 991, 1011; repeal of the Sherman Silver Law (1893), **24**, 994

Colardeau, Paul, a French mechanician: member of the Wellman Expedition, **16**, 341

Colberg, Germany: taken by the Russians (1761), **18**, 342; siege of (1807), 372

Colbert, Jean Baptiste (1619–1683), a French statesman: minister of finance, **9**, 207; sketch of, 208; progress of the French West Indies under, **20**, 72; colonial policy of, 78; organizes the French East India Company, **5**, 170; death of, **9**, 215

Colchester, England: siege of (1648), **11**, 360

Cold Harbor, Virginia: battle of Gaines Mills near (1862), **24**, 761; battle of (1864), 789; political effect of last battle, 801

Colebrook, Sir William (ca. 1850), an English official in Canada: his administration as deputy governor of New Brunswick, **20**, 163

Colenso, Africa: battle of (1900), **11**, 641

Coles, George (ca. 1865), a Canadian representative: at the Quebec convention, **20**, 165

Colet, John (1466–1519), an English theologian and scholar: founds St. Paul's School, **11**, 239

Colfax, Schuyler (1823–1885), an American politician: nominated for Vice-president 1868, **24**, 857

Colignon (ca. 1598), a French statesman: draws up the Edict of Nantes, **9**, 171

Coligny, Gaspard de (1517–1572), a French general and Huguenot leader: his campaign in Artois, **9**, 148; plots against the Guises, 150; colonial schemes of, **20**, 81; sends out a colony, **23**, 47; death of, **9**, 158

Coligny-Saligny, Jean, Count of (1617–1686), a French soldier: at battle of Saint-Gothard, **9**, 208

Colina, General, a Venezuelan soldier: elected vice-president of Venezuela (1866), **21**, 102

Colley, Sir George (d. 1881), a British general in Africa: death of, **20**, 230

Colli, Baron (1760–1812), a Piedmontese general: commands Piedmontese army, **9**, 294; commands Austrian army, 302

Collin (ca. 1525), a Swiss reformer:

becomes a teacher in Zurich, **13**, 436; translates the Bible into German, 453; arouses patriotism of people, **17**, 295; occupies Cracow, 347

Collot d' Herbois, Jean Marie (1750–1796), a French actor and revolutionist: made member of the committee of safety, **9**, 285; leader of the commune, **10**, 203; arrest and trial of, 333

Colman (ca. 634 A.D.), an Irish Bishop: governs the monastery of Lindisfarne, **12**, 36

Colmar, Alsace: battle of (1674), **9**, 211

Cologne (Colonia Agrippinensis), Germany: founded, **4**, 61, **18**, 15; siege of (714 A.D.), 71

Cologne, Diet of: a diet reorganizing the empire (1512), **18**, 228

Colombia, South America: created, **21**, 69; organized, 73; from 1824 to 1876, 77; formation of, 84; from 1876 to 1906, 244

Colombia-Costa Rica Boundary Dispute (1880), **21**, 265

Colombia-Venezuela Boundary Dispute (1891), **21**, 265

Colombo, Ceylon: Portuguese driven from, **20**, 61

Colon, northern terminus of Panama canal, **24**, 1056

Colonial Congress, in American history: meets at New York (1690), **23**, 158

Colonies, American: classification of, **23**, 114; government of, 116

Colonies of the World, History of: old Europe and new Europe, **20**, 3; Portuguese and Spanish colonies, 33; the Dutch and English settlements, 55; the plantations, 66; New France and New England, 81; the missions, 91; the middle period in colonial history, 99; the period of English supremacy, 117; the American Revolution, 127; the French Revolution, 136; Canada and Newfoundland, 149; British colonies in the South Seas, 180; South Africa, 218; British dependencies, 235; colonial empire of France, 268; the Dutch colonial empire, 285; minor European possessions, 297; colonies and dependencies of the United States, 304; the outlook, 334

Colonna, Marco Antonio (1535–1584) an Italian commander: leader of expedition against Turks, **4**, 310, **8** 355, **14**, 196

Colonna, Prospero (1452–1523), an Italian general: captured by the French, **4**, 293, **9**, 136

Colophon, Greece: taken by the Athenians, **2**, 367

Colorado (Centennial State, name means "red" or "colored"), one of the western United States: the Grand Cañon discovered, **23**, 42; effect of Missouri Compromise, 456; part of, ceded to United States, **24**, 552; Northwest Territory includes part, 631; discovery of gold, 901; Presidential election of 1892, 993; Presidential election of 1900, 1040; Presidential election of 1904, 1072

Colotlan, Mexico: founded, **22**, 138

Colquhoun, Archibald R. (ca. 1890), a British official in India: sketch of, **19**, 231

Columba, Saint (521–597 A.D.), a Celtic missionary in Scotland: founds monastery at Iona, **11**, 35; sketch of, **12**, 25, 32

Columban (Columbanus), Saint (ca. 540–615), an Irish missionary: founds a monastery in Italy, **4**, 168; sketch of, **13**, 338

Columbia, South Carolina: nullification convention meets at, **23**, 493; secession convention at, **24**, 684; burned, 807

Columbia, District of: see **District of Columbia**

Columbia River, North America: discovered, **24**, 541

Columbia University, New York: founded, **23**, 140; graduates of, in Constitutional Convention, 323

Columbian Exposition, World's, an international exposition held in Chicago (1893): preparations for, **24**, 981; held, 1009

Columbus, Kentucky: Confederates hold, **24**, 742; abandoned by Confederates, 746

Columbus, Ohio: Lincoln makes speech at, **24**, 706; popular respect to Lincoln's remains, 827

Columbus, Bartholomew (1445–1515), brother of Christopher Columbus: sails around the Cape of Good Hope, **23**, 25; his success in England, **21**, 4, **23**, 29; accompanies his brother on his second voyage, **23**, 33; his rule in Hispaniola, 12

Columbus, Christopher, an Italian navigator and the discoverer of the New World: born of poor parents at Genoa, probably in 1446, although 1435 is sometimes given as the date; received a good education but went to sea early; went to Portugal, 1473(?), and married there; served in expeditions along the African coast and probably made a trip to Iceland; believing in the rotundity of the earth, he proposed to the king of Portugal to make an expedition to the west and thus reach the eastern coast of Asia, but the king proving treacherous, he left Portugal and made his offers to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, 1484(?); at first his schemes were laughed at but in 1492, after suffering untold difficulties, he succeeded in obtaining the support he desired and sailed from Spain in command of three vessels; in all he made four voyages across the Atlantic, sailing, August 3, 1492, September 25, 1493, May 30, 1498, and May 9, 1502; he made discoveries in the West Indies and in South America; died in poverty at Valladolid, Spain, May 20 or 21 (O. S.), 1506

Early history, **23**, 26; attempts to present his schemes to Spanish sovereigns, 28; voyages of, **5**, 145, **8**, 186, **20**, 36, **21**, 5, **23**, 30; influence of his discoveries, **11**, 229; visits Honduras, **22**, 437; honored by Ferdinand and Isabella, **23**, 32; sent to Spain in chains, 33; death, 34

Columbus, Diego (1476–1526), son of Christopher Columbus: explorations of, **22**, 3

Columbus, Fernando (1488–1539), son of Christopher Columbus: birth of, **21**, 4

Colvin, Auckland (b. 1838), English governor in India: sketch of, **5**, 261

Colvin, John Russell (ca. 1840), Indian Civil Service: secretary to Lord Auckland, **5**, 215; his services in India, 223

Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount (1773–1865), English general: his campaigns in India, **5**, 212; in Russia, **15**, 218

Combes (ca. 1830), French general: his campaign in Italy, **9**, 401

Comenius, John: see **Komenski, John**

Comines, Philip de (1445–1509), Flemish historian: sketch of, **13**, 62: rebels against Anne of Beaujeau, **9**, 127; warns Charles VIII against League of Venice, 131

Comitia, assemblies in Rome: (1) Curiata, description of, **3**, 14; change in character of, 33; (2) Centuriata, increased political power, 33; under Sulla's constitution, 234; (3) Tributa, established, 43

Commander, The Invisible: see **Raglan, Fitzroy James Henry, Baron**

Commerce, Father of English: see **Edward III,** King of England

Commerce and Trade: see **Trade and Commerce**

Commercial Treaty, between France and England (1860), **11**, 621

Committee of Correspondence, Secret: appointed by second Continental Congress, **23**, 238; work of, 265; name changed to Committee on Foreign Affairs, 265

Committee on Foreign Affairs: see **Committee of Correspondence, Secret**

Committees, The, French Revolutionary Councils: strive to bring about the fall of Robespierre by means of Catherine Theot, **10**, 305; its members, 320; democratic members replaced by Thermidorian members, 323; of Twelve (1793), 256; of Eleven (1795), 335

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (161–192 A. D.), Emperor of Rome, 180–192

A.D.: reign of, **2**, 525, **4**, 99, **17**, 14, **18**, 26
Common Pleas, Court of, in England: established, **11**, 145
"Common Sense," pamphlet by Thomas Paine (1776): published, **23**, 143
Commoner, The Great: see **Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham**
Commons, House of: see **House of Commons**
Commonwealth, The, the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the Restoration of Charles II (1660): account of, **11**, 362; effect on Virginia, **23**, 64
Communal Houses: found in the Columbian region, **23**, 10
Communal List, The: during the French Consulate, **10**, 433
Communal System, socialistic scheme of living: in Virginia colony, **23**, 61;
Comonfort, Ignacio (1812–1863), Mexican soldier and statesman: elected president of Mexico, **22**, 382
Comorn, Austria-Hungary: siege of (1848), **18**, 402
Comoro Islands, in the Mozambique channel: sketch of, **19**, 213; placed under the governor of Madagascar, **20**, 279
Compact, The, the agreement to form a body politic: signed by Pilgrims, **23**, 84
Compactata of the Bohemian Nation, religious and civil agreement between Bohemia and Sigismund (1436), **17**, 140
Company, The: see **United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, The**
Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, The, Scottish trading company: organized (1695), **5**, 171
Company of the Levant, to promote commerce, founded by Charles VI (1719), **17**, 192
Company of the Philippine Islands, Royal, Spanish trading company: organized (1733), **5**, 171
Compiègne, France: skirmish of (1430), **11**, 204
Compromise of 1850, also called **Omnibus Bill,** a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question, **24**, 601, 609
Compromises of the United States Constitution: representation, **24**, 327; apportionment of representation, 327, 566; foreign slave trade, 566
Compte Rendu, account of the receipts and expenses of the French government: Necker issues, **10**, 30
Compton, Henry (1632–1713), an English prelate: his struggle with James II, **11**, 424
Compton, Spencer, Earl of Wilmington (1673–1743), an English politician: premiership of, **11**, 477; becomes First Lord of the Treasury, 484
Compulsory Loans, Law of, passed in France: effect of, **10**, 406; abolished, 432
Conall Gulban (ca. 450 A.D.), Irish noble: conversion of, **12**, 29
Conan, Saint (ca. 700 A. D.), Irish missionary: sent to Britain, **12**, 253
Conancio (ca. 980 A.D.), Spanish rebel: encourages Mohammedan invasions of Leon, **8**, 138
Concepcion, Chile: founded, **20**, 50; rioting at (1829), **21**, 215
Concha, Manuel, Marquis of Duero (1808–1874), a Spanish general: in Carlist revolt, **8**, 514
Concini, Concino, Marquis of Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime minister of France: made marshal, **9**, 178; death of, 180
Concord, New Hampshire: battle of (1775), **11**, 515, **23**, 227
Concordat of 1801, The, an agreement between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII, **10**, 449
Concordat of 1855, The, an agreement between Francis Joseph of Austria and Pius IX, **17**, 382
Concordat of Worms, a convention concluded between Emperor Henry V and Calixtus II (1122), **16**, 74

Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of (1552–1588), a French Protestant leader: becomes champion of religious freedom in France, **9**, 156; death of, 162

Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of (1588–1646), son of Henri I of Bourbon: marriage of, **9**, 175; revolt of, 178; arrested, 179

Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, Prince of (1530–1569), a French general: opposes policy of Catherine de' Medici, **9**, 149; death of, 156

Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of (1621–1686), a celebrated French general: campaigns of, **9**, 199, 210, **13**, 214, **18**, 292, 300; arrested, 202; at war with Anne of Austria, 203; death of, 211

Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of (1736–1818), a French general: leaves France, **9**, 205; leads emigrants against France, 276; opposes influence of Necker, **10**, 50; leaves France, 72; opens correspondence with Lyons, 115; impeached, 164; taken by the allied powers, 271

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of (1743–1794), a French philosopher and mathematician: leads Girondist party, **9**, 272; poisons himself, **10**, 280

Condorquanqui (d. 1781), Cacique of Taugasuga, a South American patriot: revolt of, **21**, 51

Condottieri, mercenaries in Italy: rise of, **4**, 251

Conejares, Francisco Ruiz de (ca. 1794), a Mexican official: buys the sub-delegation of Villa-Alta, **22**, 223

Confederacy, The, the group of eleven states which seceded from the United States, 1860–1861: secession of the Southern States, **24**, 684; seizes property of United States within seceding States, 691; organized, 694; Montgomery selected as capital, 693; permanent Constitution adopted, 695; preparations for war, 708, 738; capital transferred to Richmond, 718; enlistment of privateers, 723; strength and resources, 724; loss of New Orleans, 752; height of its hopes, 770; effect of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, 782; strength of its army compared with army of Potomac, 787; government removed to Greenboro, 813; disbandment of army, 814; finances, 819; cost of the war, 821; sufferings, 823; see also **Civil War, American**

Confederate Flag: adopted, **24**, 694

Confederation, Act of, an act granting certain rights and privileges to the German confederation (1815), **18**, 392

Confederation, Articles of: see **Articles of Confederation**

Confederation of the Netherlands: organized, **13**, 86

Confederation of the Rhine (1806), a confederation of fourteen princes of the south and west of Germany, recognizing Napoleon as their protector: formed, **9**, 327, **17**, 294, **18**, 367, 371; dissolution of, **18**, 386

Confession of Faith: see **Augsburg Confession, The**

"Confirmatio Cartarum," confirmation of the charters in England (1297), **11**, 150

Conflans, Herbert de Brienne, Count de (1690–1777), a French marshal: at battle of Quiberon Bay, **11**, 501

Conflans, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Louis XI of France and the Dûkes of Bourbon, Brittany and Burgundy (1465), **9**, 122

Confucius (K'ung-fu-tzc), a Chinese philosopher, called the Philosopher of China: born in the kingdom of Lu (modern Shantung), China, about 551 B. C.; was descended from a celebrated but impoverished family; was remarkable for his amiable qualities as a youth; became mandarin and then superintendent of the public markets; afterwards had charge of the public parks and herds; came forward as a public teacher at the age of twenty-two; was one of the chief ministers of the Marquis of Lû; retired from office and traveled for thirteen years, during which time he spread his

doctrines; returned to Lu, 483, where he spent the remainder of his life in writing and teaching; was the author of "Chun-Tsew" and the "Four Books"; died, 478 B. C.
As historian, 6, 5, 7, 8; influence of, 8, 9, 10, 25, 34, 234

Conger, Edwin Hurd (1843-1907), an American diplomat: minister to China, **6**, 297

Conger, Mrs. E. H., wife of American minister: influence of, **6**, 307

Congo Free State, Africa: created, **19**, 116; placed under the control of Belgium, **13**, 311; exports of, **19**, 124; revenues and expenditures of, 125; present status of, 250; description of, **20**, 299

Congo Railway Company: completes its line, **19**, 126

Congo Treaty (1884), a treaty between Great Britain and Portugal (1884), **19**, 76

Congregation, The, a French secret society instituted in early nineteenth century: rise of, **9**, 377

Congregation, Lords of the, the leaders of the Protestants of Scotland in the 16th century: organized, **11**, 277, **12**, 312

Congregation of Cluny, a congregation of monks who preached the "Truce of God" in the eleventh century, **18**, 128

Congregational Church: state church in Massachusetts, **23**, 101; in every New England town, 145; services, 146; supported by taxation, 148

"Congress," The, a United States frigate: fires on the "Merrimac," **24**, 754; destroyed, 755

Congress of the Confederacy: powers of, **24**, 695

Congress of the United States: the American Senate and House of Representatives: powers of, **23**, 331; prohibitions against, in Constitution, 331; character of the first Congress, 342; power to impose conditions in admitting states, 452; power over slavery, **24**, 581; extraordinary session of 1861, 715; denies seats to Southern members. 842; debate on reconstruction, 843; passes Reconstruction Acts, 846

Congresses, The Albany, meetings of the American colonies: (1690), **23**, 106; (1754), 174

Conkling, Roscoe (1829–1888), an American politician: candidate for Presidential nomination (1876), **24**, 907; opposed to Hayes, 915; urges nomination of Grant for third term, 925; feud with Blaine, 926; sketch of, 926; origin of feud with Garfield, 932; opposes appointment of Robertson, 933; resisted by Arthur, 936; responsible for Blaine's defeat in New York, 948

Conn the Hundred-Fighter, a legendary king of Ireland: story of, **12**, 25

Connaught, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of (1850——), brother of Edward VII of England: visits India, **5**, 288

Connecticut, one of the New England States of the United States, means "long river," called the Nutmeg State and the Land of Steady Habits: origin, **23**, 91; colonial constitution of, 92; trouble with Dutch, 92; with Indians, 93; charter secured, 93; seeks confederation of New England, 96; agriculture, 101; Dutch relinquish claims, 103; colonial government of, 115; educational growth, 140; Episcopal Church in, 147; Congregational Church supported by taxation, 148; wearing of silk forbidden, 154; "Blue Laws," 154; in Colonial Congress, 158; quarrel with Pennsylvania over Wyoming Valley, 312; cedes Northwest Territory to the United States, 317; choses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 323; ratifies the Constitution, 336; favors financial plans of Hamilton, 350; in War of 1812, 430; Hartford convention, 431; measures toward abolition of slavery adopted, **24**, 564; abolition societies formed, 571; opening of schools to negroes prohibited, 575; state election of 1855, 646; Presidential election of 1884, 947; Presidential election of 1888,

967; Presidential election of 1892, 992
Connecticut Compromise, regulating representation in Congress, **23**, 327
Conner, David (1792–1856), an American naval commander: in the Mexican War, **22**, 289
Conon (d. 392 B. C.), Athenian commander: Athenian admiral, **2**, 370; besieged in Mitylene, 371; flies to Cyprus, 376; takes service with Persia, 401; rebuilds walls of Athens, 402; imprisoned, 404
Conqueror, The: see **William (I) the Conqueror,** King of England
Conrad I (d. 918 A. D.), King of Germany (911–918 A. D.): reign of, **18**, 104
Conrad II (d. 1039), Holy Roman Emperor, 1027–1039: elected King of Germany, **18**, 124; crowned emperor, 125; Knud at the coronation of, **16**, 60; crowned King of Burgundy, **13**, 345, **18**, 126; in Italy, **4**, 183, **18**, 127; death of, **18**, 127
Conrad III (1093–1152), Holy Roman Emperor, 1138–1152; heir of Henry V of Germany, **18**, 142; accession of, **17**, 90; reign of, **18**, 144
Conrad IV (1228–1254), King of Germany, 1250–1254: accession of, **18**, 164; reign of, **4**, 206; opposed by Henry Raspe, **18**, 166; his war with William of Holland, 168
Conrad V, King of Germany: see **Conradin,** King of Germany
Conrad (10th century), King of Burgundy: visits Otto II, **18**, 117
Conrad III, Duke of Burgundy, 1127: made duke, **13**, 349
Conrad (10th century), Duke of Lorraine: invested with Lorraine, **18**, 111; rebellion of, 112
Conrad (late 9th century), nephew of Lewis the Pious: establishes Kingdom of Upper Burgundy, **18**, 98
Conrad (d. 1101), son of Henry IV: rebellion of, **18**, 137
Conrad (late 15th century), tutor of Christian II of Denmark, **16**, 147
Conrad of Marburg (d. 1233), a German inquisitor: sketch of, **18**, 163
Conrad von Mure (13th century), a Swiss poet: sketch of, **13**, 361
Conrad von Tegerfeld (early 14th century), an Austrian knight: plots against Albert I of Austria, **13**, 364
Conradin (Conrad V) (1252–1268), son of Conrad IV: career of, **8**, 244, **18**, 168; death of, **4**, 215, **9**, 85
Consarbrück, Prussia: battle of (1675), **9**, 212
Conselhevio: see **Maciel, Antonio**
Conservatives, German deputies in favor of strong monarchical government: description of, **18**, 434
Conspiracies:
B. C.
ca. 1180. Rameses III, **1**, 29
ca. 708. Conspiracy of Phanlanthus, **2**, 73
ca. 625. Conspiracy of Cylon, **2**, 99, 100
ca. 527. Conspiracy of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, **2**, 111
379. Against Leontiades, **2**, 423
87. Against Sulla, **3**, 221
ca. 78. Against Sertorius, **3**, 257, **8**, 21
65. Catilinarian conspiracy, **3**, 280
44. Against Cæsar, **4**, 4
A. D.
ca. 31. Against Tiberius, **4**, 51
41. Against Caligula, **4**, 58
415. Against Ataulpus, **8**, 36
415. Against Sigeric, **8**, 36
584. Against kings of Austrasia and Burgundy, **9**, 29
ca. 612. Against Brunhilda, **9**, 31
ca. 656. Against Childeric II, **9**, 34
ca. 816. Against Ludwig the German, **18**, 90
ca. 821. Against Alhakem, **8**, 72
ca. 936. Against Otto I of Germany, **18**, 1090
ca. 1018. Against Alcassim, **8**, 81
ca. 1023. Against Abderahman V, **8**, 81
1062. Against Henry IV of Germany, **18**, 131
1075. Against William the Conqueror, **11**, 78
1308. Against Albert I of Germany, **18**, 185

ca. 1324. Against Lewis IV of Bavaria, **18**, 188
1325. Against Edward II of England, **11**, 155
1343. Against the Federal League, **13**, 373
1355. Conspiracy of Marino Falieri, **4**, 248
1358. Against Mohammed V, **8**, 115
ca. 1378. Against Vasclav VI of Bohemia, **17**, 118
ca. 1396. Against Wenzel of Germany, **18**, 198
1399. Against Henry IV of England, **11**, 191
1415. Against Henry V of England, **11**, 197
ca. 1436. Against James I of Scotland, **12**, 293
1483. Against Joam II, of Portugal, **8**, 321
ca. 1495. Against Vasco da Gama, **8**, 325
ca. 1495. Against Columbus, **21**, 10
1519. Against Cortéz, **22**, 20
1521. Against Cortéz, **22**, 51
ca. 1522. Against Francis I, **4**, 302
1560. Conspiracy of Amboise, **9**, 151
1566. Against Rizzio, **12**, 316
1566. Against the Marques del Valle, **22**, 122
1571. Ridolfi plot, **11**, 287
ca. 1578. Against James VI of Scotland, **12**, 325
1584. Against Elizabeth of England, **11**, 293
1586. Against Elizabeth of England, **11**, 294
1602. Against Henry IV of France, **9**, 175
1605. Guy Fawkes's plot, **11**, 309
ca. 1605. Against Boris of Russia, **15**, 20
1607. Against Earl of Tyrone and Earl of Tirconnell, **12**, 106
ca. 1609. Against royal lieutenants, **17**, 201
ca. 1616. Against Louis XIII of France, **9**, 180
1618. Against Venice, **4**, 315
1619. For a proposed general revolution throughout Holland, **13**, 205
ca. 1625. Against Richelieu, **9**, 184, 185
1640. Against Joam IV of Portugal, **8**, 463
1640. Against Philip III of Portugal, **8**, 456
1642. Against Richelieu, **8**, 378, **9**, 194
1648. Against Ibrahim, Sultan of Turkey, **14**, 227
ca. 1668. Against Pedro II of Portugal, **8**, 469
1680. Against the Spaniards in New Mexico, **22**, 175
1683. Rye House Plot, **11**, 414
1689. Against Peter the Great, **15**, 30
ca. 1695. Against William III of England, **11**, 445
1716. Against Louis XV of France, **9**, 231
1733. Against Queen Anne of Russia, **15**, 110
ca. 1739. Of the Dolgorukis, **15**, 125
ca. 1755. Against José of Portugal, **8**, 472
1762. Against Peter III of Russia, **15**, 155
1763. Of Pontiac, **23**, 200
1764. To rescue Ivan VI of Russia, **15**, 163
1772. Against Caroline Matilda of Denmark, **16**, 243
1792. Against Gustavus (IV) Adolphus of Sweden, **15**, 189, **16**, 249
1793. Against the Girondists, **10**, 247
1793. Against the government of France, **10**, 255, 256, 261
1794. Of Robespierre, **10**, 306
1795. Against the overthrowers of the French constitution, **10**, 335
1796. For the destruction of the French constitution, **10**, 376
1796. Of French printers, **10**, 427
1799. Against the constitution of the year III, **10**, 410
1800. Against Napoleon, **10**, 441
1803. Against Napoleon, **10**, 455

1804. Against Napoleon, 9, 321
1812. Against Napoleon, 10, 485
1820. Against Louis XVIII of France, 9, 375
1820. Against the English cabinet, 11, 573
1825. Against Nicholas I of Russia, 15, 272
1828. Against Bolivar, 21, 83
1836. Against Louis Philip of France, 9, 410
1847. Against the Americans of New Mexico, 22, 305
1848. Conspiracy against Count Rossi, 4, 363
1858. Against Napoleon III of France, 9, 449
1866–1881. Against Alexander II of Russia, 15, 339
1868. Against Isabella II of Spain, 8, 509
1889. Of Boulanger, 9, 485

Constanca, see **Constance**

Constance, a city of Baden: founded, 18, 30; siege of (1548), 13, 460

Constance, Queen of Sicily, 1283–1298: marries Peter III, 4, 215, 8, 243

Constance (late 12th century), a Hungarian princess: affianced to the Duke of Suabia, 17, 55

Constance (early 11th century), daughter of the Count of Toulouse: marries Robert II of France, 9, 67

Constance of Sicily (1155–1198), Empress of Germany: marries Henry VI of Germany, 18, 155

Constance, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church (1414–1418), 13, 396, 17, 123, 18, 203

Constance, Treaty of, a treaty of peace between Frederick Barbarossa and the Lombard League (1183), 4, 195, 18, 153

Constans I (Flavius Julius), (ca. 320–350 A. D.), Roman Emperor, son of Constantine the Great: reign of, 4, 123; his campaign in Spain, 8, 35

Constant, Benjamin (ca. 1890), Brazilian revolutionist: leads revolution in Brazil, 21, 253; secretary of war in provisional government, 253

Constant de Rebecque, Henry Benjamin (1767–1830), French political writer, orator and politician: opposes Napoleon, 9, 319; leads constitutional party, 358; draws up the "Additional Act to the Constitutions of the Empire," 361; his relations to the revolution of 1830, 391; suggests the Duke of Orleans as successor of Charles X, 392

Constantine, a city in Algeria: sieges of (1836), 9, 411; (1837), 413

Constantine (I) (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus) the Great, Emperor of Rome, 308–337 A. D., and the first Christian emperor: born at Naissus (Nissa), Upper Mœsia, February, 272 A. D.; was appointed Cæsar at the death of his father, 306; was recognized, 308, as Augustus by the Augustus Maximian whom he put to death, 309; defeated the Augustus Maxentius, 312, in a battle near Rome; it was during this battle that he was converted to Christianity by the sign of the cross appearing in the sky with the words appended, "In this sign conquer;" became sole emperor by his victory at Adrianople over Licinius, 323; caused Christianity to be acknowledged by the state and convened the Council of Nice, 325; made Constantinople the capital of the Roman empire, 330; died at Nicomedia, Bithynia, May 22, 337 A. D.

His campaign in Gaul and Germany, 18, 30; attempts to gain possession of Belgium, 13, 10; proclaimed emperor, 4, 117; reign of, 121; campaign against Maxentius, 118; issues the Edict of Milan, 17, 15; his reign in the West, 4, 119; interposes in war between Vandals and Visigoths, 18, 32; Christianity established by, 2, 524; condition of Gaul under, 9, 13; condition of Spain under, 8, 28

Constantine (early 5th century), a Roman emperor in Britain: proclaimed emperor in Britain (409 A. D.), 11, 16

Constantine (V) Copronymus (719–775 A. D.), Emperor of the East, 741–775; accession, **4**, 170
Constantine XI (Constantine XIII Palæologus) (1394–1453), Byzantine Emperor, 1448–1453: account of, **14**, 72
Constantine II (d. 952 A. D.), King of Scotland, 900–943 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 123, **12**, 255
Constantine Nikolaivitch (1827–1892), Grand Duke of Russia: made viceroy of Poland, **15**, 326; recall of, 329
Constantine Pavlovitch (1779–1831), Grand Duke of Russia: account of, **14**, 345, 358, 361, 362, **15**, 271; at Potemkin's reception, 185; made commander in chief of Polish forces, 263; renounces the throne, 267; in the Polish insurrection, 293; death of, 295
Constantine of Gaul, The: see **Clovis**
Constantinople (Byzantium), European Turkey, called the City of the Seven Hills: rise of, **4**, 122; Goths attack, **2**, 530; Arabs attack, **14**, 4; Byzantine empire united under, **2**, 532; sieges of (1625), **2**, 533; (668–673), **1**, 330; (718–720), **1**, 330, **2**, 533; Avars attack, **17**, 21; captured by crusaders, **14**, 5; menaced by Bayezid, 45; siege of (1261), **9**, 84; fall of, **2**, 535, 536, **14**, 58, 75, 82, **15**, 14, **17**, 160, **18**, 220, **23**, 20; result of fall of, **2**, 538; churches of, converted to mosques by Selim, **14**, 139; adorned by Suleiman the Great, 187; visited by plague (1637), 220; ravaged by fire (1693), 261; relations with Russia, **14**, 345, 357 362, **15**, 8; Turkish massacre at, **2**, 543; see also **Byzantium**
Constantinople, Conference of (1876–1877), a conference of the six great powers and Turkey, **15**, 333
Constantius (I) Chlorus (250–306 A D), Emperor of Rome: made Cæsar, **4**, 114; condition of Gaul under, **9**, 13; attempts to gain possession of Belgium, **13**, 10
Constantius II (317–361 A. D.), Emperor of Rome: reign of, **4**, 123, **17**, 15
Constantius (ca. 400 A. D.), Roman general: his campaign against the Goths, **8**, 36
Constanza (ca. 1350), daughter of Pedro IV of Aragon: declared heir to throne, **8**, 251
"Constellation," American frigate: built, **23**, 375
Constitutio Valdemariana, separates Slesvig-Holstein from the Danish kingdom, **16**, 266
"Constitution," American frigate: built, **23**, 375; one of the largest boats in the navy, 419; destroys the "Guerriere," 422; destroys the "Java," 422; Jackson's carriage built of wood from, 511
Constitutional Circles, The, French Revolutionary clubs: oppose the measures against the emigrants, **10**, 158; ordered to be closed, **10**, 390
Constitutional Convention, United States: origin of, **23**, 321; delegates chosen, 322; distinguished character of, 323; struggle over slavery question, **24**, 566
Constitutional Parties in Japan: organized, **7**, 219, 227
Constitutional Union Party: see **Democratic Party (Northern)**
Constitutions: see also **Government**
AFRICA: Cape Colony, **20**, 223; the South African Republic, 227
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC: of 1826, **21**, 120; of 1853, 128
AUSTRALIA: of the four colonies, **20**, 199; of 1900, 207
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Bohemia, **17**, 209; constitution of March 4, 380; modifications of, 399
BOLIVIA: Bolivian code, **21**, 184
BRAZIL: modifications of, **21**, 169; outline of, 171
CANADA: of 1864, **20**, 165; Upper and Lower Canada, 167
CARTHAGE: aristocratic, **3**, 93, 94
CHILI: of 1828, **21**, 215; of 1833, 216
COLOMBIA: of 1821, **21**, 73; of 1863, 87; of 1886, 245

CUBA: of Cadiz, **20**, 325; of 1895, **22**, 453; of 1901, **22**, 467, 471, **24**, 1046
DENMARK: liberal, **16**, 269; of 1855, **16**, 273
ECUADOR: of 1835, **21**, 108; changes in (1843), 109
EGYPT: Naukratis, **1**, 32
ENGLAND: of Simon de Montfort, **11**, 140; proposed constitution of 1647, 358; "The Instrument of Government," 367
FRANCE: of 1789, **9**, 265, 268, 271, **10**, 85, 103, 117, 122; of 1791, **10**, 147; of Napoleon Bonaparte, **9**, 315; senatorial, **9**, 350, 355, **10**, 351, 352; "Additional Act," **9**, 361; republican, 438; of 1875, 479
GAUL: constitution of the clan canton, **3**, 290
GERMANY: of the "North German Confederation," **18**, 413; of 1871, **18**, 428
GREECE: constitution of Lycurgus, **2**, 62; laws of Draco, 100; laws of Solon, 104; constitution of Cleisthenes, 145; important change in the constitution of Cleisthenes, 174; changes of Pericles in the Athenian Constitution, 252, 253, 256; changes in the constitution by the "Thirty Tyrants," 383; Philip of Macedon's constitution, 480; the constitution of 1843, 546; adoption of the constitution in 1864, 549
HAYTI: of Pétion (1816), **22**, 496
ICELAND: of Ulfliot (930 A. D.), **16**, 298
ITALY: the constitution of Florence (1266), **4**, 225; the constitution of Florence (1324), 227; changes in the constitution of Florence, 231; constitution of Venice, 246; constitutions of Savoy, 277; constitution of Piedmont, 356; the constitution of Charles Albert, 357; constitution of Pius IX, 363
JAPAN: imperial constitution, **7**, 184, 201
MEXICO: of 1812, **22**, 247; of 1824, 258, 263; of 1857, 382
NETHERLANDS: Fundamental Law, **13**, 292; liberal, 314
NEW ZEALAND: of 1852, **20**, 213; of 1875, 214
NORWAY: of 1814, **16**, 282; amendment of, 283
PERU: Bolivian Code, **21**, 192; of 1860, 200; of 1867, 208; of 1860 restored, 209
POLAND: aristocratic, **15**, 425
PORTO RICO: set up by the United States, **20**, 324
PORTUGAL: of 1822, **8**, 534
ROME: the earliest constitution, **3**, 11; changes in the constitution (509–508 B. C.), 29; Servian constitution, 38; gradual changes, 153; the constitution of Gaius Gracchus, 180; the changes of Sulla, 211; Sulla's constitution, **3**, 233; abolition of the Sullan constitution, 267
RUSSIA: proposal of, **15**, 265; changes in, 365
SAN DOMINGO: of 1844, **22**, 502
SPAIN: setting aside of, **8**, 488, 491, 493; revised, 499; drafting of (1869), 511; of 1876, 517
SWEDEN: definite basis of, **16**, 178; new basis of, 203; change in, by elevation to the throne of Frederick I, 225; of 1866, 278
SWITZERLAND: united Helvetic, **13**, 512; Federal, 527, 555; cantonal, 537, 538; Liberal, 547; Federal revision of, 565; new Federal, 566, 567; revision of, 579
TURKEY: proposed constitution of the Young Turkey Party, **14**, 479
UNITED STATES, NATIONAL: framing of, **23**, 324; sources of, 330; supremacy of, 332; ratified, 334; success of, 338; 11th amendment ratified, 379; strict construction of, favored by Jefferson, 398; twelfth amendment, 403; amendments proposed by the Hartford Convention, 432; no power over slavery, 452; does not follow flag, **24**, 595; negro citizenship under, 660; adopted with changes by Confederacy, 694; fourteenth amendment, 823; provides a safe-guard against the dangers of an interregnum, 830; thirteenth amendment, 841; fourteenth amendment, 844; fif-

teenth amendment, 845; Grant urges fifteenth amendment, 861; the fifteenth amendment in the South, 872; limits power of Congress over trade and commerce, 972
UNITED STATES, STATE and COLONIAL: Articles of Confederation (1777), **23**, 301; California, **24**, 598; Confederate (1862), **24**, 694; Connecticut, **23**, 92; Kansas, **24**, 662; Massachusetts, **23**, 89, 238; Missouri, **23**, 455; New Haven, **23**, 92; Northwest Territory, **23**, 319; Pennsylvania (1682), **23**, 111; Virginia (1776), **23**, 238
URUGUAY: of 1830, **21**, 137
VENEZUELA: establishment of (1831), **21**, 94; changes in, 96

Consular Service, United States: reformed, **24**, 1084

Consulate, The, government in France established by Napoleon, **9**, 315

Consuls, chief magistrates in Republican Rome: power of, **3**, 30; length of term of office extended, 236

Contades, Louis George Erasme, Marquis of (1704–1795), French marshal: in Seven Years' War, **9**, 245

Contarini, Doge of Venice (ca. 1350): at the siege of Venice, **4**, 240

Conti, Prince de (ca. 1780), French general: opposes influence of Necker, **10**, 50; leaves France (1789), **9**, 265, **10**, 72

Conti, Armand of Bourbon, Prince of (1629–1666), French noble: arrested, **9**, 202

Conti, François Louis de Bourbon, Prince of (1664–1709), French general: defeat of, **18**, 307

Conti, Nicolo (ca. 1400), Italian traveler: visits the East, **5**, 141

Continental Blockade, The: see **Continental System**

Continental Congress, First (1775), in American history, a meeting of deputies from all the Colonies except Georgia: proposed, **23**, 222; meeting at Philadelphia, **11**, 515, **20**, 127, **23**, 223; acts of, 224

Continental Congress, Second (1175), in American history, a meeting of deputies from the thirteen colonies: meeting of, **11**, 516, **23**, 229; appoints George Washington commander-in-chief of the army, **23**, 230; recommends the adoption of constitutions by the colonies, 238; orders Fort Washington to be held, 244; recommends nonimportation of slaves, **24**, 552

Continental System of Napoleon, a policy inaugurated (1807) and enforced by Napoleon I to ruin England by shutting her off from continental commerce, **11**, 560, **13**, 268, 269; Gustavus defies the, **16**, 251, **18**, 378

Conto, Bernardo (ca. 1848), a Mexican statesman: signs Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, **22**, 377

Contreras, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 345, **24**, 550

Contreras, Pedro Moya de (1520–1591), a Spanish prelate: sent as inquisitor to Mexico, **22**, 129; appointed visitador, 132; made viceroy of Mexico, 133; death of, 134

Conventicle Acts, acts passed in England in favor of the Church of England: (1664), **11**, 385; (1670), 394

Convention, The National, the third national legislative assembly of the deputies of the French people: constitutes itself, 215; animosity of the Gironde and the Mountain, 215; denounces Robespierre, 218; animosity towards Marat, 218; fresh accusation of Robespierre, 222; question of the king's trial, 228; speech of Saint-Just, 230; speech of Robespierre, 231; the king brought to its bar, 232; De Seze's defense of the king, 234; condemns the king to death, 235; revival of animosities in, 240; summons Dumouriez to its bar, 251; arrest of its commissioners by Dumouriez, 252; Isnard's reply to the deputies of the insurrections of May, 1793, 256; question of the abolition of the commission of Twelve, 259; debate on the accusation of the Girondists, 262; position of, through the insurrection of the departments, 270; liberal measures proposed by

Barrère, 273; its successes against the insurrectionary towns and departments, 275; condemns Marie Antoinette to death, 278; condemns the twenty-two Girondists to death, 279; declares the existence of the Supreme Being, 288; question of the arrest of Danton, 293; Robespierre appointed president, 301; Couthon presents the law of the 22nd Prairial, 301; Robespierre's speech of the 8th Thermidor, 308; decrees the arrest of the two Robespierres, Couthon, Lebas, and Saint-Just, 314; position of, after the fall of Robespierre, 320; question of recalling the proscribed members, 330; arrest of Billaud, Collot, Barrère, and Vadier, 333; revives the old martial law, 333; its reception of the insurgents of Germinal, 336; united under the Girondists, 340; decrees the constitution of the year III, 351; passes decrees requiring the reëlection of two-thirds of its members, 355; concentrates its powers in a committee of five members, 356; moderation of, in the insurrection of the 13th Vendémiaire, 360; establishes itself as a national electoral assembly, 361; its close, 362

Convention Act (1793), an act forbidding unlawful assemblies in Ireland, **12**, 201

Conway, Henry Seymour (1721–1795), an English soldier and Whig politician: favors repeal of Stamp Act, **23**, 214

Conway, Thomas (1733–1800), an American general: leader of the Conway Cabal, **23**, 261

Conway, Sir William Martin (1856–——), an English explorer: explorations of, **16**, 327

Conway Cabal, an intrigue of Thomas Conway and members of the board of war, 1777–1778, to have Washington superseded by Gates, **23**, 261

Conyngham, Gustavus (ca. 1783), an American seaman: naval exploits of, **23**, 290

Cook, James (1728–1779), an English navigator: explorations of, in the Arctic, **16**, 306; in the Antarctic, 332; career of, **20**, 123

Cooke, Edward (ca. 1794), secretary to lord lieutenant of Ireland: retired, **12**, 203

Cooke & Co., Jay, banking house of Philadelphia: failure of, **24**, 896

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, 1st Earl of **Shaftesbury** (1621–1683), an English politician: sketch of, **11**, 395; dismissed from office, 400; sent to the Tower, 404; death of, 413

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, 7th Earl of **Shaftesbury** (1801–1885), an English philanthropist: takes up labor question, **11**, 592

Cooper, James Fennimore (1789–1851), an American novelist: in American literature, **23**, 481

Cooper, Peter (1791–1883), an American inventor, manufacturer, and philanthropist: nominated for President (1876), **24**, 909

Cooper Union, an institution in New York for the instruction of the working classes: Lincoln's speech at, **24**, 681

Coorg, British India: annexed to English possessions in India, **5**, 215

Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge: attempts to crush the Rebellion of 1641, **12**, 116

Coote, Sir Charles (17th century), son of preceding: his campaign in Ireland, 125

Coote, Sir Eyre (1726–1783), a British soldier: at battle of Wandiwash, **5**, 180; his campaign against Haidar Ali, 193; his campaign against the Sultan of Mysore, **9**, 257, **11**, 502; defeats Lally, **20**, 119

Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), a British soldier: his campaign against the Young Pretender, **11**, 487, **12**, 366

Copenhagen (Axelborg), Denmark: foundation of, **16**, 69; defended by Philippa (1428), **16**, 127; siege of (1658), **13**, 231, **16**, 209; battles of (1700), **16**, 215; (1801), **8**, 529, **10**, 446, **11**, 552, **16**, 255; (1807), **9**, 332, **11**, 561, **15**, 216, **16**, 256

Copenhagen, Treaties of: (1660), a treaty between Denmark and Sweden, **16**, 210, 231; (1767), a treaty between Russia and Sweden, 267

Copenhagen, University of: founded (1474), **16**, 136

Copernicus (Koppernigk or Kopernik), Nicolaus, a Prussian astronomer and the founder of modern astronomy: born in Thorn, Poland (now Prussia), February 19, 1473; studied in the high school of Ermeland and at the University of Cracow; went to Italy, 1495, studying at Bologna and afterward at Padua where he became Doctor of Medicine, 1499; appointed canon of Frauenburg, Prussia, 1499, but remained in Italy until 1503; held the chair of mathematics at Rome, 1501; expounded his theory in his work "De Orbium Celestium Revolutionibus," finished in 1530 but not published until 1543 for fear of persecution; died at Frauenburg, Prussia, May 24, 1543

Sketch of, **18**, 296

Copiapo, South America: revolt of (1858), **21**, 218

Coppermine River, British America: discovered, **16**, 307

Coquimbo, South America: blockade of (1865), **21**, 221

Corban, Torribio Gomez (ca. 1600), a Mexican explorer of California: explorations of, **22**, 143

Corbeil, Treaty of (1258), a treaty between Louis IX of France and the King of Aragon, **9**, 83

Corberon, de, French ambassador to Russia (ca. 1777): his estimate of Catherine, **15**, 175

Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767–1853), a French politician: admitted to the council, **9**, 375; made minister of the interior, 378

Corcyra, ancient name for **Corfu:** founded, **2**, 83; rivalry with Corinth, 86; origin, 92; at war with Corinth, 265; asks aid of Athens, 266; sedition at, 299, 308; Spartan attack on, 431; Pompeians hold council of war at, **3**, 350; see also Corfu

Corday d' Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as **Charlotte Corday,** a French heroine: born of a noble family at St. Saturnin, Normandy, France, July 27, 1768; was educated in a convent at Caen; was influenced by the works of Voltaire and the Abbé Raynal to sympathize with the revolutionists; convinced that the liberties of her country could only be assured by the death of the infamous terrorist, Marat, she went to Paris and stabbed him to death in his bath, July 13, 1793; was tried by the Revolutionary tribunal four days later and guillotined at Paris the same day, July 17, 1793

Slays Marat, **9**, 285, **10**, 268; her replies before the tribunal, **10**, 268 note; death of, 268

Cordeliers Club, French Revolutionary society: sketch of, **10**, 128, 283

Cordero, Luis (ca. 1900), South American revolutionist: his administration as ruler of Ecuador, **21**, 244

Cordoba, José (1797–1829), South American general: death of, **21**, 83

Cordova, Spain: founded, **22**, 152; sieges of (710 A. D.), **1**, 314, **8**, 50; (736 A. D.), **8**, 65; (755 A. D.), 68; (1060), 86; (1145), 97; (1089), 225

Cordova, Diego Fernandez de, Marques de Guadalcazar (ca. 1600), Spanish noble: made viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 152

Cordova, Gonsalvo Hernandez de: see **Gonsalvo de Cordova**

Cordova, Hernandez de (d. 1517), Spanish soldier and explorer: discovers Mexico, **22**, 4

Cordova, Joaquin (ca. 1850), Colombian revolutionist: attempts a conservative uprising, **21**, 89

Cordova, Jorge (1822–1861), Bolivian revolutionist: made president of Bolivia, **21**, 188

Cordova, Don Louis (ca. 1750), Spanish admiral: in war with England, **9**, 255; commands treasure fleet, **22**, 208

Corfinium, central Italy: surrenders to Caesar, **3**, 337
Corfu, Greece: taken by Venetians, **2**, 536; in modern Greece, 548; military school at, 549; see also **Corcyra**
Corinth, Greece, called the Light of Greece: situation of, **2**, 16; allies with Sparta, 74; revolt from oligarchy in, 76; joins Laconian League, 76; colonies of, 86; colonization of, 88; typical political history of, 92; aids Athens, 173; congress at, 178; at war with Athens, 242; at war with Corcyra, 265; advocates Peloponnesian War, 269; at war with Corcyra, 269; battle near, 308; aids Sparta, 323; sends help to Syracuse, 339; advocates destruction of Athens, 377; makes war on Sparta, 398; campaigns around, 402, 403; sends Timoleon to Sicily, 417; faithful to Sparta, 440; makes peace with Thebes, 446; tyranny at, 453; allied to Athens, 473; submits to Philip, 478; congress at, 479; joins Achaean League, 516; siege of, **2**, 520, **3**, 166; made Grecian capital, **2**, 522; burned, 537; canal of, 550; siege of (1715), **14**, 286
Corinth, Mississippi: Federals capture, **24**, 750; Halleck's victory at (May, 1862), 762; battle of (Oct. 3-4, 1862), 774
Coriolanus, Gaius Marcius, hero of an early Roman legend, **3**, 43
Cork, Ireland: siege of (1690), **12**, 149
Corn Cracker State, The: see **Kentucky**
Corn Law (1815), passed by English Parliament imposing heavy duties on imported corn, **11**, 600
Cornbury, Viscount: see **Hyde Edward**
Cornificius, Quintus (d. 40 B. C.) Roman soldier: his campaign in Illyria, **3**, 354
Corning, Erastus (ca. 1850), American politician: opposes Lincoln's action in Vallandigham case, **24**, 816
Cornish, Sir Samuel (ca. 1750), English admiral: captures Manila (1762), **5**, 181, **20**, 120
Cornwall, Richard of: see **Plantagenet, Richard, Earl of Cornwall**
Cornwallis, Charles, Lord (1738–1805), English soldier and statesman: in the American War, **9**, 255, **11**, 521, **20**, 128; attempts to capture Washington at Trenton, **23**, 248; quoted on Washington's victory, 250; at battle of Brandywine, 259; captures Philadelphia, 259; at battle of Monmouth, 263; at capture of Charleston, 273; at battle of Guilford Court House, 281; retreats to Yorktown, 283; surrenders, 285; centennial of his surrender celebrated, 940; governor-general of India, **5**, 195; his second governor-generalship, **5**, 204, **11**, 530; appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12**, 213
Coronado, Vasquez de (1500-1542), Spanish soldier: explorations of, **22**, 112, **23**, 41, 42
Coroneia, Greece: battles of, **2**, 248, 400, **3**, 149
Corporal, The Little: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
Corporal d' Espre: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
Corporal Violet: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
Corporation Act (1661), passed by English Parliament requiring all officials to be members of the Church of England, **11**, 382
Corporation Colonies, in American history, those in the nature of corporations with charters, **23**, 114
Corregan, Charles H. (1860——), American politician: Socialist Labor nominee for Presidency, **24**, 1067
Correspondence, Committees of: see **Committees of Correspondence**
Correus, King of the Belloraci, 1st century B. C.: resists Caesar, **3**, 308
Corrupter, The Grand: see **Walpole, Robert**
Corsica, in the Mediterranean: Phœnicians colonize, **1**, 121; added to the Roman empire, **3**, 107; annexed

to France, **9**, 236; under Spanish rule, **20**, 299
Corsican Ogre, The: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
Corsican Sesostris, The: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
Corte Nuova, Italy: battle of (1237), **4**, 204, **18**, 164
Cortelyou, George Bruce (1862——), American politician: made head of Department of Commerce and Labor, **24**, 1052; Parker's attack on, 1071
Cortenbergh, Treaty of (1312), concluded between the Duke of Brabant and his people, **13**, 32
Cortenuovo: see **Corte Nuovo**
Cortereal, Gaspar (1450–1501), Portuguese navigator: explorations of, **21**, 16
Cortes (Cortéz), Hernando, a Spanish soldier and the conqueror of Mexico: born at Medellin, Spain, 1485; studied at the University of Salamanca; went to Española, 1504, and to Cuba, 1511, where for his services in its conquest, he was rewarded with an estate; commanded the expedition for the conquest of Mexico, 1519; appointed governor of New Spain, 1522; went to Spain, 1528, in order to refute certain accusations against him; returned to Mexico, 1530, but obtained only the command of the army, the civil authority having been placed in the hands of a viceroy; disappointed, he returned to Spain, 1540; accompanied Charles V in his Algerine expedition, 1541; died in obscurity at Seville, Spain, December 2, 1547
Career of, **22**, 5; aids in conquest of Cuba, **21**, 17; conquers Mexico, **20**, 43, **21**, 17; among the Aztecs, **22**, 12, **23**, 38; marches on Tenochtitlan, 19; successes of, 39; his conquest of the valley, 44; his expedition to Honduras, 431; Charles V rewards, **23**, 40; searches for the Seven Cities of Cibola, 41; last years of, **22**, 66; death of, 74
Cortéz, Martin (1532–1589), Spanish noble: sketch of, **22**, 69; alleged conspiracy of, 122; tortured, 126; his property confiscated, 127
Corumba, Paraguay: taken by the Paraguayans (1864), **21**, 157
Corunna, Spain: sacked by the English (1592), **11**, 298; battle of (1809), **8**, 486, 529, **9**, 334, **11**, 563
Corvetto, Luigi Emmanuele di (1756–1822), French financier: made minister of finance, **9**, 367
Corvina Library, Buda, Austria-Hungary: founded, **17**, 165
Corvinus, Matthias: see **Mathias Corvinus**
Corwin, Thomas (1794–1865), American statesman and orator: makes campaign speeches (1840), **24**, 524
Cos, Dr. (ca. 1800), Mexican writer: in Hidalgo's rebellion, **22**, 241
Cos, Island of, Aegean Sea: colonized, **2**, 56
Cosa, Juan de la: see **La Cosa, Juan de**
Cosby, Governor, (18th century), American colonial officer: in case in favor of the freedom of the press, **23**, 107
Cosmo de' Medici (1519–1574), Duke of Florence, called The Father of his Country: rule of, **4**, 307
Cosmo III (1642–1723), Grand Duke of Tuscany: receives Sheremetiev, **15**, 36
Cossacks, a military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia: marauding expeditions of, **14**, 215; rival claim for dominion over, 244; description of, **15**, 24; in the Great Northern War, 47; concessions to the, 95; in Pugatchev's insurrection, 166; destruction of the, 171
Cossus, Aulus Cornelius (ca. 380 B. C.), Roman general: kills Lars Tolumnius, **3**, 58; victory in the Pomptine territory, 63
Costa, Edward da (ca. 1540), Brazilian governor: aids Jesuits in Brazil, **20**, 92
Costa Favella, Pedro da (ca. 1650), Brazilian colonist: cruelty of, **21**, 38
Costa Rica, Central America: discov-

ered, **21**, 13; named, **22**, 437; history of, 441
Cotta, Gaius (125–70 B. C.), Roman orator: gains the abolition of decree against tribunes of the plebs, **3**, 266
Cotton, Father (ca. 1600), English prelate: secures recall of Jesuits to France, **9**, 175
Cotton, Sir Henry (1845-1915), English official: attempts to present report of Indian National Congress, **5**, 293
Cotton, John (1585–1652), Puritan clergyman: in Salem Colony, **23**, 90; opposed to Hooker, 91; aids the founding of Boston Latin School, 140; early colonial author, 142; quoted on religious toleration, 147
Cotton, Sir Stapleton: see **Combermere, Viscount**
Cotton Centennial: held at New Orleans, **24**, 940
Cotton Industry: in Southern colonies, **23**, 136; growth of, during war of 1812, 136; effect of tariff on, 438; invention of the cotton gin, 450, 565; dependency of the Confederacy on cotton exports, **24**, 726; appropriation for extermination of cotton Boll Weevil, 1053
Cotys, ruler of Eastern Thrace, 382–358 B. C.: forms alliance with Perseus of Macedonia, **3**, 148
Council of a Hundred, in Carthage (241 B. C.): desires peace with Rome, **3**, 111
Council of Ancients, The, French Revolutionary legislative body: members of, **10**, 352; form of decision and rejection, 352; dispersed by Napoleon's orders, 416
Council of Blood: see **Troubles, Council of**
Council of Ten in Venice, a secret tribunal, 1310–1797, **4**, 248
Council of the Five Hundred: see **Cinq-Cents, Council of**
Council of the Indies: see **Indies, Council of the**
Council of Troubles: see **Troubles, Council of**

Councils:
B. C.
ca. 478. The "First Buddhist Council," **5**, 59
ca. 4th century. The "Second Buddhist Council, **5**, 60
244. Asoka's Council, **5**, 60
ca. 15. Council of Kanishka, **5**, 61
A. D.
311. Early Christian, **1**, 35
319. Rome and Arles, **4**, 119
325. Nicaea, **4**, 121
359. Ariminium, **4**, 126
380. Sirmium, **17**, 15
381. Aquileia, **17**, 15
511. Orleans, **9**, 21
614. Paris, **9**, 32
634. Siladitya's Council, **5**, 63
673. First English Church Council, **11**, 39
725. Council of Gregory III, **4**, 170
787. Nicaea, **9**, 43
794. Frankfurt, **9**, 43
839. Worms, **9**, 49
888. Tribur, **9**, 53
ca. 943. Ingelheim, **9**, 57
1004, 1018. Zurich, **13**, 344
1060. Jaca, **8**, 231
1086. Great Council, **11**, 80
1092. Scottish Clergy, **12**, 259
1092. Szabolcz, **17**, 51
1094. Autun, **9**, 71
1095. Clermont, **9**, 70
1132. Arad, **17**, 53
1162. Woodstock, **11**, 101
1164. Clarendon, **11**, 101
1166. Clarendon, **11**, 103
1172. Venice, **4**, 246
1245. Lyons, **4**, 205, **8**, 280
1245. Verona, **17**, 94
1291. Norham, **12**, 272
1310. Council of Ten, **4**, 248
1397. Temesvar, **17**, 155
1405. Buda, **17**, 155
1409. Pisa, **17**, 122, **18**, 201
1413. Hrodlo, **15**, 377
1414. Constance, **13**, 396, **17**, 125, **18**, 203
1431. Basle, **4**, 277, **17**, 136, **18**, 210
1431. Nuremberg, **17**, 135
1432. Prague, **17**, 136
1433. Prague, **17**, 137

1435. Holmstadt, **16**, 128
1435. Presburg, **17**, 156
1449. Basle, **4**, 277
1453. Buda, **17**, 160
1495. Worms, **18**, 226
1502. Wiener-Neustadt, **17**, 174
1511. Pisa, **9**, 134
1512. St. John Lateran, **9**, 135
1512. Cologne, **18**, 228
1519. Frankfort, **4**, 301
1521. Worms, **4**, 300, **9**, 138, **18**, 240
1524. Lucerne, **13**, 438
1524. Organization of Council of the Indies, **22**, 98
1525. Basle, **13**, 437
1527. Vesteraas, **16**, 155
1530. Augsburg, **4**, 299, **18**, 248
1536. Great Thing, **16**, 194
1537. Council of the North, **11**, 258
1542. Trent, **9**, 155
1545. Trent, **4**, 285, **17**, 178, **18**, 251, 260
1555. Augsburg, **9**, 147
1567. Council of Blood, **13**, 107 116
1569. Lublin, **15**, 425
1572. Tuileries, **9**, 157
1585. American Bishops, **22**, 133
1600. Linköping, **16**, 172
1611. Noköping, **16**, 176
1618. Dort, **13**, 199
1630. Ratisbon, **9**, 190, **18**, 277
1640. At York, **11**, 337
1640. Ratisbon, **18**, 291
1798. Aarau, **13**, 509
1815. "Song Diet," at Zurich, **13** 527
1825–1829. Presburg, **17**, 337
1847. Berne, **13**, 551
1859. Zurich, **4**, 375
1869. Ecumenical Council, **4**, 393

Councils, Buddhist: the first, **5**, 59; the second, 60; the third, 60; the fourth, 61

"Countess of Scarborough," British vessel: fight with the "Pallas," **23**, 290

Country, The Father of his: see **Augustus,** Roman Emperor; also **Cicero, Marcus Tullius;** also **Medici, Cosmo de';** also **Doria, Andrea;** also **Caesar, Julius;** also **Louis XVIII,** King of France; and also **Washington, George**

Country, The Josiah of his: see **Edward VI,** King of England

Country, The Mother of her: see **Maria Theresa,** Holy Roman Empress

Count's Feud, The, in Denmark (1533–1536), **16**, 194

County, Southern, unit of representation in the Legislature: unit of representation, **23**, 124; officers of, 124

Coup d' Etat of 1852 by Napoleon III of France: account of, **9**, 442

Coup d' Etat of 1898 by the Empress of China: account of, **6**, 289; prominence of Yuan Shih Kai in, 298

Couper, George Ebenezer Wilson (1824——), English statesman, **5**, 263

Courbet, Admiral (ca. 1850), French naval commander: bombards Hué, **20**, 273

Courcelles, Lorraine: battle of (1870), **9**, 464, **18**, 421

Courcy, Sire de (ca. 1400), French general: at battle of Nicopolis, **14**, 41

Courcy, Sir John de (ca. 1150), English noble: receives the province of Ulster, **12**, 51; appointed assistant to De Burgo, 53; made viceroy of Ireland, 54

Courland, Prussia: made a duchy, **15**, 17; occupied by the Russians, 46; becomes a dependency of Russia, 58; ceded to Russia, 99; Biron invested with, 109; united to Russia, 191

Court, Admiral (ca. 1750), French commander at battle of Toulon, **9**, 238

Court, Colonel (ca. 1850), European general in native Indian army: trains the Sikh army, **5**, 221

Courtais, Amable Gaspard Henry de (1786–1877), French general: appointed commander of the national guard of Paris, **9**, 435

Courten, Sir William (1572–1636), English merchant: founds Courten's Associations, **5**, 158

Courtenay (1342–1396), English prel-

ate: presides over ecclesiastical court at St. Paul's **11**, 172
Courten's Association, an English trading company: formed, **5**, 158; makes settlements, 163; founds Assada, 164
Courtrai, Sohier (ca. 1350), Belgian noble: fate of, **13**, 33
Courtras, France: battle of (1587), **9**, 162
Courtray, Belgium: battle of (1302), called the Battle of the Spurs, **9**, 87, **13**, 31; battle of (1795), **10**, 345
Courtray: see **Courtrai**
Couthon, Georges (1756–1794), French revolutionist: made member of the committee of safety, **9**, 285; forms triumvirate with Robespierre and Saint-Just, 289; his character, **10**, 299; presents the law of the 22nd Prairial, 301; arrested, 314; released, 315; arrest and death of, **9**, 291, **10**, 318
Coutinho, Vasco (ca. 1480), Portuguese conspirator: warns Joam II of Portugal against conspirators, **8**, 321
Couza, Alexander (ca. 1805), Rumanian noble: account of, **14**, 464
Covarrubias, Alvaro (ca. 1850), Chilian minister: refuses Spanish demands, **21**, 220
Covelong: see **Coblom**
Covenant, First, Scottish reform council to support the English Church (1557), **12**, 312
Covilham, Don Pedro (1450–1530), Portuguese explorer: explorations of, **5**, 144, **8**, 322, **19**, 18, **20**, 38
Cowley, Henry Wellesley, Lord (1773–1847), English diplomat: lieutenant governor of the Oudh cessions, **5**, 202
Cowley, Henry Richard Wellesley, Lord (1804–1884), British diplomat: aids Cavour, **17**, 385
Cowpens, South Carolina: battle of (1781), **23**, 281
Cowper, William, Earl (1664–1723), English judge and orator: becomes Lord Chancellor, **11**, 458
Cox, Jacob Dolson (1827–1900), American general and politician: in Grant's cabinet, **24**, 861
Coxe, William (1747–1828), an English clergyman and historian: his history of Russia, **15**, 163
Coxey, Jacob S. (ca. 1880), American labor demagogue: leads army of unemployed to Washington, **24**, 100
Cracow, Austria-Hungary: occupied by the Swedes, **15**, 41; forms an independent republic, 262; taken by the Bohemians, **17**, 64; united to Bohemia, 80; annexed to Austria, **15**, 300, **17**, 346, 348
Cracow, University of: founded, **15**, 377, **17**, 115
Craddock, General (ca. 1795), an English soldier: sent to Ulster, **12**, 206
Cradock, Sir John, Lord Howden (ca. 1800), a British official in India: causes mutiny at Vellore, **5**, 204
Craig, Sir James, a British official: appointed governor of Canada, 1807, **20**, 153
Cramer, Anna (ca. 1730), favorite of Catharine II of Russia, **15**, 98
Crampel, Paul (ca. 1890), an African explorer: his African expedition, **19**, 161
Cranborne, Viscount: see **Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbort Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of**
Crandall, Prudence (ca. 1849), an American abolitionist: imprisoned, **24**, 575
Cranfield, Lionel, Earl of Middlesex (ca. 1621), an English financier: restores financial order, **11**, 315; impeached, 318
Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556), Archbishop of Canterbury, 1533–1553: career of, **11**, 251; introduces English into the church service, 262; death of, 271
Crannon, Greece: Antipater's victory at, **2**, 512
Craon, John de (14th century), Archbishop of Rheims: leader of clerical party, **9**, 96
Craon, Peter de (14th century), a French nobleman: attempts to assassinate Clisson, **9**, 108

Craonne, France: battle of (1814), **10,** 492, **15,** 262
Crassus, Lucius Licinius (140–91 B. C.), a Roman orator: leader of the populace, **3,** 199; aids Drusus in his reforms, 203; death, 204
Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B. C.), a Roman soldier and statesman: in the third Macedonian War, **3,** 149
Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105–53 B. C.), a Roman general and statesman: obliged to submit to Cinna, **3,** 225; joins Sulla, 225; sketch of, 254; his campaign against the gladiators, 262; joins the democrats, 267; responsible for safety of Catilinarian prisoners, 283; concerned in conspiracy of Catilina, 285; joins second coalition, 288; conference with Caesar and Pompeius (56 B. C.), 315; military ambitions of, 322; his campaigns in the East, 323; death, 325; value of his estates, 382
Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B. C.), a Roman soldier: with Caesar in Gaul, **3,** 302; at battle of Carrhae, 324; his campaigns in Gaul, **9,** 8
Craven, Charles (d. 1754), an English colonist: governor of South Carolina, **23,** 77
Crawford, Samuel W. (1829——), an American general: quoted on bombardment of Fort Sumter, **24,** 711
Crawford, William Harris (1772–1834), an American statesman: candidate for presidency, **23,** 460; defeated, 464
Crawford of Jordanhill (ca. 1570), a British soldier: captures Dunbarton Castle, **12,** 322
Crayer, Gaspar de (1584–1669), a Flemish painter: sketch of, **13,** 220
Crazy Horse (ca. 1877), Chief of Sioux Indians: leader of Indian war, **24,** 905
Crazy Jane: see **Juana,** Queen of Spain
Creçy (Cressy), France: battle of (1346), **9,** 94, **11,** 161, **17,** 115
Credit Mobilier, a banking corporation chartered in Pennsylvania (1863): scandal concerning, **24,** 895; Garfield blamed for complicity in, 931
Creek Indians, a tribe in southern United States: location, **23,** 8; Tecumseh seeks alliance, 416; Jackson's expedition against, 427; defeated at Horse Shoe Bend, 461; treaty with, 470; removed to Indian Territory, 488
Crema, Italy: siege of (1160), **4,** 193, **18,** 150
Crémieux, Isaac (1796–1880), a French jurist and politician: member of the provisional government, **9,** 435
Cremona, Italy: battle of, **3,** 133; member of Lombard League, **4,** 194; internal strife, 211; captured by Eugene of Savoy, **9,** 220
Creole State, The: see **Louisiana**
Crequi, François de Bonne, Marshal de (1624–1687), a French general: his campaigns in Italy, **9,** 191; defeated at Consarbrück, 212
Crescent, Device of the: emblem of Ottoman power, **14,** 11
Crescentius (Cencius) (d. 998 A. D.), a leader of the popular faction at Rome: struggles of, **4,** 183, **18,** 119
Cresphontes, a legendary Dorian hero, **2,** 48, 60
Crespo, Joaquin (1845–1898), a Venezuelan politician: president of Venezuela, **21,** 246
Crespy (near Laon), Treaty of, a treaty between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V (1544), **9,** 144, **18,** 251
Cressennbrünn, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1256), **17,** 73
Cressingham, Hugh de (13th century), British statesman: appointed guardian of Scotland, **11,** 148
Cressy: see **Creçy**
Creswell, John A. J. (1828–1891), an American lawyer and statesmen: in Grant's Cabinet, **24,** 861
Crete (Candia), island in the Mediterranean southeast of Greece: settled by Saracens, **1,** 353; island of, **2,** 19; early civilization of, 22; Phoenician settlements in, 27; early

script in, **27**: Dorian migration to, 56; taken by Venetians, 536; taken by the Turks, 538; decreed autonomous, 548; account of, **14**, 466; revolts from Turkey, 502

Crête, a political party in France, remnant of the "Mountain"; arrest of seventeen members of, **10**, 334

Crete, Province of, a division of the Roman Empire: founded, **3**, 275

Crevant-sur-Yonne, France: battle of (1423), **9**, 114

Crevelt, France: battle of (1758), **9**, 245

Crewe, Chief Justice (ca. 1627), of England: dismissed from office, **11**, 322

Crichton, Sir William (d. 1454), a Scottish nobleman: claims guardianship of James II of Scotland, **12**, 293

Crillon-Mahon, Louis, Duke of (1718–1796), a French general: his campaigns against England, **9**, 256

"Crime of '73" (in American history), an act for the demonetization of silver, **24**, 899

Crimea, a peninsula of southern Russia: invaded by Münich (1736), **14**, 302; annexed to Russia, **14**, 345, **15**, 183

Crimean Tatars: see **Tatars**

Crimean War, a war waged between Russia and the combined forces of Turkey, France, Great Britain (1853–1856): causes, **9**, 446, **11**, 615; **14**, 445, **15**, 304, 305; battles of Alma (1854), **9**, 447, **11**, 615, **14**, 455, **15**, 312; Inkerman (1854), **9**, 447, **11**, 616, **14**, 457, **15**, 316; Balaklava (1854), **9**, 447, **11**, 616, **14**, 457, **15**, 314; Malakov (1855), **14**, 459, **15**, 322; Fall of Sebastopol (1855), **11**, 617, **14**, 459, **15**, 322; Treaty of Paris (1856), **9**, 448, **11**, 617, **14**, 460, **15**, 322; results, **9**, 448, **11**, 618, **14**, 460, 461, **15**, 322, **17**, 384

Crimes Act, an act putting down illegal combinations among the tenants of Ireland (1887), **11**, 636

Crimesus, Greece: battle of the, **2**, 417

Criminal Law of Rome: reformed by Sulla, 237; reformed by Caesar, **3**, 372

Criminals: treaty between Great Britain and the United States for extradition of, **24**, 531

Criminil, Count Heinrick Reventlow (ca. 1840), Danish statesman: made foreign secretary of Slesvig-Holstein, **16**, 268

Criminil, Count Joseph Reventlow (ca. 1840), Danish statesman: made chancellor of Slesvig-Holstein, **16**, 268

"Crisis," a phamplet: published, **23**, 143

Crisp, Charles Frederick (1845–1896), an American jurist: speaker of the House, **24**, 995

Crispi, Francesco (1819–1901), an Italian statesman: rises to power, **4**, 398; opposes colonial expansion, 404

Crispus, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A. D.), son of Constantine: beseiges Byzantium, **4**, 120

Critias (d. 404 B. C.), Athenian orator and politician: leader of the Thirty Tyrants, **2**, 383; his misrule, 385; slain, 387

Critolaus (2nd century B. C.), an Achæan demagogue: strategus of Achæan League, **3**, 166

Crittenden, Colonel (d. 1851), an American officer: his expedition to Cuba, **22**, 452; death, **24**, 625

Crittenden, John Jordan (1787–1863), an American politician: quoted on Clay's farewell address, **24**, 601; proposed a slavery compromise (1860), 700

Crixus (ca. 70 B. C.), Celtic slave: leader of Gladiatorial war, **3**, 261; defeated at battle of Mount Garganus, 262

Croatia, kingdom in Austria-Hungary: Ferdinand I respects rights and privileges of, **17**, 4; Scordisci settle in, 11; annexed to Hungary, 52; part of, separated from Hungary, 336; revolutionary feeling in, 343; conditions in (1848), 355; incorporated in Hungary, 398; rebels against the dual system of government,

405; separation from Hungary agitated, 429; present political status in, 454; inhabitants of, 21, 37

Crockett, David (1786–1836), American pioneer, hunter and politician: death, **24**, 534

Crœsus, King of Lydia, 560–546 B. C., celebrated for his great wealth: born about 590 B. C.; after his accession, conquered the Æolians, Ionians, and other Asia Minor peoples; was visited by Solon, who is said to have remarked when pressed by Crœsus to acknowledge him as the happiest of mortals, "Account no man happy before his death;" was defeated near Sardes by Cyrus, King of Persia, 546; was condemned to be burned to death but as he stood upon the funeral pyre, he called "Solon! Solon! Solon!"; upon his telling to Cyrus the story of Solon's visit and remark, he was released and lived for many years at the court of Cyrus, as his trusted friend; date of his death is unknown

Legendary visit from Solon, **2**, 108; reign of, **1**, 146, **2**, 117; war with Persia, **2**, 123; conquered by Cyrus, **1**, 161, **2**, 124

Croft, Sir James (1530–1591), English statesman: attempts to crush rebellion of Shane O'Neill, **12**, 87

Croft, James Alexander (19th century), British explorer: his work in Africa, **19**, 153

Croi, Philip de, Duke of Aerschot (ca. 1550), Dutch councilor: member of governing council of the Netherlands, **13**, 120; made governor of Flanders, 128

Croia, Albania: seized by Scanderbeg, **14**, 69

Croix, Carlos Francisco de, Marques de Croix (1699–1786), Spanish general: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 203

Cromer, Archbishop of Armagh (ca. 1530): pleads with Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, **12**, 79

Cromer, Evelyn Baring, Earl of: see **Baring, Evelyn, Earl of Cromer**

Crompton, Samuel (1753–1827), English mechanic: invents a spinning-machine, **11**, 534

Cromwell, Oliver, an English soldier, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland (1653–1658), called Old Noll and the Saviour of the Nation: born at Huntingdon, England, April 25, 1599; studied at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1616–1617; was elected member of Parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; represented Cambridge in the Short and Long Parliaments, 1640; was appointed captain of Parliamentary horse, 1642, and colonel, 1643; organized a model regiment, the Ironsides, 1643; took part in the battle of Marston Moor, 1644; led the right wing in the battle of Naseby, 1645; put down an insurrection in Wales, 1648; defeated the Scotch royalists at Preston, 1648; as one of the High Court signed the death-sentence of Charles I, 1649; gained the control of the government upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, 1649; commanded an expedition to Ireland, 1649, and defeated the royalists at Drogheda; was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Commonwealth, 1650; gained victories over the Scotch royalists, at Dunbar, 1650, and at Worcester, 1651; drove out the Rump Parliament, 1653, and was appointed Lord Protector of the Commonwealth; governed to the advantage of England through his commercial treaties and his successful wars with the Dutch, with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and the Spaniards; died at Whitehall, London, September 3, 1658

Permits Jews to return to England, **1**, 421; forms alliance with France, **9**, 206; commands parliamentary forces, **11**, 346; made Lieutenant-General in the New Model Army, 351; conquers Ireland, 303; appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12**, 124; condition of Scotland under, 343; made Lord Protec-

tor, 367; aids West Indies, **20**, 70; restores Maryland to Lord Baltimore, **23**, 72; death of, **11**, 372

Cromwell, Richard (1626-1712), son of Oliver Cromwell, called Tumbledown Dick, Sullen Dick, and Indolent Dick: his protectorate, **11**, 373

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, an English courtier and statesman: born of poor parents at Putney about 1485, served in French army in Italy; was appointed collector of the revenues of the See of York by Wolsey, 1514; was elected member of Parliament, 1523; was made privy councilor by Henry VII, 1531; was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1533, and vicar-general of the king to enforce the Act of Supremacy, 1536; was chosen Lord Privy Seal, 1536, and Lord High Chamberlain of England 1539; was created Earl of Essex, 1540; negotiated the marriage of Henry VII with Anne of Cleves, and partly on this account was accused of treason and beheaded, July 28, 1540

Rise of, **11**, 248, 255; death of, 260

Cromwell of France, The: see **Robespierre, François Maximilien Joseph Isidore**

Crook, George (1828-1890), American soldier: in expedition against Sitting Bull, **24**, 905

Crookhaven, Ireland: burned by the Dutch, **13**, 197

Cropredy Bridge, England: battle of (1644), **11**, 349

Croton, Italy: conquers Sybaris, **2**, 215; Pythagoreans at, 215; taken by Dionysius of Syracuse, 414

Crown, City of the Violet: see **Athens**

Crown Land Sales Act (1842), colonial agrarian law: passed, **20**, 192; repealed, 199

Crown Point, New York: expedition planned against, **23**, 176; captured by English, 193; captured by Ethan Allen, 228

Croy, Charles Eugene, Duke of (ca. 1700), German commander: at the battle of Narva, **15**, 39, **16**, 216

Croziers (Baglerne), Scandinavian faction (ca. 1100): the party of the, **16**, 98

Crusades, The, a number of expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans: account of, **2**, 535, **9**, 70, **11**, 87, **13**, 29, **14**, 4, **16**, 75, 85, **18**, 138, 145, 155, 161; influence of, **18**, 172, **20**, 14; summary of, **23**, 20

Crusentolpe, Magnus Jacob (1795-1865), Swedish historian and novelist: attacks the Swedish government, **16**, 259

Cruzy Goyeneche, Luis de la (1768-1828), a Chilian general: made minister of war and marine, **21**, 120

Crypheia, Spartan secret police (ca. 400 B. C.), **2**, 309

Csak, Mathew (ca. 1300), Slavonian leader: rebellion of, **17**, 151

Csanad, Hungary: destroyed by the Mongols, **17**, 58

Csokonay, Vitéz Mihály (1773-1805), Hungarian poet: aids Hungarian language, **17**, 333

Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia: captured and sacked (637 A. D.), **1**, 261; surrenders to the Romans, **4**, 89

Cuaspud, Ecuador: battle of (1863), **21**, 88, 112

Cuautla de Amilpas, Mexico: siege of (1812), **22**, 243

Cuba, the largest of the West Indies, called the Queen of the Antilles: discovered, **21**, 7, **22**, 3, 466, **23**, 32; conquered by the Spaniards, **21**, 17, **22**, 7, 448; reduced by English, **11**, 505; in treaty of Paris, **23**, 198; growth of, **20**, 73; conspiracies and revolutions in, **22**, 451; Pierce on annexation of, **24**, 624; Buchanan desires annexation of, 657; purchase recommended by Buchanan, 671; insurrection of (1868-1878), 888, 1022; (1895), 1022; American intervention in, **22**, 456; wins independence, **22**, 323; under protection of the United States, **24**, 1032, 1045; military government in, **22**, 464; present conditions, 474; first general election, **24**,

1046; reciprocity between the United States and, **22**, 482, **24**, 1053; history of, in the nineteenth century, **20**, 325
Cubagua, a South American island: discovered (1498), **21**, 12
Cuenca, Ecuador: description of, **21**, 106
Cuernavaca (Guauhnahuac), Mexico: battle of (1521), **22**, 47
Cuesta (ca. 1810), a Spanish commander: at battle of Talavera, **8**, 430
Cuestas, Juan Lindolfo (1837), a South American politician: his administration as president of Uruguay, **21**, 259
Cuevas, Louis G. (ca. 1848), a Mexican statesman: signs treaty with United States, **22**, 377
Cuitlahua (d. 1520), Emperor of Mexico: accession of, **22**, 41; death of, 44
Cullen (d. 1835), a South American patriot: death of, **21**, 124
Culloden Moor, Scotland: battle of (1746), **11**, 488, **12**, 368
Cullom, Shelby Moore, a United States Senator (ca. 1886): investigates charges against the railways, **24**, 956; chairman of senate committee on foreign relations, 1076
Culpeper, Lord Thomas (d. 1719), a colonial governor of Virginia: receives grant of Virginia, **23**, 64; governor, 64
Culpeper Court House, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 763
Culp's Hill, Pennsylvania: connection with battle of Gettysburg, **24**, 780
Culture System of the Dutch East Indies, **20**, 289
Cumae, Italy: first Greek town in Italy, **2**, 82; settled, **2**, 83, **3**, 25; battle of (474 B. C.), **2**, 219, **3**, 57; captured by the Romans (420 B. C.), **3**, 65; taken by Sabellians (415 B. C.), **2**, 414
Cumana, Venezuela: occupied by the revolutionists (1821), **21**, 73
Cumans, a Ugric tribe: invade Hungary, **17**, 51; favored by Ladislav IV of Hungary, 59
"Cumberland," a United States sloop: fires on the "Merrimac," **24**, 754
Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of (1721–1765), an English general, younger son of George II, called the Bloody Butcher: in the War of Austrian Succession, **9**, 238, **18**, 335; in the Seven Years' War, **9**, 245; at battle of Fontenoy, **11**, 487; his campaign against the Young Pretender, **11**, 488, **12**, 367; defeated at Hastenbeck, **11**, 499; names fort, **23**, 176
Cumberland Road: building of, **23**, 441
Cummings Point, South Carolina: battery opens fire on Fort Sumter, **24**, 711
Cunaxa, near Babylon: battle of (401 B. C.), **1**, 167, **2**, 389
Cunegunda, Princess (ca. 1200), daughter of Emperor Philip: betrothal of, **17**, 68
Cunegunda of Russia, Princess (ca. 1250): marries Premysl Otokar II of Bohemia, **17**, 73; throws herself on the mercy of Rudolf of Hapsburg, 77; marries Zavisa of Falkenstein, 79
Cunha, Nuno da, a Portuguese official: governor of the Indies (1529), **5**, 150, **8**, 434
Cunha, Pedro Vas da (ca. 1487), Portuguese explorer: sent to make conquests in Africa, **8**, 323
Cunha, Tristan da (1460–1540), a Portuguese navigator: his campaign in Africa, **19**, 21
Cuno von Stoffeln (ca. 1379), Abbot of St. Gall, Switzerland: administration of, **13**, 389
Curaçao, an island of the Dutch West Indies: under Dutch rule, **20**, 73; government of, 286
Curia, a division of the Roman State: importance of, **3**, 13
Curio, Gaius (d. 49 B. C.), a Roman politician: sells his services to Caesar, **3**, 331; his campaigns in Sicily and Africa, 342; death, 342
Curium, an ancient city of Cyprus: Greek colony of, **2**, 57

Curran, John Philpot, a celebrated Irish orator: born at Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland, July 24, 1750; studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Middle Temple, London; was admitted to the Irish bar, 1775; entered the Irish Parliament, 1783; pleaded for the leaders of the Irish insurrection of 1798 when they were prosecuted by the government; was master of the rolls in Ireland, 1806–1814; died at Brompton, near London, England, October 14, 1817
Favors the Rotunda Bill, **12**, 192; defends Rowan, 202; defends Wolfe Tone, 214

Currant Convention, The, held in Greece to protect the interests of the currant cultivators (1905), **2**, 549

Currency: see **Coins and Coinage**

Currency Question in India, 5, 383

Curry, Dr. (ca. 1700), Irish physician: assumes leadership of Catholic movement, **12**, 173

Cursor, Lucius Papirius (ca. 300 B. C.), Roman dictator: in command of Roman forces, **3**, 70; defeats the Etruscans, 71

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins (1809–1874), an American jurist: dissents from Taney decision, **24**, 660

Curtis, George William (1824–1892), an American journalist, orator and author: joins liberal movement, **24**, 890; refuses to support Blaine's nomination, 943; opposes election of Blaine (1884), 946

Curupayti, Uruguay: battle of (1865), **21**, 145

Curzon, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon (1859——), English statesman and publicist: his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 279; his second governor-generalship of India, 302

Cushing, Caleb (1800–1879), an American jurist, politician and diplomat: attorney general, **24**, 624; counsel in Geneva commission, 885

Custer, George Armstrong, an American soldier: born at New Rumley, Ohio, December 5, 1839; graduated from West Point, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant of United States cavalry; led a brigade in the battle of Gettysburg, 1863; took part in the Richmond and Shenandoah campaigns, 1864–1865, and in the pursuit of Lee's army, 1865; appointed lieutenant-colonel, with the brevet rank of major-general, in the regular army, 1866; commanded an exploring expedition to the Black Hills, 1874; while leading an expedition against the Sioux Indians, he together with his entire force was killed at Little Big Horn River, Montana, June 25, 1876
In expedition against Sitting Bull, **24**, 905

Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of (1740–1793), French soldier: commands the army of the north, **9**, 285; superseded by general Houchard, **10**, 276; his campaigns against the allied powers, **18**, 356; death of, **9**, 287, **10**, 279

Custozza, Italy: battle of 1866, **4**, 390, **17**, 392

Cutha, chief of the West Saxons (d. 584 A. D.): his campaign against the Angles, **11**, 24; death of, 25

Cutler, Manasseh (1742–1823), an American botanist and clergyman: plans government for Northwest Territory, **23**, 318

Cuzco, Peru: supports Vivanco, **21**, 196

Cyaxares, King of Medea, 635–584 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 120; empire of, 122

Cyclades, a group of islands in the Ægean Sea, **2**, 18; Ionic colonization of, 54; conquered by Saracens, **1**, 289; captured by Turks, **2**, 539

Cyclic Poets, The, authors of Greek epic poems composed between 800 and 550 B. C., relating to the Trojan war and the Theban war, **2**, 31

Cydnus, Cilicia, Asia Minor: Alexander at the, **2**, 491

Cydonia, Crete: battles of (71 B. C.), **3**, 260; (68 B. C.), 260

Cylon (ca. 600 B. C.), Athenian noble: conspiracy of, **2**, 99

Cymburga (ca. 1425), Mazovian prin-

cess: marries Ernest, the Man of Iron, **17**, 107
Cyme, Asia Minor: named by Locrians, **2**, 53; taken by Persians, 135; besieged by Tissaphernes, 391
Cynoscephalae, Thessaly: battle of (197 B. C.), **2**, 518, **3**, 141
Cynric, King of the West Saxons (ca. 550 A. D.): attacks Britons, **11**, 24
Cyprus, in the Mediterranean: conquered by the Saracens, **1**, 289; early syllabary used in, **2**, 27, 56; Greek settlements in, 56; submits to Persia, 127; subdued, 135; joins the Ionian revolt, 135; invaded by Cimon, 247; submits to Alexander, 494; liberated from Egyptians, 514; massacres in, 543; annexed to Roman empire, **3**, 277; conquered by Turks, **14**, 195; history of, **20**, 253; government of, 254
Cypselus, Tyrant of Corinth, 655–625 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 92
Cyrene, northern Africa: site fixed by oracle, **2**, 44; founded, **2**, 87, **19**, 7; submits to Persia, **2**, 128
Cyric (Grig), King of Scotland, ca. 900 A. D.: usurps throne, **12**, 255
Cyril, grand duke of Russia (ca. 1900): at Port Arthur, **7**, 307
Cyril, Saint (820–869 A. D.), Greek scholar and prelate: mission of, **17**, 31; death of, 32
Cyrillic Alphabet: created, **17**, 32
Cyrus the Elder, also called **the Great**, King of Persia, 559–529 B. C., and founder of the Persian empire: birth and early life are lost in fabulous tales; incited the Persians to revolt, dethroned Astyages of Media and ascended the throne, 559 B. C.; increased his power by the conquest of Crœsus, King of Lydia, 546; marched with a large army against Babylon, and captured it, 538; showed great consideration to the conquered city; allowed the Jewish exiles in Babylon to go back to their own country; authorities differ as to the manner of his death, but it is generally believed that in the invasion of the country of the Massagetae, he was drawn into ambush and killed, 529 B. C.

Rise of, **1**, 93; conquers Babylonia and Assyria, 94; Lydia, 146; ancestry of, 160; becomes king of the Medes, 161; conquers Babylonia, 161; career of, **1**, 401, **2**, 122, 124, 125, 126; estimate of, **2**, 127; death of, 127
Cyrus the Younger (d. 401 B. C.): governor of Asia Minor, **2**, 369; aids Lysander, 369; rebels against his brother, 388; march of the "Ten Thousand" under, 389; killed, 389
Cythera, in the Ægean Sea: a Phœnician possession, **2**, 27
Cyzicus, Asia Minor: settled, **2**, 80; battle of, 365
Czaikowski, Michael (Sadyk Pasha) (1808–1886), Polish novelist and general: memoirs of, **15**, 287
Czapek of San (ca. 1400), Polish commander: given command of Hussite army, **17**, 138
Czartoryski, Prince Adam Casimir (1734–1823), Polish politician: his account of Paul's death, **15**, 209
Czartoryski, Prince Adam George (1770–1861), Polish general and politician: his influence, **15**, 263; in the Polish insurrection, 293; in England, 296; death of, 325
Czartoryski, Ladislaus (d. ca. 1860), son of Prince Adam George Czartoryski: leads the Poles, **15**, 325
Czech Museum at Prague: see **Prague**: museum at
Czechs, branch of the Slavic race: settle in Bohemia, **17**, 18; form alliance with Charles the Great, 30; clamor for their political rights, 403
Czermak, Jaroslaw (1831–1878), Bohemian historical painter: sketch of, **17**, 416
Czernowitz, Austria-Hungary: Swedish loss at, **14**, 275
Czerny (Black), George (1766–1817), a Servian leader: rebellion of, **14**, 389, 395, **15**, 218; fails in Bosnia, **14**, 403; deserts Servia, 410; assassinated, 411
Czolgosz, Leon (1873–1901), anarchist: assassinates McKinley, **24**, 1049

D

Dacia, a Roman province: part of, occupied by the Goths, **17,** 14; settled by Servians, 22

Dacia, Martinus de (ca. 1290), Danish statesman: chancellor of Denmark, **16,** 110

Dacians, inhabitants of Dacia: rise of, **17,** 11

Dacre, Thomas Fienes, Lord (1517-1541), an English soldier and politician: his campaign against the Scots, **12,** 302

Dacres, Captain, British naval officer: Commands "Guerriere," **23,** 422

Daedels, Herman Willem (1762-1818), a Dutch general: his work in Java, **20,** 288

Dagmar, Queen of Denmark: sketch of, **16,** 90

Dagobert I (602-638 A. D.), King of the Franks, 628-638 A. D.: reign of, **9,** 31, **18,** 64; at war with Samo the Merchant, **17,** 20

Dagobert II (654-679 A. D.), King of Franks: sent to Ireland, **9,** 33; reign of, 34; educated in Ireland, **12,** 34

Dagobert III, Frankish king, 711-714 A. D.: reign of, **9,** 35

Dahæ, Persian Nomadic tribe: invade India, **5,** 73

Dahlberg, Erik (ca. 1700), a Swedish commander: defends Riga, **16,** 215

Dahlgren, John Adolf (1809-1870), an American rear admiral: commands Federal fleet, **24,** 805

Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph (1785-1860), a German historian: his historical investigations, **16,** 267

Dahomans, an African tribe: resist the French, **19,** 163

Dahomey, Africa: description of, **20,** 281

d'Ailly, Pierre: see **Ailly, Pierre d'**

Dakota: see **Sioux**

Dakotas, The, two of the United States: affected by Missouri Compromise, **23,** 456

Dalai-lama, one of the two popes of Lamaism: Galdan's alliance with, **6,** 70; seeks aid from Peking, 101; flight of, from Lhasa, 316

Dalberg, Duke of, a French senator 1814: member of provisional government, **9,** 349

Dale, Richard (1756-1826), an American commodore: commands squadron, **23,** 394

Dale, Sir Thomas (d. 1619), a colonial governor of Virginia, **23,** 60

Dalgorukov, Prince Gregory (ca. 1725), a Russian official at Warsaw: tampers with the Polish diet, **15,** 81

Dalhousie, James Andrew Brown Ramsay, Earl of (1812-1860), an English soldier: his governor-generalship of India, **5,** 222

Dallas, Alexander James (1759-1817), an American statesman: Secretary of the Treasury, **23,** 439

Dallas, George Mifflin (1792-1864), an American politician: nominated for Vice-president, **24,** 537; hung in effigy, 554

Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary: subject to the Republic of Venice, **17,** 4; Italian element in, 8; conquered by the Romans, 12; St. Luke's work in, 14; recognizes the authority of Theodoric, 16; attacked by Croats, 21; comes under Frankish rule, 38; annexed to Hungary, 52, 152; sketch of its history, 284; under Napoleon, 301; government of (1848), 355; under the dual system of government, 405

Dalny, Manchuria: port of, **6,** 310; Russia cedes lease of, 314

Dalrymple, Sir Hew (1750-1830), a

British officer: concludes convention of Cintra, **8,** 529

Dalta (Rita), King of the Medes, (ca. 709 B. C.): placed on the throne by Sargon, **1,** 158

Dalziel, Thomas (1599-1685), a British general: attempts to crush the Scottish Presbyterians, **12,** 346

Daman, British India: captured by the Portuguese, **5,** 151; under Portuguese rule, **20,** 298

Damascus, capital of Syria: sieges of (842 B. C.), **1,** 81, 392; (805 B. C.), 393; (734 B. C.), 83; (633 A. D.), 269; taken by the Persians (615 A. D.), **5,** 320; captured by the Emperor Zimisces (969 A. D.), **1,** 369; taken by Selim I of Turkey (1516), **14,** 130; adorned by Suleiman, 188

Damaseppus, Lucius Brutus (d. 82 B. C.), Roman pretor and soldier: attempts to succor Rome, **3,** 227; death, 228

Dambray, Charles Henri (1760-1829), a French statesman: made chancellor and keeper of the seals, **9,** 356

Dames (ca. 637 A. D.), an Arabian slave: at siege of Aleppo, **1,** 284

Damghan, Persia: battle of (1730), **5,** 350

Damid Ali (Ali Kumurzi), Grand Vizier of Turkey (ca. 1715): account of, **14,** 285

Damiens (ca. 1759), French fanatic: attempts to assassinate Louis XV, **9,** 242

Damietta, Egypt: captured by the Crusaders (1219), **1,** 36, **9,** 81

Damocles, a Syracusan courtier: story of, **2,** 412

Dampierre, Henry of (ca. 1619), an Austrian general: his campaign in Bohemia, **17,** 203

Dan (I) Mykillati, King of Denmark, (ca. 1000 B. C.): the legend of, **16,** 17

Dan (II) Mykillati, King of Denmark, (ca. 270 A. D.): the legend of, **16,** 17

Dana, Francis, an American statesman: sent as minister to Russia, **23,** 268

Danai, Greek mythological characters: in Homer, **2,** 33; in Egyptian inscriptions, 33

Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of (1631-1712), English statesman: given the Treasurership, **11,** 399; in the confidence of Charles II, 402; committed to the Tower, 407; released, 415; joins William III, 429

Dandelot, (ca. 1560), brother of Coligny: plots against the Guises, **9,** 150

Dane, Sir Louis, (1856——), British official: his mission to Kabal, **5,** 295

Dane, Nathan (1752-1835), American jurist: supports plan of government for Northwest Territory, **23,** 319; opposes ratification of the Constitution, 335

D'Andrade, Don Fernao Peres (ca. 1522), a Portuguese naval commander: in China, **6,** 32

Danegeld, primitive Saxon tax: Thomas à Becket resists the levying of, **11,** 101

Danelaw, the name applied to that part of England which was under the laws of the Danes: extent of, **11,** 43

Danes, the natives of Denmark: invade England, **2,** 535, **11,** 42, 57; conclude peace with Ælfred the Great, **11,** 43; invade Ireland, **12,** 39

Danican General, (ca. 1770), French revolutionist: summons the convention to withdraw its troops, **10,** 358

Daniel, (d. 1303), Russian prince: reign of, **15,** 12

Daniel, John Warwick (1842-1910), American politician: chairman of Democratic convention (1896), **24,** 1013

Danish Expedition, for Arctic exploration (1906), **16,** 339

Danish Revolution, The, making Denmark an absolute hereditary state (1660), **16,** 232

Dannebrog, Danish national standard: the origin of the, **16,** 86; Order of the (1670), 234

Dannenberg, General (ca. 1800), Rus-

sian general: at the siege of Warsaw, **15**, 295

Danneskjold-Samsoe, Count (ca. 1750), Danish admiral: exile of, **16**, 241

Dannevirke, an ancient entrenchment erected in the 9th century as a protection of Denmark against invasion from the South, **16**, 30 note, **18**, 85

Dannoura, Japan: battle of, **7**, 62

Danrin-ji, Buddhist temple in Japan: built, **7**, 41

Dante Alighieri, an Italian poet: born at Florence, Italy, May, 1265; first met Beatrice Portinari in 1274 and was inspired to write poetry through his love for her; never married Beatrice, but two years after her death wedded Gemma Donati, 1292; lived a very unhappy married life and finally separated from his wife; early took up the cause of the Guelphs and fought at Campaldino, 1289; performed several missions to foreign courts; was elected one of the priors of Florence, 1300; was condemned to perpetual exile by the Neri and his estates confiscated, 1302; for nineteen years wandered from place to place in Italy, and is even said to have visited Paris and Oxford; died at Ravenna, Italy, September 14, 1321

Sketch of, **4**, 213, 280, **18**, 186

Danton, Georges Jacques (1759-1794), French Revolutionary leader: excites insurrection, **9**, 270; leader of the Cordelier club, **9**, 272, **10**, 128; leader of the Mountain, **9**, 278; his character and policy, **10**, 204; his interview with Robespierre, 290; his refusal to defend himself, 292; his arrest, 293; death of, **9**, 288, **10**, 294

Dantonists, in French history, the followers of Danton: policy of, **10**, 285; fall of, 290; execution of their leaders, 295

Dantzig, West Prussia: taken by the Swedes (1703), **16**, 216; sieges of (1733), **9**, 235, **15**, 119; (1793), 189; (1807), **9**, 330

Danube River, Central Europe: made frontier of the Roman Empire, **17**, 12

Dara (d. 1660), Indian prince: death of, **5**, 121

Daras, Mesopotamia: battle of (529 A. D.), **2**, 532; captured by the Persians (572 A. D.), **5**, 319

Darboy, Georges (1813-1871), French prelate: death of, **9**, 473

d'Arc, Jeanne: see **Jeanne d'Arc**

Dardanelles, a strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean Sea: control of, **14**, 437

Dardania, Asia Minor: settled by Servians, **17**, 22

Dardsha (ca. 1750), Chinese leader: usurps power, **6**, 85

Dare, Virginia (b. 1587): first English child born in America, **23**, 53

Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa: growth of, **19**, 143

Darfur, Africa: annexed to Egypt, **19**, 56

Dargo, Russia: taken by the Russians, **15**, 299

Darien, Colony of, an unsuccessful Scottish settlement on the Isthmus of Panama (1695), **12**, 354

Darius (I) Hystaspis, King of Persia, 521-486 B. C.: was born about 548 B. C.; was the son of Hystaspis, one of the noble race of Achæmenidæ; killed the usurper Gomates (known to the Greeks as Smerdis), 521, and assumed the crown; reorganized the great empire of Cyrus and Cambyses, and divided it into twenty satrapies; suppressed two revolts of the Babylonians; undertook an expedition against the Scythians which was unsuccessful; in revenge for the part played by Athens in the Ionic revolt of 501 B. C., Darius sent an army under Mardonios against that city, 492 B. C.; this expedition failed and when he again sent a force against Attica, Athenian valor saved Greece at the battle of Mara-

thon, 490 B. C.; was preparing to renew the struggle when he died, 487 B. C.
Accession of, **2**, 128; reign of, **1**, 163; reorganizes his empire, **2**, 130; invades Scythia, 132; incensed with Athens, 139; sends out Datis and Artaphernes, 165; his conquest of Babylon, **1**, 94; death, **2**, 172

Darius II, King of Persia, 424–405 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 167; his treaty with Sparta, **2**, 352; sends Cyrus to Asia Minor, 369; death of, **2**, 388

Darius III, King of Persia, 336–330 B. C.: ascends the throne, **2**, 487; reign of, **1**, 168; at Issus, **2**, 492; makes proposals to Alexander, 493; at Arbela, 496; death of, 499

Darkness, Sea of: see **Atlantic Ocean**

Darling, Sir Ralph (1775–1858), English colonial statesman: conditions in Australia under, **20**, 186

Darney (ca. 1850), French legislator: introduces compulsory education bill, **9**, 454

Darnley, Henry Stuart, Lord (1541-1567): marries Mary Queen of Scots, **11**, 281

Daroca, Spain: battle of (1120), **8**, 233

Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire: founded, **23**, 140; Supreme Court decision on, 440; Amos Kendall a graduate from, 485

Daru, Napoléon, Count (1807–1890), French statesman: minister of foreign affairs, **9**, 459

Dashkov, Catherine Romanovna (1744–1810), Russian princess: memoirs of, **15**, 154; favorite of Catherine the Great, 155; travels of, 159, 162

Datis (5th century B. C.), Persian general: at Marathon, **1**, 166, **2**, 165

Dathen, Peter (ca. 1550), Flemish reformer: preaches Protestantism, **13**, 92

Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count (1705–1766), Austrian general, called the Fabius of Austria: campaigns of, **9**, 246, **17**, 244, **18**, 335, 337, 339

Daunou, Pierre Claude François (1761–1840), French statesman and author: opposes Napoleon, **9**, 319; his character and principles, **10**, 354

Davalos, Fernando (ca. 1500), Spanish magistrate: arrested, **8**, 346

Davalos, Ildefonzo (ca. 1650), Spanish bishop: his work among the Indians, **22**, 172

Davatsi (ca. 1750), Chinese insurgent: opposes Dardsha, **6**, 85

Davel, Daniel Abraham (d. 1723), Swiss military officer: leads insurrection in the Vaud, **13**, 501

Davenport, John (1598–1670), English Puritan: founds New Haven, **23**, 92

David, Saint (490–544 A. D.), patron of Wales: his piety, **11**, 31

David ben Jesse (1090–1015 B. C.), Hebrew poet, prophet and king: career of, **1**, 383; character of, 387

David I, King of Scotland, 1124–1153: his hostility to Stephen I of England, **11**, 93; reign of, **12**, 262

David (II) Bruce, King of Scotland, 1329–1371: reign of, **11**, 157, **12**, 284

David (d. 1284), Welsh prince: joins revolt, **11**, 144

David, C. N. (ca. 1825), Danish scholar: arrest of, **16**, 263

David, City of: see **Jerusalem**

Davidovitch (ca. 1800), Russian general: his campaigns against Napoleon, **9**, 301

Davie, William R. (1756–1820), American colonist: appointed envoy, **23**, 376

Davies, Robert Henry (1824–1902), Anglo-Indian statesman: sketch of, **5**, 252

Davis, Charles Henry (1807–1877), American naval commander: captures Memphis, **24**, 750

Davis, Cushman Kellogg (1838–1900), American legislator: member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, **24**, 1031

Davis, David (1815–1886), American lawyer: joins liberal movement, **24**, 890; candidate for Presidential

nomination (1872), 891; proposed for a member of the Electoral Commission, 912; member of the Senate, 916

Davis, George Whitefield (1839–1899), American general and statesman: made governor of canal zone, **20**, 333, **24**, 1036; arranges judicial system and various departments for Porto Rico, 1040

Davis, Henry Gassaway (1823-1916), American capitalist: nominated for Vice-president, **24**, 1066

Davis, Henry Winter (1817–1865), American Statesman: protests against Lincoln's actions, **24**, 838

Davis, Jefferson, an American soldier and statesman: born in Christian County, Kentucky, June 8, 1808; graduated from West Point, 1828; was Democratic Representative from Mississippi in Congress, 1845–1846; was with General Taylor in the Mexican War, 1846–1847; was United States Senator, 1847–1851 and 1857–1861; was Secretary of War, 1853–1857; was made provisional President of the Confederacy, February 18, 1861, and President, February 22, 1862; was captured near Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865, and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, Virginia, 1865–1867; received his pardon, December, 1868; published a book, 1881, entitled "Rise and Fall of the Confederate States," in which he vindicates his policy as President; died in New Orleans, December 6, 1889; his body was removed from there and interred at Richmond, Virginia, May 31, 1893, with appropriate ceremonies and without a display of sectional bitterness

In Mexican War, **24**, 554; quoted on the righteousness of slavery, 591; opposes Compromise of 1850, 608; heads protest against admission of California, 609; Secretary of War, 624; Lincoln sworn into volunteer service by, 666; denounces John Brown's raid, 676; his resolutions on the slavery question, 678; parting address in Congress, 690; earlier career, 692; elected President of Confederacy, 692; inaugurated, 693; quoted on grievances of the South, 699; votes against Crittenden's compromise measure, 701; message concerning conduct of government at Washington toward commissioners, 710; calls for troops, 717; rejoices over secession of Virginia, 718; quoted on motives of Confederacy, 726; orders Johnston to aid Beauregard at Bull Run, 734; favors an advance on Washington after battle of Bull Run, 736; refuses to remove A. S. Johnston from command, 745; his prophecy, 778; removes J. E. Johnston from his command, 795; plans new campaign with Hood, 802; in Hampton Roads Conference, 809; receives news of fall of Richmond, 810; flight from Richmond, 810; Greeley signs bail bond of, 892

Davis, Jefferson C. (1828–1879), American general: captures Modoc band, **24**, 905

Davis, John (d. 1605), English navigator: searches for the Northwest Passage, **5**, 156, **16**, 301

Davis, Sir John Francis (1795–1890), an English officer and writer, **6**, 143

Davis, Reuben (ca. 1850), American congressman: secessionist leader, **24**, 701

Davis, Thomas Osborne (1814–1845), Irish poet and politician: founds "The Nation," **12**, 226, 228

Davout, Louis Nicolas (1770–1823), French marshal: made marshal, **9**, 322; joins Napoleon after his return, **10**, 50; camjaign against Russia, **15**, 219; occupies Presburg, **17**, 334; campaign against allied forces, **18**, 372

Dawes, Henry Laurens (1816–1903), American lawyer: supports Hayes, **24**, 915

Dawkins, Clinton Edward (ca. 1900), English official in India, **5**, 274

Day, Francis (b. 1830), British ichthyologist: founds Fort Saint George, **5**, 163

Day, William Rufus (1849-1923), an American statesman: member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, **24**, 1031

Day of the Camel, victory of the Mohammedan Ali over the rebels (660 A. D.), **1**, 246

Dayton, William Lewis (1807–1864), an American statesman: nominated for Vice-president, **24**, 654; in Republican Convention, 680

Daza, Hilarion (b. 1838), Bolivian general and politician: in the war with Chili, **21**, 235; deposed as president of Bolivia, 236

Dazaifu, Japan: battle of (1281), **7**, 75

Deak, Francis (1803–1876), an Hungarian orator and statesman: in the diet of Presburg, **17**, 338; in the diets of 1831, 339; of 1836, 352; draws up the plan of the opposition (1847), 354; made minister of justice, 368; opposes the Austrian constitutions, 388; in the negotiations for the dual alliance, 397; refuses all honors, 399

Dean, Richard (1610–1653), an English admiral: in the war with the Dutch, **13**, 230

Deane, Sir Harold Arthur (1854——), British official: chief commissioner of the Northwest Frontier Province, **5**, 286

Deane, Silas (1737–1789), American diplomat: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223; sent to France to procure supplies for the army, 238; sent to Europe, 265; commissioned as minister to France, 265; signs Treaty of Versailles, 267

Dearborn, Henry (1751–1829), American soldier: Secretary of War, **23**, 389

Dease, an Arctic explorer (ca. 1839): explorations of, **16**, 309

Debris (ca. 1575), a notorious Spanish councilor: member of the governing council of the Netherlands, **13**, 120

Debs, Eugene Victor (1855-1926), American labor leader: arrested, **24**, 1003; nominated President by Social Democratic Party, 1067

Debt, Law of, in Rome: suspended, **3**, 40

Decarchies, committees of philo-Spartan citizens: in Asia Minor, **2**, 381

Decatur, Illinois: Lincoln nominated by State convention at, **24**, 681

Decatur, Stephen (1751–1808), American naval officer: commands squadron, **23**, 375

Decatur, Stephen (1779–1820), American naval officer: commands frigate "United States," **23**, 422; naval hero in War of 1812, 433

Decazes, Élie (1780–1860), French jurist and statesman: made minister of police, **9**, 367; made minister of the interior, 370; forms ministry, 372

Deccan Agricultural Relief Act (1880), an act preventing the exploitation of the peasants of India by money lenders, **5**, 256

Decebalus (d. 104 A. D.), King of Dacia: reign of, **17**, 13

Decelea, Greece: seized by Spartans, **2**, 342

December, The Man of: see **Napoleon III,** Emperor of the French

Decemvirate, The, in Roman history the commission of ten appointed to codify Roman law: appointed, **3**, 44

Decisions of the Supreme Court: see **Supreme Court Decisions**

Decius, Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus, Roman Emperor, 249–251 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 109; death of, **18**, 28

Decius Mus, Publius (d. 340 B. C.), Roman consul: at battle of Sentinum, **3**, 72

Decken, Karl Klaus von der (1833–1865), an African explorer: explorations of, **19**, 54

Declaration, The Czech, the formulated claims of the Czechs present-

ed to Francis Joseph (1868), **17**, 403
Declaration of Breda (1660), a declaration containing the promises of Charles II, **11**, 375
Declaration of Independence, the public act whereby the Continental Congress declared the American colonies independent of Great Britain (1776), **9**, 254, **10**, 86, **11**, 516, **20**, 127, **23**, 236; advocated, **23**, 239; adopted, 241; its reception among the people, 241; written by Jefferson, 383; first draft contains slavery clause, **24**, 552
Declaration of Rights, in American history, the protest of the colonies against policy of the English government: drawn up by American colonies, **23**, 212; issued by first Continental Congress, 223
Declaration of Rights, Venezuelan: granted to Venezuelans (1863), **21**, 98
Declaration of Secession, South Carolina, **24**, 685
Declaration of the Rights of Man, France (1789), **9**, 265
Declarations of Indulgence: (1672), **11**, 397; (1687), 425; (1688), 427
Declaratory Act, an act affirming the right of Parliament to legislate for the colonies (1766), **23**, 214
Dedannans, Greek tribes: settle in Ireland, **12**, 24
Dediulin, General, a Russian official: becomes commandant of the palace (1906), **15**, 368
Dee, Bridge of, Scotland: battle of (1639), **12**, 338
Deer Creek, Tennessee: in Vicksburg campaign, **24**, 776
Deerfield, Massachusetts: burned in King Philip's War, **23**, 97; attacked in the French and Indian War, 160
Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulcher: see **Godfrey of Bouillon,** King of Jerusalem
Defender of the Faith: see **Henry VIII,** King of England
"Defenders," a secret society in Ireland, ca. 1785, **12**, 196
Defense, Treaty of, a treaty between the English and the Dutch (1619), **5**, 161
Definitive Treaty, a treaty between England, France, and Spain (1763), **20**, 120
Degennes (18th century), a French explorer in South America: explorations of, **21**, 34
Degollado, General (ca. 1860), Mexican general: in the Reform War, **22**, 383
Deities, Age of the, legendary age in Japanese history extending to reign of Emperor Jimmu, **7**, 3
Dekabrists, a political party in Russia, 1825: insurrection of the, **15**, 273
Dekker, Edouard Douwes (1820–1887), a Dutch writer: aids reform movement for Dutch East Indies, **20**, 294
Delacroix, J. P. (1754–1794), a French statesman: attacked by mob, **9**, 284
Delagoa Bay, Indian Ocean: present status of, **19**, 250
Delaunay, Jourdan (1740–1789), French soldier: at the siege of the Bastile, **10**, 63
Delaware, one of the United States, called the Blue Hen State, the Diamond State, and the Musk Rat State: first settlements, **23**, 108; joined to Pennsylvania, 108; Penn grants separate legislature, 112; statistics at outbreak of Revolution, 126; status of society at outbreak of the Revolution, 132; land of Quakers and Lutherans, 149; refuses to surrender power of regulating commerce, 311; produce from, taxed by Pennsylvania, 311; fails to pay her share of national government expenses (1781), 313; chooses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 322; ratifies the Constitution, 335; opposes Lincoln's reelection, **24**, 802; Presidential elections (1868), 861; (1892), 992; (1896), 1018
Delaware, Thomas West, Lord (1577–1618): governor of Virginia, **23**, 60
Delaware Indians: tribe of North American Indians: belong to Algon-

quian stock, **23**, 8; negotiate with Penn, 111
Delaware River, United States: Walloons settle on, **23**, 102; Washington crosses, 247
Delbred (ca. 1799), a French politician: proposes the renewal of the oath to the constitution of the year III, **10**, 414
Delbrück, Martin Friederich Rudolph (ca. 1873), German minister of commerce: policy of, **18**, 443
Delcassé, Théophile (1852——), minister of Foreign Affairs: his visit to Russia, **15**, 356
Delessart, Antoine de Valdec (d. 1792), French secretary of foreign affairs: imprisoned, **10**, 168
De Lesseps Company: see **Lesseps, Ferdinand de**
Delhi, India: captured by Mohammed of Ghor (1193), **5**, 95; adorned by Shah Jahan, 120; battle of (1398), 104; (1804), 136, 201; sack of (1736), 127; siege of (1857), 237
Delight of Mankind, The: see **Titus,** Roman Emperor
Delisle, Joseph Nicholas (1688–1768), a French astronomer: mission of, **15**, 114; services of, 195
Delium, Greece: battle of (424 B. C.), **2**, 311
Della Rocca, General (ca. 1860), Italian general: in the war against the Papacy, **4**, 381
Delos, one of the Cyclades: confederacy of, **2**, 217; strengthened by Pericles, 238; synod and treasury of, removed to Athens, 241; organization of, 257; name of war fund changed on account of, 429; as a slave-market, **3**, 172
Delphi, Greece: oracle of, **2**, 11, 43; not referred to in Homeric poems, 33; influence on colonization, 88; protected by Solon, 103; ambiguity of, 123; bribed by Cleomenes, 163; prophecies of, before Persian War, 179; attacked by Xerxes, 198; seized by the Phocians, 460; delivered by Philip, 469
De Lucy, Richard (ca. 1150), English Justiciar, **11**, 98
Delvasto (ca. 1550), Italian general: at siege of Antwerp, **13**, 149
Delyanni, Theodore (1826-1905), a Greek politician: in politics of modern Greece, **2**, 548
Delzons, Alexis Joseph (1775–1812), French general: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 244
Demaratus, King of Sparta, 510–491 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 143, 163, 190
Demarcation, Bulls of, issued (1493) in struggle between Spain and Portugal over the Indies: issued, **5**, 146, **21**, 14, **23**, 32; false interpretations of, **21**, 39, **23**, 46
Dembinski, Henryk (1791–1864), a Polish general: in the Hungarian revolt, **15**, 301, **18**, 401
Demerara, British Guiana: taken by the English, **20**, 143
Demes, territorial subdivisions of Attica, **2**, 145
Demeter, Greek goddess of vegetation, **2**, 39
Demetrius Poliorcetes (335–283 B. C.), Macedonian general, **2**, 513, 514
Democracy:
AMERICA: principle introduced, **23**, 62; in Plymouth colony, 87; in Massachusetts Bay colony, 88; in the New England colonies, 124; rise of democratic party (1824–1828), 459; Jackson's administration, 477
AUSTRALIA: among the settlers, **20**, 190
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: in Hungary, **17**, 331, 332, 353; in the diet (1848), 375
CANADA: organized democracy, **20**, 150; democratic spirit of constitution, 172
ENGLAND: of Eliot, **11**, 329; work of Pym, Hampden, Holles and Strode, 343; the commonwealth, 362; Declaration of Rights, 431; John Wilkes, 508; struggle of, 1789–1827, 539; growth of, 581; Reform Bill (1832), 587; of the Chartists, 608
FRANCE: teaching of Rousseau, **10**, 15; Jacobite ideas, 128; in National Assembly, 155; establishment

of First Republic, **9**, 278, **10**, 215; victory of the Jacobins (1793), **10**, 254; extreme democracy of Robespierre and Danton, 264; during the Reign of Terror, 272, 273, 297; during Revolution, **9**, 278, **10**, 368, **20**, 138; under the Directory, **10**, 375, 376; in 1830, **9**, 396; spread by the journals, 404; Second Republic (1848), 435; Third Republic (1870), 467
GERMANY: liberal ideas promulgated, **9**, 373; in the Universities, **18**, 394; in 1848, 403; growth of democratic party, 438
GREECE: reforms of Solon, **2**, 104; at Athens (509 B. C.), 141; Constitution of Cleisthenes, 152; in Aegina 173; at Athens in Age of Pericles, 238, 256, 257; in Theban cities, 245; in cities of Confederacy of Delos, 351; at Athens, 358; efforts to liberate herself from Turkey, **9**, 373
HAYTI: effect of French Revolution, **22**, 492
IRELAND: in one branch of Catholic party, **12**, 199
ITALY: in Greek cities, **2**, 221; in the Lombard cities, **4**, 186; in the republics of the 13th century, 203; in Austrian provinces, **17**, 327; uprising in Naples, **9**, 373; in 1830, 397
MEXICO: republic established (1824), **22**, 258; republic reëstablished (1867), 398
NETHERLANDS: at beginning of Revolution, **13**, 85; declaration of independence, 134; effect of American Revolution, 257; during French Revolution, 266, 272
POLAND: in 1830, **9**, 397
ROME: reforms of Cato, **3**, 158; after death of Sulla, 255; under 1st coalition, 267; restoration of, 279, 280
SICILY: in Greek cities, **2**, 221
SOUTH AMERICA: under Simon Bolivar, **21**, 58; Colombia, 69; Paraguay, 69, 147; Argentine Republic 120; Uruguay, 137; Brazil, 253; effect of American and French Revolutions, 266
SWITZERLAND: at Geneva (1737), **13**, 498, 500; effect of French Revolution, **10**, 399, **13**, 503, 506; in Zurich (1838), **13**, 542; in the various states, 564
WEST INDIES: outbreaks in Jamaica, **20**, 139; Republic of Cuba (1902), **22**, 471
Democratic Party, in the United States: origin, **23**, 434; rise of, 459; followers of Jackson, 498, 501; second national convention, 509; convention at Baltimore (1840), **24**, 522; pleased with Tyler, 529; conventions at Baltimore (1844), 536; (1848), 555; (1852), 619; at Cincinnati (1856), 652; dissension due to Lecompton policy, 663; disruption of Northern and Southern Democrats, 679; conventions at Baltimore (1860), 682; at New York (1868), 858; theories of, sustained by Chief Justice Chase, 859; regains control in Southern States, 873, 932; conventions at Baltimore (1872), 892; at St. Louis (1876), 908; at Cincinnati (1880), 930; at Chicago (1884), 944; tariff issue of 1888, 963; platform in 1888, 966; "landslide election" of 1890, 975; convention at Chicago (1892), 989; platform (1892), 990; absorbs Populists, 1012; convention at Chicago (1896), 1012; platform (1900), 1038; convention at St. Louis (1904), 1078
Democrats, in the French Revolution: system of, **10**, 297; revolutionary power of, 325; reëstablish their club at the Pantheon, 375; their society closed by the directory, 376; last attempt and final defeat of, 378; elections of the year VI, 400; of the year VII, 403
Democrats, Gold, in United States history those Democrats who were opposed to free silver: convention at Indianapolis (1896), **24**, 1015
Demon of the South, The: see **Philip II**, King of Spain
Demosthenes (d. 413 B. C.), Athenian general: his campaign in the Peloponnesus, **2**, 300, 301; fortifies Pylos, 302; takes Sphacteria, 307; sent to

Sicily, 342; captured, 346; slain, 347
Demosthenes (385–322 B. C.), Athenian orator, **2**, 464; Olynthiac orations of, 466; sent on embassy to Pella, 467; political activity of, 469; travels in Peloponnesus, 470; urges the Athenians to war, 472; persuades the Thebans to war, 476; stirs up Greece against Alexander, 485; incites revolt, 512
Demosthenes, The High-born: see William the Silent
Demosthenes of America, The: see Webster, Daniel
Demosthenes of France, The: see Mirabeau, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count
Denain, France: battle of (1712), **9**, 224, **11**, 463
Denby, Charles (1830–1904), American lawyer: minister to China, **6** 298; member of Philippine commission, **24**, 1042
Dendermonde Conference, The, between William of Orange and his nobles (1566), **13**, 100
Denina, Carlo (1731–1813), Italian historian and priest: sketch of, **4**, 409
Denis, Saint (d. 272 A. D.), patron saint of France, called the Apostle of France and the Apostle of the Gauls: martyred, **9**, 12
Denison, Sir William Thomas, Governor-general of India, December 2, 1863-January 12, 1864: administration of, **5**, 245
Denmark, a kingdom in northern Europe: legendary history of, **16** 16; consolidation of, 20, 22; Adam of Bremen's description of, 61; under the Estridsens, 67; under the Valdemars, 80; at the close of the Middle Ages, 141; Sweden dissolves union with, 154; benevolent despotism in, 230; in the age of political revolution, 247; allied with Russia (1760), **14**, 322; withdraws support from Russia, 360; treaty with China (1870), **6**, 221; approves cession of St. Thomas, **24**, 879; concludes treaty with Japan, **7**, 189; constitutional government in, **16**, 288
Dennewitz, Germany: battle of (1813), **9**, 343, **18**, 384
Deogiri, India: captured by Ala-uddin, **5**, 99; captured by Malik Kafur, 100
Departments, districts of France: insurrection of the, **10**, 267
Dependent Pension Bill, a bill allowing $12 per month to all who had served in the Civil War as long as 90 days: vetoed by President Cleveland, **24**, 952; effect on election (1890), 975
Depew, Chauncey Mitchell (1834-1928), an American lawyer and politician: agitated for Presidency, **24**, 965
Deposed Rulers:
B. C.
1090. Herhor of Egypt, **1**, 29
670. Terhakah of Egypt, **1**, 30
558. Peisistratus of Athens, **2**, 110
395. Pausanias of Sparta, **2**, 398
343. Nektanebos, **1**, 33
331. Darius of Persia, **2**, 497
287. Demetrius of Macedon, **3**, 76
A. D.
456. Childeric, King of the Franks, **9**, 17
912. Charles the Simple, **9**, 54
945. Muiz ad-Daula, **1**, 366
1010. Mohammed of Toledo, **8**, 138
1037. Archbishop Herebert of Milan, **18**, 127
1061. Andrew, King of Hungary, **17**, 51
1142. Emperor Sutoku of Japan, **7**, 56
1152. Dermot MacMurrogh, King of Leinster, **12**, 48
1236. Frederick the Quarrelsome, Duke of Austria, **18**, 164
1240. Raziya, **5**, 97
1245. Frederick II, **4**, 205
1327. Edward II of England, **11**, 155
1331. Emperor Godaigo of Japan, **7**, 84
1399. Richard II of England, **11**, 186
1435. Pope Eugenius IV, **4**, 224
1439. King Erik VII of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, **16**, 129

1445. Mohammed VIII of Spain, **8**, 119
1512. Bayezid II of Turkey, **14**, 117
1568. Mary Queen of Scots, **11**, 274
1569. Aben Humeya, **8**, 370
1569. Erik XIV of Sweden, **16**, 163
1622. Othman II of Turkey, **14**, 213
1648. Ibrahim of Turkey, **14**, 227
1649. Charles I of England, **11**, 361
1667. Alfonso VI of Portugal, **8**, 468
1687. Mohammed IV of Turkey, **14**, 251
1688. James II of England, **11**, 430
1771. Ali Bey of Egypt, **1**, 37
1792. Louis XVI of France, **8**, 482, **9**, 269, **10**, 198
1798. Charles Emanuel II of Sardinia, **4**, 344, **9**, 307
1798. Pope Pius VI, **9**, 307
1806. Prince Morutzi and Prince Ipsilanti, **14**, 396
1806. Ferdinand of Naples, **10**, 467
1808. Charles IV of Spain, **8**, 486, **9**, 332, **10**, 475, **20**, 142
1808. Mustapha of Turkey, **14**, 401
1809. Pope Pius VII, **9**, 337
1814. Napoleon I, Emperor of the French, **8**, 486, **9**, 350, **10**, 494, **11**, 566, **18**, 388
1815. Napoleon I (second time), **8**, 487, 532, **9**, 365, **10**, 502, **11**, 568, **18**, 390
1840. Maria Christina of Spain, **9**, 418
1848. Pope Pius IX, **4**, 365
1851. Diego Noboa, president of Ecuador, **21**, 110
1858. Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, **14**, 465
1863. King Otho of Greece, **2**, 546
1868. Isabella II of Spain, **9**, 461
1870. Napoleon III of France, **9**, 466

Depretis, Agostino (1813–1887), Italian statesman: head of Italian government, **4**, 397

Derar (7th century A. D.), an Arabian warrior: attacks Turks, **1**, 271

Derbent, Russia: surrenders to Peter (1722), **15**, 79

Derby, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Earl of: see **Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith**, Earl of Derby

Derby, Henry, Earl of: see **Henry IV**, King of England

Dercyllidas (ca. 399 B. C.), Spartan general, **2**, 391, 401

De Romanov (ca. 1808), a Russian diplomat: minister for Russia, **14**, 404

Derqui, Santiago, a South American statesman: president of Argentina, 1868, **21**, 129; flees from Argentina, 130

Derry (Londonderry), Ireland: siege of (1689), **12**, 134

Dervishes, Revolt of the: a revolt of the dervishes of Europe and Asia against the Sultan (1420), **14**, 57

Derwentwater, James Radcliffe, Earl of (1689–1716), an English Catholic nobleman: supports claims of the Old Pretender, **12**, 362

Derzhavin, Gabriel Romanovitch (1714–1816), a Russian lyric poet: account of, **15**, 193, 269

Deshnev, Simon, a Russian explorer in Arctic regions: explorations of, **16**, 305

Desiderius (Didier), King of Italy, 756–774 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 173; war with Charlemagne, **9**, 41, **18**, 79

Desmond, Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of: see **Fitzgerald, Thomas**, Earl of Desmond

Desmoulins, Benoît Camille (1760–1794), a French revolutionist: induces populace to arm against court party, **9**, 263, 270, **10**, 56; leader of the Cordelier club, **9**, 272, **10**, 128; his character, **10**, 286; expelled from the Jacobins, 289; death of, **9**, 288, **10**, 294

Desor, Edouard (1811–1882), a Swiss scientist: sketch of, **13**, 584

De Soto, Hernando: see **Soto, Hernando de**

De Sousa (ca. 1889), an African half-caste: sketch of, **19**, 226

Despans of Cubières (19th century), a peer of France: scandal concerning, **9**, 428

Despenser, Hugh le, Earl of Winchester (1262-1326), an English court favorite; exiled by Parliament, **11**, 154; executed, 155

Despenser, Hugh le (d. 1326), son of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester: exiled by Parliament, **11**, 154; executed, 155

Dessalines, Jean Jacques (1758-1806), a negro revolutionist of Hayti, emperor of Hayti, 1804-1806: leads war against French, **20**, 140; accession of, **10**, 445, **20**, 141, **22**, 493

Dessau, Germany: battle of (1626), **18**, 275

Desseffoy, Joseph (ca. 1815), Hungarian member of Austrian diet: excluded from the diet, **17**, 336

Dessolle, Jean Joseph Paul Augustin, Marquis (1767-1828), a French general and politician: ministry of, **9**, 370; made member of Louis XVIII's council, 355

Destiny, Stone of: see **Stone of Destiny**

Destiny, The Man of: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**

Detmold, Germany: battle of (783 A. D.), **18**, 82

Detroit, Michigan, called the City of the Straits: in French claims, **23**, 168; besieged by Indians, 200; given up by England, 362; surrendered by Hull, **20**, 154, **23**, 420; Harrison recaptures, **23**, 425

Dettingen, Bavaria: battle of (1743), **9**, 238, **13**, 255, **18**, 330

Deuntzer, J. H., premier of Denmark, 1901: ministry of, **16**, 290

Deutscher Bund: see **German Confederation, The**

Devay (ca. 1548), a Lutheran reformer: his work in Hungary, **17**, 221

Devens, Charles, an American politician: Attorney-General (1877), **24**, 916

Devlet Ghirai, Khan of Crimea. ca. 1710: urges war upon Russia, **14**, 276

Devlet Ghirai, Khan of the Crimea, ca. 1769: succeeds Krim Ghirai, **14**, 323, 345

Devon, Earl of (ca. 1843): commissioned to inquire into grievances of Irish tenants, **11**, 604

Devon Commission, a commission appointed by Peel to investigate conditions of the tenants in Ireland (1843), **11**, 604, **12**, 238 note

Devonshire, William Cavendish, 1st Duke of (1640-1707), an English nobleman: joins William III, **11**, 429

Devonshire, William Cavendish, 4th Duke of (1720-1764), English statesman: becomes First Lord of the Treasury, **11**, 497

Dewey, George, an American naval officer: born at Montpelier, Vermont, December 26, 1837; graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis, 1858; served on the steam frigate "Wabash," Mediterranean squadron, 1858-1861; on the sloop-of-war "Mississippi," West Gulf squadron, 1861-1862, when that vessel was destroyed during the battle of Port Hudson; afterwards was on several vessels of the North Atlantic squadron; was commissioned lieutenant, 1861; commander, 1872; captain, 1884; commodore, 1896; took command of the Asiatic squadron, January, 1898; completely destroyed the Spanish Asiatic squadron, in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; upon receipt of official news of this victory, was made rear admiral and thanked by act of Congress; was a member of the Philippine Commission, 1899; commissioned admiral, March 2, 1899; lives, Washington, D. C.

At battle of Manila Bay, **8**, 520, **20**, 315, **22**, 458, **24**, 1028; commands Asiatic Squadron, **24**, 1028; member of the Philippine Commission, 1042

De Witte: see **Witte**

Dhanis Mutiny, The, revolt of natives in Africa (1897), **19**, 254

Dhulip Singh (ca. 1860). native ruler

in India: recognized as raja in India, **5**, 221
Dhu Nuwas, King of Arabia, ca. 525 A. D.: persecutes the Christians, **1**, 187; overthrown by the Abyssinians, 415
Diamond, Battle of the (1795), **12**, 205
Diamond State, The: see **Delaware**
Dias, Count Diego (ca. 1230), a Spanish noble: takes up arms against accession of Ferdinand III of Castile, **8**, 151
Dias de Haro, Lope (d. 1288), Spanish noble: career of, **8**, 157
Diaz (ca. 1868), a Cuban revolutionist: leads Cuban insurrection, **20**, 327
Diaz, Bartholomew (1445–1500), Portuguese navigator: rounds the Cape of Good Hope, **5**, 144, **8**, 323, **19**, 18 **23**, 25
Diaz, Diego (ca. 1500), a Portuguese navigator: discovers Madagascar, **19**, 211
Diaz, Dinis (ca. 1445), a Portuguese explorer in Africa: explorations of, **19**, 17
Diaz, Enrique (ca. 1654), a Brazilian negro patriot: leads rebellion against foreign rule in Brazil, **21**, 33
Diaz, Juan, Mexican licentiate: labors for the conversion of the Aztecs, **22**, 12
Diaz, Luciano, Cuban statesman: a member of cabinet (1902), **22**, 468
Diaz, Porfirio (1830——), a Mexican general and statesman: his campaign against the French, **22**, 385; at the capitulation of Mexico (1863), 387; sketch of, 398; candidate for the presidency (1870), 401; his administration as president of Mexico, 404; second administration of, 409
Diaz del Castillo, Bernal (1498–1593), a Spanish soldier and author: quoted on the capture of Mexico, **22**, 61
Dicasteries, The Athenian, judicial tribunals, **2**, 149, 252
Diceto de, Ralph: see **Ralph de Diceto**
Dicho, Irish chief (ca. 430 A. D.): conversion of, **12**, 28
Dick, Indolent: see **Cromwell, Richard**
Dick, Queen: see **Cromwell, Richard**
Dickens, Charles (1812–1870), English novelist, **11**, 612
Dickens, Guy (ca. 1750), English minister: his description of the court of Elizabeth, **15**, 142
Dickinson, John (1732–1808), an American statesman and orator: uses his eloquence in favor of rebellion, **23**, 216; delegate to first Continental Congress, 223; opposes a declaration of independence, 240; supposed author of the Articles of Confederation, 300
Dickon of the Broom: see **Richard (I) Cœur de Lion**
Dictator, temporary supreme officer in Rome: powers of, **3**, 31; opened to the plebeians, 49
Dictator of Letters, The: see **Voltaire**
Dicuil (ca. 825 A. D.), Irish monk and geographer: writes of Thule, **16**, 298
Diderot, Denis (1712–1784), French philosopher and savant: aids Catherine, **15**, 159; receives the Princess Dashkov, 162; Catherine's relations with, 197
Didier: see **Desiderius**
Didius (ca. 100 B. C.), Roman prætor: defeated by Sertorius, **8**, 20
Diebitsch Sabalkanski, Count Ivan Ivanovitch (1785–1831), Russian general: treaty with York, **15**, 256, **18**, 381; his campaign against Turkey, **14**, 62, 428, **15**, 284; in the Polish insurrection, **15**, 294; death of, 295
Diedrich, Admiral von, German naval commander: attempts to send a warship into the harbor of Manila (1898), **24**, 1035
Diego, Italy: battle of (1796), **9**, 298
Diego, Prince of Viseo (ca. 1450), Spanish noble: schemes for the throne of Portugal, **8**, 320
Diego Alguazil (ca. 1550), Spanish rebel: plots ruin of Mohammed ben Humeya, **8**, 370
Diego Gomez, Don (ca. 1100), Spanish noble: at battle of Sepulveda, **8**, 144
Diego Lopez ben Aboo (Muley Ab-

dalla) (ca. 1550), Spanish rebel: leads Morisco reolt, **8**, 367; submits, 369; again joins the rebels, 370; acknowledged as chief of the Moriscos, 370
Diego Nunez (ca. 950 A. D.), Spanish count: revolt of, **8**, 136
Diego Suarez, Madagascar: ceded to France, **20**, 278
Diepold of Lobkovitz: see **Lobkovitz, Diepold of**
Diepolt (ca. 1150), Czech prince: regent of Bohemia, **17**, 66
Dieppe, France: importance of, in the middle ages, **19**, 15
Dieskau, Ludwig August von (d. 1767), German officer in French service: defeated and mortally wounded, **23**, 123
Dietrich, Count of Holland (ca. 1050): revolt of, **18**, 130
Dietrichstein, Franz (1570–1636), German prince: his rule as governor of Moravia, **17**, 209
Diets:
1132. Arad, **17**, 53
1245. Verona, **17**, 94
1388. Oslö, **16**, 120
1397. Temesvar, **17**, 155
1405. Buda, **17**, 155
1413. Hrodlo, **15**, 425
1431. Nuremberg, **17**, 135
1432. Prague, **17**, 136
1433. Prague, **17**, 137
1435. Holmstadt, **16**, 128
1435. Presburg, **17**, 156
1444. Rakos, **17**, 159
1453. Buda, **17**, 160
1495. Worms, **18**, 226
1521. Worms, **13**, 55, **18**, 240
1526. Vadstena, **16**, 155
1527. Vesteraas, **16**, 155
1529. Speyer, **18**, 246
1530. Augsburg, **18**, 248
1532. Nuremberg, **18**, 249
1555. Augsburg, **9**, 147
1569. Lublin, **15**, 425
1630–1631. Ratisbon, **9**, 187, 190
1788–1793. Grodno, **15**, 189
1797. Aarau, **13**, 509
1809. Borga, **15**, 217
1818. Poland, **15**, 263
1820. Poland, **15**, 268
1825–1829. Presburg, **17**, 294
1831. Balogli, **17**, 339
1836. Beszeredy, **17**, 352
1847. Berne, **13**, 551
Dietzmann (ca. 1300), Count of Thuringia: quarrels with his father, **18**, 183; defeats Albert I of Germany, 184
Diez, Johann: see **Tetzel, Johann**
Dig, India: battle of (1804), **5**, 136
Digby, John (1580–1653), English lord: his mission to Vienna, **11**, 316
Dijon, France: siege of (1513), **9**, 135
Dilemite Dynasty, Persian rulers, ca. 900 A. D.: reign of, **5**, 328
Dilke, Sir Charles (1843-1911), English Commoner: brings charges against the administration in Congo Free State, **19**, 254
Dillon, John (1850——), Irish patriot: reads Mitchell's speech in the House of Commons, **12**, 232; leads Anti-Parnellite majority, 242 note
Dillon, John Blake (early 19th century), Irish patriot: founds "The Nation," **12**, 226, 228
Dillon, Théobald (1745–1792), French marshal: ordered to advance upon Tournai, **10**, 173
Dimick, Justin (ca. 1850), American commander: in the Mexican War, **22**, 346
Dingley, Nelson (1832–1899), American legislator: introduces a tariff bill, **24**, 1019
Dinis, King of Portugal, 1279–1325: reign of, **8**, 282
Dinner Bell, The: see **Burke, Edmund**
Dinwiddie, Robert (1690–1770), Scotch colonist: claims under Indian treaties, **23**, 170; sends Washington to warn French fort, 170
Diocletian (245–313 A. D.), Emperor of Rome, 284–305 A. D.: reign of, **2**, 522, 526, **4**, 112, 113; persecutes Christians, **8**, 31; policy in Austro-Hungarian countries, **17**, 14; divides the empire, **11**, 14
Diodotus (ca. 400 B. C.), Athenian orator: opposes Cleon, **2**, 295
Diomedes, legendary Greek hero: in Homer, **2**, 33
Dion (410–353 B. C.), Syracusan

statesman: expels Dionysius II, **2**, 416; banished and killed, 416
Dionysius the Elder (430–367 B. C.), Tyrant of Syracuse, 406–367 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 410; founds Syracusan colonies on Illyrian coast, **3**, 57; contest with Carthage for supremacy, 93; his death, **2**, 415
Dionysius the Younger, Tyrant of Syracuse, 367–344 B. C.: his reign, **2**, 415; exiled, 416; at Corinth, 417
Dionysus, Greek god of wine, **2**, 39
Diopeithes (ca. 344 B. C.), Athenian general, **2**, 472
Diospolis: see **Thebes**
Dipa Negara, Java: revolt of, **20**, 288
Directory, The, the body of five men who held the executive power in France, 1795–1799: created, **9**, 296, **10**, 353; duration of, and powers of its members, 353; first composition of, 361; wretched condition of, in the Luxembourg, 370; its division of labor, 370; its address to its agents, 371; attempts to revive paper money, 372; proposes mandats territoriaux, 372; attacked by the royalists and democrats, 375; changes in, 385; determines to attack the legislative majority, 391; removes the place of sittings of the councils, 391; its message explaining the reason of its measures, 392; the act of ostracism, 392; returns to the revolutionary government, 395; its condition makes war its only support, 395; its unavowed object in the expedition to Egypt, 397; annuls the democratic elections of the year VI, 400; disorganized by the councils, 403; two new parties in, 405; reorganized, 406; end of, 412
Dirk, Count (ninth century), governor of Friesland, ca. 1018: founds Dordrecht, **13**, 24
"Discovery," an English vessel: carries settlers to Virginia, **23**, 57
Discovery and Exploration:
AFRICA: by Phœnicians, **19**, 5; by the Romans along the Nile (60 A. D.), 10; by the Arabs in 14th century, 12; along the west coast by Italians, 15; by the Portuguese, **8**, 328, **19**, 15, **20**, 33, 35; Cape of Good Hope by Diaz, **5**, 144; Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama, **8**, 325, **20**, 39, **21**, 14, **23**, 25; by the English, **19**, 28, 50; by Livingstone, 47; of Lake Tanganyika, 53; of Victoria Nyanza, by Speke, 53; of Albert Nyanza, by Baker, 55; by Von der Decken, 54; by Stanley, 59, 64, 66, 68; by De Brazza, 71; by the Germans, 89, 139, 143, 178; of Niger basin, 147; by the French, 147, 151, 161, 201; from the Cameroons, 165; under Lugard, 192; under British East African Company, 204; expedition to Mashonaland, 229
AMERICA, NORTH: by Scandinavians, **16**, 44, **21**, 3, **23**, 19; Greenland, by Gunnibiorn, **21**, 3; by Columbus, 8, 186, **16**, 300, **19**, 19, **23**, 31; Newfoundland, by Cabots (1497), **5**, 156, **19**, 19; Florida by Ponce de Leon, **23**, 38; Carolinas by Vasquez de Ayllon, 38; of Mississippi River by De Soto, **23**, 42; by Verazzano, **20**, 49, 81; voyages of Henry Hudson, **16**, 304; St. Lawrence River, by Cartier, **20**, 49, 81, **23**, 46; Islands of St. John, Newfoundland, and coast of Labrador, by John Cabot, **20**, 49, 84, **21**, 15, **23**, 34; St. John's River by Jean Ribaut, **23**, 47; by the English, 51; Labrador by Gilbert, 52; New England by Bartholomew Gosnold, Martin Pring, and George Weymouth, 54; Mississippi River by La Salle, **20**, 85; Alaska by Bering, 305; of California, **22**, 73, 143; exploration of West by Lewis and Clark, **23**, 400, 542; of West by Zebulon Pike, **23**, 401; Columbia River by Captain Gray, 541; Rocky Mountains, by John C. Frémont, **23**, 654
AMERICA, SOUTH: by Christopher Columbus, **20**, 38, **21**, 12, **23**, 33; by Cabral, 8, 326, 459, **20**, 43, **21**, 15; by Sebastian Cabot, **20**, 92; of Magellan, **8**, 331, 332; by Rodrigo de Bastidas and Juan de la Cosa, **21**, 16; by Juan Diaz de Solis and Yañez Pinzon, 16; by Pedro Arias de Avila, 17; by Diaz de Solis, 17;

Orinoco River by Diego de Ordaz, 25; under John VI, 165; voyages of Drake (1577), **11**, 290; along the Orinoco by Sir Walter Raleigh, 312
ARCTIC REGIONS: main treatment, **16**, 295; Pytheas (3rd century B. C.), 298; of the Norsemen, 300; of Willoughby (1533), 300; the Muscovy Company, 301; by Frobisher, **23**, 52; expedition of Willem Barents, **16**, 302; Henry Hudson (1607), 303; of Hudson Bay by Luke Fox and Captain James, 305; of Bering Strait by Vitus Bering (1728), 305; Liakhov in Siberian Ocean (1777), 306
ASIA: of Alexander the Great, **2**, 502
ENGLAND: of Pytheas and Posedonius, **11**, 5
INDIA: Vasco da Gama, **5**, 138, **8**, 434; of Jenkinson (1558), **5**, 140; of Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti and Nikitin, 141; of Portuguese, **5**, 142, **8**, 329; of Thomas Stevens (1579), **5**, 156; exploration of Tibet, 378
ITALY: of Phœnicians, **3**, 25
MEXICO: by Cortéz, **23**, 39
NEW SPAIN: by Juan de Grijalva, **22**, 4, **23**, 38; Isthmus of Panama and Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, **21**, 16, **23**, 36
NORWAY: of Spitzbergen by Rijp and Heemskirk, **13**, 167
PACIFIC ISLANDS: New Zealand, New Holland, Sandwich Islands and western coast of North America, **20**, 123; Philippine Islands, by Magellan, **20**, 51, **23**, 37
WEST INDIES: by Christopher Columbus, **20**, 37, **21**, 6, 7, **22**, 491, **23**, 31
YUCATAN: by Columbus, Pinzon, Grijalva and Cortéz, **22**, 423

Disestablishing Act, the act disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church (1868), **12**, 238 note

Disraeli, Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield, an English statesman and author: born in London, December 21, 1805; produced his first novel, 1826; was elected to the House of Commons, 1837; became one of the leaders of the Young England party about 1841; was the acknowledged leader of the Protectionist party about 1848; was Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852, 1858–1859, and 1866–1868; author of the Reform Bill of 1867; was Premier, 1868, and 1874–1880; was created Earl of Beaconsfield, 1876; was plenipotentiary at the Congress of Berlin, 1878; died at London, April 19, 1881
Becomes leader of opposition party, **11**, 605; defeats Peel ministry, 606; made Chancellor of the Exchequer, 609; introduces a Reform Bill (1851), 621; first ministry of, 625; second ministry of, 628; effect of Bulgarian massacres on policy of, **14**, 477; his view of the Treaty of San Stefano, 487; foreign policy of, **15**, 337; his Afghan policy, **5**, 256

District of Columbia, the federal district which contains the capital of the United States: building of Washington, **23**, 380; center of domestic slave trade, **24**, 570; Quakers petition for abolition of slavery in, 572; Compromise of 1850 and, 601; slavery abolished, 609

Ditmarshers (Marshmen), inhabitants of Ditmarsh in Prussia: revolt of the, **16**, 138; Frederick II at war with the, 196

Diu, India: battles of (1509), **5**, 148; (1546), 151; sieges of (1529), **8**, 434; (1537), 435; (1538), **5**, 150; under Portuguese rule, **20**, 298

Divan, The, Turkish council, **14**, 369

Divico (ca. 107 B. C.), Helvetian general: leads revolts of Helvetii, **3**, 193; defeats the Romans, **13**, 329

Dix, John Adams (1798–1879), American statesman and general: member of Buffalo convention (1848), **24**, 558; telegraphs to a New Orleans customs officer, 715

Dixon (ca. 1798), an Irish insurgent: in the Rebellion of 1798, **12**, 211

Dixon, Archibald, United States Senator, 1853: proposes repeal of Missouri Compromise, **24**, 633

Djala-ud-din (ca. 1220), Persian ruler: death of, **5**, 334
Djem, Prince (ca. 1480), a Turkish poet, son of Mohammed II: account of, **14**, 107; buried at Brusa, 113
Djenguiz Khan: see **Genghis Khan**
Djezzar Pasha (18th century): rebellion of, **14**, 366; commands Syrian forces against France, 381; returns to insubordination, 386
Djouneid, Ottoman governor (ca. 1410): revolt of, **14**, 55
Djunis, Turkey: battle of (1876), **14**, 478, **17**, 419
Dlombrovski, Jan Henryk (1755–1818), Polish general: at the Beresina, **15**, 252
Dmitri (1581–1591), Tsarevitch of Russia: death of, **15**, 19
Dmitriev, Ivan Ivanovitch (1760–1837), a Russian poet: sketch of, **15**, 269
Dmitris, The False, Russian impostors: the first (d. 1606), **15**, 19; the second (d. 1610), 20; the third (d. 1612), 20; Sweden aids Vassili Shuiski against, **16**, 173
Dobladó, General, a Mexican general (ca. 1860): in the Reform War, **22**, 383
Dobroe, Russia: battle of (1708), **15**, 47
Dobrovsky, Joseph (1753–1829), a noted Hungarian philologist: aids Slav philology, **17**, 341
Doctrine of Implied Powers: see **Implied Powers, Doctrine of**
Docwra, Sir Henry, English officer in Ireland: builds forts in Lough Foyle, **12**, 100
Doddington, Bubb (1691–1762), English politician: intrigues of, **11**, 489
Dodge, Andrés (d. 1844), a Cuban insurgent: death of, **22**, 452
Dodona, Greece: oracle of, **2**, 8, 43
Does, Peter Van der (17th century), a Dutch admiral: his expedition against the Spanish, **13**, 171
Döffingen, Switzerland: battle of (1388), **13**, 384, **18**, 197
Dog, The Butcher's: see **Wolsey, Thomas**
Dogali, Africa: Abyssinians attack Italian garrison at, **19**, 207
Dogger Bank, a sand bank in the North Sea: battle of (1781), **13**, 258
Dogger Bank Incident, Russian fire into English fishing fleet (1904), **7**, 313, **15**, 363
Dokhtorov, a Russian general, ca. 1812: his campaign against France, **15**, 243
Dōkyō (ca. 764 A. D.), Japanese prime minister: influence of, **7**, 36
Dolabella, Gnaeus Cornelius (1st century B. C.), Roman consul: Caesar prosecutes, **3**, 266
Dolabella, Publius Cornelius (ca. 70–43 B. C.), a Roman patrician: defeated by Pompeians' fleet, **3**, 343; attempted reforms of, 365
Dolabella Maximus, Publius Cornelius, Roman consul, 283 B. C.: expels the Celts from Italy, **3**, 75
Dole, Sanford Ballard, an American living in Hawaii: provisional president of Hawaii (1893), **24**, 997
Dolgoruki, Prince Basil (ca. 1730), a Russian statesman: his mission to Anne, **15**, 106
Dolgoruki, Catherine, Russian princess: sketch of, 99, **15**, 103
Dolgoruki, Prince Dmitri (d. ca. 1735), Russian prince: imprisonment of, **15**, 110
Dolgoruki, Prince Ivan (d. 1738), Russian prince: claims throne for Catherine Dolgoruki, **15**, 103
Dolgoruki, Michael (d. 1682), Russian prince: in the outbreak of the strelitz, **15**, 27
Dolgorukis, noble Russian family: faction of the, **15**, 96, 106; banishment of the, 107; conspire against Anne, 125
Dolores, South America: battle of (1879), **21**, 235
Domejko (ca. 1863), Polish noble: in the Polish insurrection, **15**, 328
Domesday Book, a book containing a census taken by order of William the Conqueror, **11**, 79
Domina Anglorum: see **Matilda**, Holy Roman Empress

Domingue, Michel, a negro general: elected ruler of Hayti (1874), **22,** 501

Dominguez, Miguel (early 19th century), Mexican revolutionist: member of provisional government, **22,** 264

Dominic, Saint (1170–1221), Spanish monk: founds order of Dominicans, **11,** 133

Dominica, an island in the West Indies: discovered, **21,** 9; ceded to England, **20,** 120; seized by France (1778), 128

Dominican Republic, West Indies: history of, **22,** 503; proposed annexation of, to the United States, **24,** 879

Dominicans, The, religious order: founded, **11,** 133; arrive in China, **6,** 40, 73

Dominion State, The Old: see **Virginia**

Domitian, Titus Flavius, Roman Emperor, 81–96 A. D.: accession of, **4,** 82; reign of, 83; condition of Spain under, **8,** 26; recalls Agricola from Britain, **11,** 11; concludes treaty with Dacia, **17,** 13; death of, **4,** 85

Domitius, Roman pretor, 82 B. C.: defeated by Sertorius, **8,** 20

Domitius Ahenobarbus, Lucius (d. 48 B. C.), Roman consul, 54 B. C.: defeated by Pompeius, **3,** 228; candidate for consul (56 B. C.), 315; elected consul, 318; captured by Caesar, 337; flees to Macedonia, 343

Domokos, Greece: Greeks defeated at (1897), **14,** 505

Donald VIII (Donald Bane) (d. 1097), King of Scotland: reign of, **11,** 86, **12,** 259

Donald, Lord of the Isles (ca. 1400), Celtic chieftain: at war with Scotland, **12,** 288

Donald Dhu (ca. 1500), Celtic chieftain: leads disaffected chiefs, **12,** 299

Donall of Mar (d. 1014), Irish warrior: accepts Danish challenge, **12,** 43

Donatello (Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi) (1386–1466), Florentine sculptor: his effect on the Renaissance, **4,** 284

Donation of Charlemagne, The, a gift of land made to the Church by Pippin, **18,** 80

Donauwörth, Germany: seized by Maximilian of Bavaria, **18,** 265; taken by Gustavus Adolphus, 282; taken by the imperialists, 288; battles of (1645), **18,** 292; (1703), **9,** 221

Donelson, Andrew Jackson (1800–1871), American politician: nominated for Vice-President, **24,** 652

Dongan, Thomas (1634–1715), colonial governor of New York: yields liberty to people, **23,** 105

Donough, King of Munster, ca. 1000 A. D.: reign of, **12,** 46

Dorchester Heights, Massachusetts: occupied by Washington, **23,** 235

Dorcis (ca. 478 B. C.), Spartan admiral, **2,** 223

Dordrecht, Netherlands: founded, **13,** 24

Dorgun, Manchurian regent (ca. 1650): account of, **6,** 53

Doria, Andrea (1468–1560), Genoese admiral and statesman, called the Father of his Country: enters service of the emperor, **9,** 141; defeats Barbarossa, 143; governs Genoa, **4,** 305; at battle of Lepanto, **8,** 355, **14,** 162, 165

Doria, Pietro (ca. 1400), Italian commander: besieges Venice, **4,** 239

Doris, central Greece: conquered by Phocians, **2,** 244; inhabitants of, **12;** conquer Peloponnesians, 31, 47; in age of migrations, 46

Dorislaus, Isaac (1595–1649), a Dutch-English diplomat: death of, **13,** 229

Dorjiev (ca. 1900), Russian diplomat: agent at Lhasa, **5,** 298

Dornbühl, Switzerland: battle of (1298), **13,** 363

Dorneck (Dornach), Switzerland: battle of (1499), **13,** 419

Dorokhov (ca. 1800), Russian general: his campaign against France, **15,** 244

Doroshenko (ca. 1650), Cossack chief: sketch of, **15,** 25

Dorothea of Brandenburg (ca. 1450), Queen of Denmark, crowned Queen of Sweden, **16**, 130; marries Christian, 132

Dorpat, Russia: created a German bishopric, **15**, 10; captured by the Russians (1558), 17; siege of (1703), 44; name changed to Yuriev, 332

Dorrego, Manuel (1787–1828), an Argentine statesman: aids the policy of union in Argentina, **21**, 122; death of, 123

Dorset, Thomas Grey, Marquis of (ca. 1450), English noble: plots against Gloucester, **11**, 220

Dorsey, Stephen W. (ca. 1880), American Congressman: implicated in "star route" frauds, **24**, 936

Dorst, Joseph H. (living), American officer: in the Spanish-American War, **22**, 459

Dort, Synod of, an assembly of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, with delegates from England and other countries, to decide the Armenian controversy (1618–1619), **13**, 199

Dorus, mythical progenitor of the Dorians, **2**, 24

Dost Mohammed (1798–1863), an Afghan chief: sketch of, **5**, 216; at war with Persia, 361, 363; death of, 247

Dosza (ca. 1500), Hungarian peasant: leads Hungarian peasant revolt, **17**, 168

Douai, Merlin of (1754–1838), French jurist and politician: made member of the Directory, **9**, 305

Doubleday, Abner (1820–1893), American general: at bombardment of Fort Sumter, **24**, 711

Douglas (ca. 1700), Scottish commander: at the battle of the Boyne, **12**, 142; at the siege of Athlone, 144

Douglas (ca. 1750), Scottish French envoy: mission of, **15**, 145, 147

Douglas, Sir Archibald (1296–1333), Scottish chief: his campaign against the English, **12**, 285

Douglas, Archibald, Earl of (d. 1439), Scottish chief: sketch of, **12**, 294

Douglas, Archibald, Earl of Angus: see **Angus, Archibald Douglas, Earl of**

Douglas, Gawin (1474–1522), Scottish poet: sketch of, **12**, 309

Douglas, Sir James of (ca. 1286–1330), Scottish chief, called Good Lord James: aids Robert Bruce, **12**, 280; death of, 284

Douglas, James, Earl of (1426–1488), Scottish chief: rebellion of, **12**, 295

Douglas, Stephen Arnold (1813–1861), an American politician: candidate for Presidential nomination, **24**, 619; introduces a bill for organizing Nebraska, 630; speech in favor of Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 634; introduces a bill providing for admission of Kansas, 650; indorses Dred Scott decision, 660; denounces Lecompton scheme, 662; sketch of, 664, 668; in Lincoln-Douglas debates, 667; favored by North and West for President, 678; nominated (1860), 682; supports Lincoln in contest with South, 715; Johnson lays corner stone of monument to, 846

Douglas, Sir William of (d. 1298), Scottish chief: joins Wallace's rebellion, **12**, 275

Douglas, William, Earl of (d. 1440), Scottish chief: death of, **12**, 294

Douglas, William, Earl of (1425?–1452), Scottish chief: conspires with Livingstone, **12**, 294; death of, 295

Douglass, Frederick (1817–1895), American orator: leader of the negro race, **24**, 587; aids slaves to escape, 617

Dourado, Argentine Republic: taken by the Paraguayans (1864), **21**, 157

Dousa (John van der Duye) (1545–1604), Dutch scholar, poet and patriot: at siege of Leyden, **13**, 118

Douzy, Prussia: battle of (1870), **9**, 464

Dover, England: battles of (1216), **11**, 130; (1604), **13**, 180; (1652), 229

Dover, New Hampshire: founded, **23**, 95; attack on, 158

Dover, Treaty of, a secret treaty concluded between Charles II and Louis XIV (1670), **11**, 394

Dow, Neal (1803–1897), American Congressman: Prohibition Party nominee, **24**, 930
Dowager Empress of China: coup d' état of (1898), **6**, 277; adopts reform measures, 322
Downpatrick, Ireland: battle of (1260), **12**, 58
Downs, The, a portion of the North Sea east of Kent, England: battles of (1639), **13**, 213; (1666), **11**, 387
Doyer (ca. 1795), a Russian philologist: account of, **15**, 195
Draco (7th century B. C.), Athenian legislator: laws of, **2**, 100; laws of, abolished by Solon, 107
Draft Riots, in American history: riots which arose as the result of drafting soldiers for the Civil War (1865), **24**, 817
Dragon, Order of the, an order of light troops intended to fight infidels and heretics: founded, **17**, 155
Dragon, The: see **Drake, Sir Francis**
Dragut (Torghud) (d. 1565), a Turkish corsair: ravages coast of Italy, **9**, 147; Turkish admiral, **14**, 165; in expedition against Malta, 171
Drake, Sir Francis, an English navigator and naval hero, called the Dragon: born probably at Tavistock, Devonshire, England, about 1540; commanded a small vessel in the fleet of Sir John Hawkins, 1567–1568; visited the Spanish main, 1570 and 1571; raided the Spanish main, 1572; served under the Earl of Essex in Ireland, 1573–1576; set out on a marauding expedition to the Pacific, December, 1577, plundered the coasts of Chili and Peru, sailed across the Pacific and returned to England by way of Cape of Good Hope, 1580; was knighted by Queen Elizabeth on board his own vessel; was a member of Parliament, 1584–1585; commanded an expedition against the Spanish main and the West Indies, 1585–1586; destroyed the vessels which were being built by Spain at Cadiz to use in the Invincible Armada, 1587; commanded under Lord Howard in the fight which destroyed the Armada, 1588; again elected to Parliament, 1592; commanded with Sir John Hawkins an expedition to the West Indies, 1595; died near Porto Bello, January 28, 1596

Circumnavigates the globe, **5**, 156; his depredations on Spanish possessions, **8**, 363, **21**, 30, **22**, 449, **24**, 52; sketch of, **11**, 289; singes the King of Spain's beard, 295; his services against the Armada, 296; his voyage to the East Indies, **20**, 58; captures St. Augustine, **22**, 135; carries colonists from Roanoke Island to England, **23**, 53; in the war with Spain, 54; death of, **11**, 298
Drakul (ca. 1444), Prince of Wallachia: joins against the Turks, **14**, 65
Drama:
AFRICA: at Alexandria, **1**, 296
AUSTRIA: Osterspiel, **17**, 97
BOHEMIA: of the Czechs, **17**, 116; national theatre at Prague, 427
CHINA: under Emperor Taokwang, **6**, 124
ENGLAND: Shakespeare, **11**, 302; of the Restoration, 392; Age of Queen Anne, 461
GREECE: theatres at Regilla, and Corinth, **2**, 523; greatness of, 524
HUNGARY: theatre at Pesth, **17**, 338
INDIA: description of, **5**, 54
ITALY: Alfieri, creator of Italian tragedy, **4**, 338; work of Goldoni, 409; work of Manzoni, 410; musical drama of 17th century, 414; excellence of opera, 415
NETHERLANDS: tragedies of Vondel, **13**, 220
ROME: theatre of Pompey, restored, **4**, 56
RUSSIA: theatre opened by Volkov, **15**, 149; work of Sumarokov, 192; work of Catharine the Great, 193; comedy of Von Visin, 193
SICILY: work of Dionysius, **2**, 411
SOUTH AMERICA: dramatic authors in Lima, **21**, 214

Draper, Sir William (1721–1787), English general: captures Manila (1762), **5**, 181, **20**, 120
Drappes (ca. 51 B. C.), a Gallic soldier: at Uxellodunum, **3**, 308
Dreadful Woman, The: see **Caroline,** wife of George IV of England
Dred Scott Decision, a decision rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1857 defining the status of the slave in America: denounced by Republicans and Free Soilers, **24**, 660; not to be confused with Chief Justice's opinion, 661; repudiated in Republican platform (1860), 681
Drennan, William (ca. 1793), an Irish writer: his labors in behalf of Catholic emancipation, **12**, 201
Drepana, Sicily: battle of, **3**, 103
Dresden, capital of Saxony: occupied by the Prussians (1748), **18**, 331; (1756), **17**, 244, **18**, 335; by Daun (1759), **18**, 340; battle of (1813), **9**, 343, **10**, 488, **15**, 261, **18**, 382; taken by the Prussians (1866), **18**, 410
Dresden, Peace of, a treaty between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony (1745), **17**, 242, **18**, 332
Dress:
AMERICA: of the Indians, **23**, 11; in the colonies, 155; of Washington at inauguration, 341; of Jefferson, 384; American diplomatic costume, **24**, 639
ARABIA: distinction between the Fatimites, the Omayyids, and the Abbasids, **1**, 340
CHINA: changes in, vetoed, **6**, 277
EGYPT: of Semnites, **1**, 19; in the Old Empire, 58, 59
ENGLAND: at the court of Elizabeth, **11**, 298; in 18th century, 533
FRANCE: during Revolution, **10**, 121; 298; of the Chouans, 349
GERMANY: among the tribes, **18**, 55
GREECE: of Spartans, **2**, 66
HUNGARY: national dress of the noblemen, **17**, 16
IRELAND: in ancient times, **12**, 13, 14; of the Irish Chiefs, 54; regulated by Statute of Kilkenny, 65; attempts to change the native dress for English, 85
ISRAEL: of the prophets, **1**, 391
JAPAN: in ancient times, **7**, 8; introduction of silk garments, 18
LYDIA: Hittite costume, **1** 148
NETHERLANDS: of the Franks and Saxons, **13**, 13; at court of Philip the Good, 61
PERSIA: among the ancients, **1**, 180; assumed by Alexander the Great, **2**, 500; time of Harun al Raschid, **5**, 327
ROME: of ancient times, **3**, 14; of the consul, 32; during Revolutionary period, 248
RUSSIA: reforms of Peter the Great, **15**, 70, 71; of Catherine I, 94
SOUTH AMERICA: in Ecuador, **21**, 106; of the natives, 311
SPAIN: in early times, **8**, 5; of the Celts, 8
SWITZERLAND: after Reformation, **13**, 450; restrictions on, 484
TURKEY: of Sultan Ibraham, **14**, 227; of Europe introduced, 440
Dreux, France: battles of (1562), **9**, 154, **13**, 460; (1590), **9**, 167
Drogheda, Ireland: captured by Parliamentary forces (1649), **11**, 363
Drogheda, Marquis of, a British soldier in Ireland: his campaign against the Whiteboys, **12**, 175
Druids, the priesthood of Ancient Gaul and Britain: influence of, in Gaul, **3**, 297; teachings of, **11**, 6
Drum, Simon H., an American officer: at the siege of Mexico (1847), **22**, 363
Drum-Kelta, Ireland: meeting of (574 A. D.), **12**, 38
Drummond, Thomas (ca. 1841), Under-Secretary in the Melbourne Cabinet: his Irish policy, **11**, 596
Drummond, William (ca. 1667), Scotch clergyman: first governor of Albemarle, **23**, 74
Drusilla (d. 37 A. D.), sister of the Emperor Caligula: death of, **4**, 56
Drusus, Marcus Livius (d. 109 B. C.), a Roman politician: outbids Gaius

Gracchus for popular favor, **3**, 183; reaches the Danube, 192
Drusus, Marcus Livius (ca. 120–91 B. C.), a Roman politician: reforms of, **3**, 203; death, 204
Drusus Cæsar (10 B. C.–23 A. D.), son of the Emperor Tiberius: sent to quiet the soldiers in Pannonia, **4**, 47; death, 50
Drusus Claudius Nero (38–9 B. C.), Roman soldier: campaigns of, in Germany, **4**, 40, **18**, 14; sketch of, **4**, 41; begins the construction of dikes and canals above the Rhine, **13**, 8; death of, **4**, 42, **18**, 15
Drzislav, Duke of Dalmatia, ca. 1000 A. D.: renounces the overlordship of Byzantium, **17**, 38
Dschengis Khan: see **Genghis Khan**
Dualism, Establishment of, in Austria-Hungary, **17**, 397
Duane, William John (1780–1865), American lawyer and statesman: resists Jackson, **23**, 503
Duarte (Edward), King of Portugal, 1433–1438: reign of, **8**, 304
Dubienka, Poland: battle of (1792), **18**, 358
Dublin, Ireland: battle of (1649), **12**, 123
Dubois, Guillaume (1656–1725), French cardinal and minister of state: negotiates alliance with England, **9**, 228; made prime minister, 233
Dubouchage (ca. 1800), French statesman: made minister of marine affairs, **9**, 367
Dubravka of Bohemia (950 A. D.), Slavic princess: marries Mieczyslaw of Poland, **17**, 63
Dubthach (Duffa) (ca. 400 A. D.), Irish poet: conversion of, **12**, 29
Duchâtel, Charles Marie (1803–1867), French minister of state: becomes minister of trade, **9**, 405; made minister of finance in Molé's cabinet, 410
Duchâtel, Gaspard (1766–1793), French Girondist: death of, **10**, 279
Duckworth, Sir John Thomas (1748–1817), English admiral: destroys Turkish fleet, **14**, 397
Duclerc (d. 1710), French naval commander: his expedition against Brazil, **21**, 34
Ducos, Jean François (1765–1793), French Republican: death of, **10**, 279
Ducos, Roger (1750–1816), French lawyer and politician: made member of the Directory, **9**, 309, **10**, 405; appointed consul, **9**, 315, **10**, 432
Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre (1817–1882), French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 423
Dudley, Edmund (1462–1510), English lawyer: instrument of Henry VII, **11**, 230; death of, 235
Dudley, Guilford (d. 1554), English noble: executed, **11**, 270
Dudley, Lord Robert (1532–1588), English noble: his relations with Elizabeth, **11**, 280
Dudley, Thomas (1576–1652), American colonist: deputy governor under Winthrop, **23**, 88
Duelling: practised in the South, **24**, 590
Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant (1829–1906), British politician: **5**, 263
Dufferin, Lady (d. 1867), British author: her efforts in behalf of Indian women, **5**, 268
Dufferin, Frederick Temple Blackwood, Lord (1826–1902), British author and scholar: his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 264
Duffle Conference, The, between the Prince of Orange and the Dutch States-General (1566), **13**, 93
Duffy, Charles Gavan (1816–1903), Irish journalist: founds "The Nation," **12**, 226, 228
Dufour, Guillaume Henri (1787–1875), Swiss general: at head of Liberal forces, **13**, 551
Dufour, Peter (d. 1594), Dutch conspirator: attempts to assassinate Maurice of Orange, **13**, 167
Dugdale (ca. 1770), English naval commander: at the battle of Tchesmé, **15**, 179
Duguay, Trouin René (1673–1736), French admiral: destroys English commerce, **9**, 219

Duiluis, Gaius, a Roman general: elected consul 261 B. C.; built ships in the first Punic war in imitation of one captured from the enemy, and this fleet of his conquered that of Carthage near the Lipari Islands 260 B. C.; afterwards commanded the army on land and vanquished the Carthaginians in Sicily
At battle of Mylae, **3**, 101
Duke, The Great: see **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of**
Duke, The Iron: see **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of**
Duke of Thunder, The: see **Nelson, Horatio**
Duke's Laws, The, providing system of town government for New York (1683): provisions of, **23**, 104
Dulce y Garay, Domingo (1808–1869), Spanish general and administrator: rebels against Isabella II, **8**, 504
Duma, elective Russian assembly: the tsar calls, **15**, 365; elected, 366; dissolved, 366
Dumergues (ca. 1800), French commander: at the Beresina, **15**, 253
Dumnorix (d. 59 B. C.), Gallic chief: effect of his death on Gaul, **3**, 305
Dumouriez, Charles François (1739–1823), French general and statesman: member of ministry, **9**, 273; in Franco-Austrian War, **9**, 276, **13**, 263; joins Austrians, **13**, 283; character and ministry of, **10**, 169; his report as to the political situation of France, **171**; campaign of, 209; expedition into Holland, 241; hostilities between him and the Jacobins, 242; his design of reëstablishing constitutional monarchy, 245; defection of, 249; his interview with a deputation from the Jacobins, 249; declared a traitor by the convention, 252; arrests the commissioners of the convention, 252; at the Russian court, **15**, 207; his campaigns against the allied powers, **18**, 356
Dunbar, Scotland: battles of (1296), **11**, 148; (1650), **11**, 364, **12**, 343
Dunbar, Thomas (d. 1767), British soldier: in Braddock's expedition, **23**, 177
Dunbar, William (1465–1530), Scottish poet: sketch of, **12**, 309
Dunboy, Ireland: siege of (1602), **12**, 102
Duncan I, King of Scotland, 1034–1040: reign of, **12**, 256
Duncan II, King of Scotland, 1093–1094: reign of, **11**, 86, **12**, 259
Duncan, Adam, Viscount of Camperdown (1731–1804), British admiral: at battle of Camperdown (1797), **11**, 547, **12**, 208, **13**, 266
Duncan, James (ca. 1850), American officer: in the Mexican War, **22**, 348
Dundas, Henry, Viscount Melville: see **Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount**
Dundas, Sir James Whitley Deans (1785–1862), British admiral: in Crimean War, **15**, 311
Dundee, John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount (1643–1689), Scottish officer: commands Jacobite forces in Scotland, **12**, 352
Dunes, Battle of the (1658), **9**, 206, **11**, 372
Dungannon Resolutions: adopted by the Irish popular party (1782), **12**, 187
Dungi I, King of Sumer and Accad (ca. 2600 B. C.): reign of, **1**, 76
Dungi II, King of Sumer and Accad (ca. 2400 B. C.): reign of, **1**, 76
Dunkeld, Scotland: battle of (1689), **12**, 353
Dunkirk, France: siege of (1793), **9**, 286
Dunmore, John Murray, Earl (1732–1809), colonial governor of Virginia: burns Norfolk, **23**, 236
Dunois, François, Count of, son of John of Orleans: rebels against Anne of Beaujeu (ca. 1480), **9**, 127
Dunstan, Saint (925–988 A. D.), Archbishop of Canterbury, 959–978: his early career, **11**, 47; becomes Archbishop of Canterbury, 50; takes the part of Edward the Martyr, 56; death of, 56
Duperré, Victor Guy (1775–1846), a French admiral: his expedition against Algiers, **9**, 389
Dupetit-Thouars, Abel Aubert (1793–

1864), French admiral: takes possession of the Society Islands for France, **9**, 422
Duphot, Leonard (1770–1797), a French general: death of, **9**, 306, **10**, 399
Dupin, Charles (1784–1873), a French deputy and political economist: his relations to the revolution of 1830, **9**, 391
Dupin, Jean Henri (1783–1865), a French politician: his relations to the revolution of 1830, **9**, 391
Duplain (ca. 1792), a French politician: leader of the commune, **10**, 203
Dupleix, Joseph François (1697–1764), a French general: sketch of, **5**, 178; his career in India, **9**, 240, 242, **11**, 502, **20**, 115; recalled from India, **20**, 119
Duplessis-Praslin (ca. 1650), French general: defeats Turenne at Rethel, **9**, 203
Dupont de l'Etang, Count Pierre (1765–1840), a French general: minister of war, **9**, 356
Dupont de l'Eure, Charles Jacques (1767–1855), a French politician: keeper of the seals, **9**, 396; member of the provisional government, 435
Duport, Adrien (1759–1798), a leader in French National Assembly: announces the capture of the Bastile to the assembly, **10**, 69; leader of the national party, 81; executes the confederation of the clubs, 82
Duport-Dutertre (d. 1793), a French revolutionist: death of, **9**, 287
Du Portail (ca. 1790), French minister of war: replaced by Narbonne, **10**, 164
Düppel, Germany: battle of (1864), **18**, 408
Duprat (d. 1793), a French revolutionist: death of, **10**, 279
Duprat, Antoine (1463–1535), French cardinal and minister of France: advises sale of offices of the magistracy, **9**, 138; plans union of Brittany with France, 141
Duquesne, Fort, a fort formerly on the site of Pittsburg: Braddock's expedition against, **20**, 117, **23**, 177
Duquesne, General (ca. 1700), a French soldier: besieges Genoa, **4**, 325
Durand, Algernon George Arnold (b. 1854), British official in India: establishes British influence north of Kashmir, **5**, 278
Durand, Henry Marion (ca. 1869), British official in India: military member of the governor-general's council, **5**, 248
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer (b. 1850), British ambassador to United States, 1903–1907: negotiates treaty with the Amir of Afghanistan, **5**, 277
Durango, Mexico: founded, **22**, 118
Duranthon (ca. 1792), a French politician: made provisional minister of the marine, **10**, 176
Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort (1626–1704), a French general: his campaign in Germany, **9**, 217
Durfort, Count Alphonse de (ca. 1790), French diplomat: at the Mantua Conference, **10**, 136
Durfort, Henry of (ca. 1690), French general: his campaign in Germany, **9**, 217
Durham, John George Lambton, Earl of (1792–1840), English Whig politician: made governor-general of Canada, **11**, 596, **20**, 156
Durilu, Babylonia: battle of (729 B. C.), **1**, 84
Durocq, Grand Christoph Michel, Duc de Frioul (1772–1813), French general: mission of, **15**, 208
Dur-Papsukul, Babylonia: battle of (ca. 800 B. C.), **1**, 81
Dushratta, King of Mitanni, ca. 1400 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 141
Düsseldorf, Prussia: siege of (1795), **18**, 359
Dustin, Hannah (ca. 1697), a colonial heroine: story of, **23**, 159
Dutch, the people of the Netherlands: begin trade with Japan, **7**, 134; in India, **5**, 154; in Brazil, **21**, 33; seek religious freedom in Maryland, **23**,

72; emigrations of, from New York to South Carolina, 75; conflict with Connecticut settlers, 91; as navigators, 101; settlements of, in America, 102; allied with England against Spain, 102; maritime supremacy of, 104; claims in Delaware, 107; included in Penn's colony, 113; large element in New York (1775), 126

Dutch East India Company: see **East India Company, Dutch**

Dutch Reformed Church: enforced by Stuyvesant, **23**, 103; established in New York, 148; disestablished, 148

Dutch Trading Company, a company chartered in 1824 for trade with the Indies: chartered, **20**, 291

Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper (1798–1881), a French royalist politician: opposes Molé's ministry, **9**, 415; opposes Guizot's ministry, 431

Duye, John van der: see **Dousa**

Dwight, Theodore (early 18th century), American politician: Secretary of Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 431

Dybbel, Sleswig-Holstein: battles of (1849), **16**, 271; (1864), 274

Dyveke (ca. 1523), mistress of **Christian II** of Denmark, **16**, 191

E

Eadgar, King of England, 959-975 A. D.: accession of, **11,** 49; reign of, 50; death of, 56

Eadgar the Aetheling, King of England, 1066-1120: chosen king, **11,** 67; as a refugee at the Scottish court, **12,** 257; places Eadgar on Scottish throne, 259

Eadgar, King of Scotland, 1097-1107 accession of, **11,** 87, **12,** 259

Eadmer (d. 1124), Archbishop of St. Andrews: quarrels with Alexander I of Scotland, **12,** 262

Eadmund I, King of the West Saxons, 941-946 A. D.: reign of, **11,** 46

Eadmund (II), Ironside (989-1016), King of the West Saxons, 1016: reign of, **11,** 59

Eadred, King of the West Saxons, 946-955 A. D.: reign of, **11,** 47

Eadward (d. 925), King of the West Saxons, 901-925: reign of, **11,** 45

Edward the Martyr (ca. 963-979), King of the West Saxons, 975-979: reign of, **11,** 56

Eadward or Eadwerd: see **Edward**

Eadwig, King of England, 955-958 A. D.: reign of, **11,** 48

Eadwine, King of Northumbria, 617-633 A. D.: reign of, **11,** 32, 34

Eaglets, Peter of Russia's assistants: account of, **15,** 88

Ealdhelm (650 A. D.), Abbot of Malmesbury: teaches in school at Canterbury, **11,** 38

Eamuses: see **Yamassus**

Eannatum (ca. 4200 B. C.), King of Lagash: conquers Kish, **1,** 75

Eannes, Gil (ca. 1400), Portuguese explorer: explorations of, **19,** 17

Earls, Rising of the, an English rebellion (1075), **11,** 78

Early, Jubal Anderson (1816-1894), American Confederate general: defeated at Opiquan Creek, **24,** 792; sent against Washington, 792; his generalship, 793

East, the Napoleon of the: see **Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt**

East Africa Plantation Company, a German company to explore Africa: formed, **19,** 139

East Florida: see **Florida**

East India College, for Indian Civil Services: established at Haileyburg, **5,** 202

East India Company, the name of various mercantile associations formed in different countries in the 17th and 18th centuries for the purpose of conducting under the auspices of the government a monopoly of the trade of their respective countries with the East Indies

BRITISH: organized, **5,** 158, **11,** 501, **20,** 59; growth of, **20,** 62; success of, **20,** 102, **23,** 56; allowed a drawback on tea shipped to the colonies, **23,** 219; charter renewed (1813), **5,** 206; (1833), 214; (1853), 225; sketch of, 239; fall of, **11,** 618

DANISH: founded, **5,** 171, **20,** 101

DUTCH: organized, **5,** 154, **13,** 166, 167, **20,** 56; growth of, **13,** 221; sends out Henry Hudson, **16,** 303, **23,** 101; decline of, **20,** 102; importance of, 121; dissolved, 141; career of, 286

FRENCH: organized, **5,** 169, **9,** 214, **20,** 78, 114

OSTEND: founded, **17,** 192; sketch of, **5,** 171, **13,** 253

SWEDISH: organized, **5,** 175, **20,** 101

Eastern Archipelago, The Queen of the: see **Java**

Eastern Question, The, the collective name for the several problems in the international politics of Europe

growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast: explanation of, **9**, 445, **14**, 3; effect on Greece, **2**, 547; relations of Austria to, **17**, 323; submitted to arbitration (1840), **15**, 292, **17**, 348; the Crimean War (1853-1856), **15**, 305, **17**, 383; effect of the Treaty of Berlin on, **17**, 422; the Macedonian question, **14**, 506

Eastern Trading Company, Vienna, to develop commerce: founded 1719, **17**, 192

Eaton, John H. (ca. 1800), American legislator: in Jackson's Cabinet, **23**, 485

Eaton, Theophilus (d. 1658), American colonist: founds New Haven, **23**, 92

Eba, King of the Goths, ca. 700 A. D.: restored to his throne, **1**, 319

Ebbesön, Niels (d. 1340), Danish patriot: frees Denmark, **16**, 113

Ebbo (d. 851 A. D.), Archbishop of Rheims: mission of, **16**, 25

Ebel, Johann Gottfried (1764-1830), German geologist: sketch of, **13**, 494; pleads for unity in Switzerland, 508

Eberhard (d. 939 A. D.), Duke of the Franks: his mission to Henry of Saxony, **18**, 105; conspiracy of, 109; death of, 110

Eberhard I (ca. 1300), Count of Würtemberg: revolt of, **18**, 180; outlawed, 186

Eberhard (II) the Whiner (1344-1392), Count of Würtemberg: wars of, **18**, 195, 197

Eberhard of the Beard (ca. 1500), Duke of Würtemberg: at the Diet of Worms, **18**, 226

Eberhard Ludwig (ca. 1700), Duke of Würtemberg: oppressions of, **18**, 323

Eberhardt (ca. 1280), Bishop of Brandenburg: regent of Bohemia, **17**, 78

Eblé, Jean Baptiste (1758-1812), a French general: at the Beresina, **15**, 252

Eboric, King of the Suevi, ca. 580 A. D.: consigned to a monastery, **8**, 42

Ebroin (ca. 670 A. D.), major-domo of Clotaire III: mayor of the palace, **9**, 34; death of, 35

Ebu Bekir (ca. 1800), governor of Servia: sent to control Janissaries, **14**, 387

Ecclesia, The, the public assembly of Athens: made powerful by Solon, **2**, 107; altered by Cleisthenes, 147

Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, a bill introduced by Lord Russell declaring all acts done by Catholic Bishops and all deeds bestowing property on them null and void (1851), **11**, 609

Ecgberht, King of Niercia, 794 A. D.: becomes over-lord of England, **11**, 40; his struggles with the Northmen, 42

Echavari (ca. 1825), Mexican general: revolt of, **22**, 264

Echavarria, Francisco, a Cuban statesman: chosen governor of Santiago de Cuba (1902), **22**, 468

Echaverri, Francisco (ca. 1760), a Mexican statesman: acting viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 200

Echenique, José Rufino (1808-1879), Peruvian soldier and statesman: at the battle of Jauja, **21**, 195; made president of Peru, 199; candidate for the presidency (1872), 210

Echevarria (Echeverría), Estéban (1809-1851), an Argentine poet: sketch of, **21**, 118

Echezuria, Colonel (ca. 1860), a Venezuelan soldier: leads insurrection in Venezuela, **21**, 97; imprisoned, 98

Eck, Johann von (1486-1543), a German theologian: his discussions with Carlstadt and Luther, **18**, 237

Eckernförde, Sleswig-Holstein: battle of (1848), **18**, 400

Eckmühl, Germany: battle of (1809), **9**, 335, **10**, 479, **18**, 376

Ecluse, France: battle of (1340), **9**, 93

Ecnomus, Sicily: battle of, **3**, 101

Economic Conditions:

AFRICA: after Arabian conquest,

1, 308; Central Africa 19, 125; in general, 19, 286
ARABIA: before the coming of Mohammed, 1, 189
AUSTRALIA: among the settlers, 20, 182; policy of Wakefield, 191, 192
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: under Maria Theresa, 17, 258; under Joseph II, 269; under Francis II, 303; in 1848, 375; 1878–1894, 430; progress in recent times, 432; progress in Hungary, 452
CHINA: early 18th century, 6, 108; famine of 1850, 156; famines 1874-1875, 242; after war with Japan, 273, 274; at present time, 318
DENMARK: under Christian V, 16, 234
EGYPT: under the Arabs, 1, 299, 300
ENGLAND: before Roman invasion, 11, 6; among the Angles, 19; effects of Black Death (1348), 163; under Richard II, 174, 177; agriculture abandoned for sheep-raising 208; under Elizabeth, 298; plague of 1665, 387; under Charles II, 417; after the battle of Waterloo, 569, 575; 19th century, 592, 600, 601, 603
FRANCE: views of the physiocrats, 9, 14; in feudal times, 67; 1359, 11, 165; under Charles VII, 9, 117; reforms of Sully, 173; under Colbert, 208, 209; before the Revolution, 10, 9; reforms of Turgot, 27; reforms of Clugny, 28; reforms of Necker, 29; under Calonne Ministry, 31; during the Revolution, 332; after the Reign of Terror, 9, 292; at establishment of Directory, 10, 369; results of the Revolution, 424; under Louis XVIII, 9, 369; under Molé ministry, 413; (1848), 426; (1856), 449; at present time, 489, 490
GAUL: at time of Caesar, 3, 294
GERMANY: among the ancient tribes, 18, 7; of the Franks, 65; under Frederick II, 174; after Thirty Years' War, 295; Prussia, under Frederick the Great, 332; after Congress of Vienna, 395; under Bismarck, 446
GREECE: of Aegean peoples, 2, 27; of Attica, 99, 103; of Athens, under Solon, 104; of Athens in Age of Pericles, 276; at Athens during Peloponnesian War, 282, 283; during decline of Athens, 361; at present time, 547, 551
INDIA: main treatment, 5, 20; famine of 1770, 189; under Lord Mayo, 248; famine of 1877, 255; under Lord Elgin, 274; effects of Bubonic plague (1896), 282; famine of 1900, 285; reforms of Lord Curzon, 290
IRELAND: famine of 1602, 12, 106; in 1641, 114; famine and pestilence (1652), 126; under penal laws, 165; need of reform, 193, 195; famines of 1846–1847, 226, 230
ISRAEL: influence of Canaanite culture, 1, 379, 390, 391
ITALY: of Greek cities, 3, 27; among the Celts, 58; under Theodoric, 4, 157; effect of plague and pestilence (1855), 369; last part of 19th century, 397
JAPAN: the Taikwa Reforms, 7, 22, 23; in Nara epoch, 33; under Kamakura government, 82; Muromachi period, 97; under Edo government, 129, 153; abolition of the "han," 174; since 1893, 199, 242
MEXICO: famine of 1691, 22, 181; development of resources, 194, 413; famine of 1750, 198
NETHERLANDS: in 1555, 13, 74; effects of the Continental System, 268; after French Revolution, 283; in Belgium since 1870, 309, 311
NORWAY: after 1838, 16, 262, 263
PERSIA: at present time, 5, 369
ROME: reforms of Licinius and Sextius, 3, 49; under tribunate of the Plebs, 38; system of farming, 159, 160; reforms of the Gracchi, 171; after the fall of Gracchi, 183; reforms of Drusus, 203; reforms of Sulpicius, 209; during Revolutionary period, 242; farming system revived by Pompey, 267; under Caesar, 376, 382; under Augustus, 4, 37
RUSSIA: under Catharine the Great, 15, 182; under Alexander II,

325; under Nicholas II, 352, 353, 356
SCOTLAND: reforms in, **12**, 374
SICILY: among the Greek colonists, **2**, 85
SOUTH AMERICA: in Spanish colonies, **20**, 93; in Colombia, **21**, 91; in Uruguay, after 1850, 140; system of Francia in Paraguay, 151; in Chili, 233; in Peru, 234; effects of war on, 241; of Peru since defeat by Chili, 242; wealth of the continent, 269
SPAIN: effect of Arabian conquest, **1**, 320; under Roman rule, **8**, 30; reforms of Olivares, 376, 427; reforms under Carlos III, 418, 429; under Philip II, 425; under Philip V, 428; general resources, 430; present resources, 480
SWEDEN: famines (1446), **16**, 130; improvement in, 226; under Karl Johan, 260
SWITZERLAND: during Roman occupation, **13**, 322; in prehistoric times, 328; 1860–1880, 564; since 1874, 580, 581, 588
TURKEY: under Suleiman the Great, **14**, 184; famine of 1575, 201; under Mahmud II, 435; at present time, 491
UNITED STATES: among Dutch colonists, **20**, 65; in Virginia colony, **23**, 60; in the colonies, 125, 133; famine of 1714 in Spanish colony of Texas, **22**, 187; after American Revolution, **23**, 312; during "Era of Good Feeling," 436, 441; economic aspect of slavery, **24**, 580; in 1873, 896; under the Hayes administration, 917; during yellow fever epidemic of 1878, 923; during Cleveland's second administration, 1002; during last century, 1049
WEST INDIES: in English colonies, **20**, 110, 111; at Santo Domingo, 137; of Jamaica, 241; abnormal conditions, 242

Economical Reform Bill, a bill proposed by Edmund Burke (1782), **11**, 522

Ecuador, a political division of South America: separates from Colombia, **21**, 84; formation of, 84; from 1831 to 1876, 105; from 1876 to 1906, 244

Ecumenical Council, a Church Council held at Rome (1869–1870), **4**, 393

Eddas, The, collections containing the old mythology of Scandinavia: main treatment, **16**, 7

Edeco (ca. 710 A. D.), a Spanish soldier: defeated by Arabs, **1**, 312

Eden, Sir Ashley (1831–1887), a British official in India: sketch of, **5**, 263

Eden, Charles (d. 1729), American colonial statesman: governor of North Carolina (1714–1722), **23**, 75

Eden, Emily (1797–1869), English novelist: sketch of, **5**, 215

Eden, George, Baron Auckland: see **Auckland, George Eden, Earl of**

Edgar: see **Eadgar**

Edge (17th century), an Arctic explorer: exploration of, **16**, 304

Edgecomb, Sir Richard (ca. 1487), English official in Ireland: his mission to Ireland, **12**, 72

Edgehill, England: battle of (1642), **11**, 344

Edgeworth of Firmont, Henry Essex (1745–1807), a French priest: attends Louis XVI, **9**, 281

Edict, The Perpetual, a treaty signed by states of the Netherlands at March-en-Famenne (1577), **13**, 126

Edict of Nantes: see **Nantes, Edict of**

Edinburgh, Scotland, called the Queen of the North and the Maiden Castle: siege of (1572), **12**, 322

Edinburgh, Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of (1844——), second son of Queen Victoria: visits India, **5**, 249

Edinburgh, Treaty of, a treaty between France and England (1560), **12**, 313

Edith (ca. 935), daughter of Athelstan, wife of Otto I, **18**, 108

Edlibach, Gerold (15th century), a Swiss writer: sketch of, **13**, 428

Edmer: see **Eadmer**

Edmonstone, Neil Benjamin (1754–1812), foreign secretary for Wellesley, **5**, 202
Edmund: see **Eadmund**
Edmund, Saint: see **Rich, Edmund**
Edmund Crouchback (ca. 1250), son of Henry III: offered crown of Sicily and Naples, **11**, 136
Edmund Gamle, King of Sweden, 1050–1060: reign of, **16**, 60; death of, 100
Edmunds, George Franklin (1828–1919), an American statesman: in Congress organized 1869, **24**, 862; member of the Electoral Commission, 913 note; as Presidential nominee (1880), 926; support transferred to Garfield, 929; candidate for Presidential nomination (1884), 943
Edmunds Act, an act passed by Congress to suppress Mormonism (1882): passed, **24**, 983
Edmunds-Tucker Act, an act passed by Congress (1887) providing for the dissolution of the Mormon church and the confiscation of its property: passed, **24**, 983
Edo, Japan: rise of, **7**, 123; taken by imperial forces, 169; made capital, 174
Edonian Thracians: see **Thracians, Edonian**
Edred: see **Eadred**
Education:
AFRICA: in government schools, **19**, 268
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: under King Stephen of Hungary, **7**, 48; restrictions on, in Hungary, 61; University of Prague, **17**, 104, **18**, 192; University of Vienna, **17**, 104; Prague as a center, 116; University of Fünfkirchen, 154; under Ferdinand II, 182; under Maximilian, 175; in Jesuit schools, 189; under Maria Theresa, 257, 260, 261; under Joseph II, 267, 268; under Francis II, 289; the Hungarian Academy, 338; under the Ausgleich, 400; since 1867, 417; improvements in Hungary, 452
CHINA: under the Ming rulers, **6**, 39; proposed reforms of Prince Kung, 260; Imperial University reorganized, 291; reforms of K'ang Yuwei, 276; interest in western education, 289; reforms, 290; at present time, 320
DENMARK: under Christian, **16**, 200
ENGLAND: under Ælfred the Great, **11**, 44; in the monasteries, 76, 92; University of Oxford, 116; Merton College at Oxford, 142; first great public school founded at Winchester, 170; during Renaissance, 238, 239; under Wolsey, 244; in 19th century, 570; Forster's system, 626
FRANCE: under Charles the Great, **9**, 45; University of Paris, **9**, 79, **11**, 116; school established at St. Cyr by Madame de Maintenon, **11**, 226; Douai College, **11**, 291, **13**, 169; under the National Convention, **10**, 362, 363; reforms of Napoleon, 448; under Charles X, **9**, 387; reforms of 1833 and 1834, 403; under Louis Philippe, 421; under Third Republic, 482; present time, 487, 490
GERMANY: at present time, **18**, 436
GREECE: of Spartans, **2**, 67; Athens the center of, for Romans, 521; at present time, 550
HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE: under Charles the Great, **18**, 87; under Ludwig, son of Charles the Great, 89
INDIA: among the Aryans, **5**, 48; status of women instructors, 86; under Wellesley, 202; 19th century, 232; under Lord Mayo, 250; encouraged by Lord Curzon, 291
IRELAND: College of Maynooth, **11**, 604, **12**, 204; Bardic school, **12**, 15; progress, 33; religion connected with, 34; revival of learning, 46; under Brian Boru, 47; college founded at Youghal (1463), 70; under penal laws, 161; of Catholics, 200; national system established, 224; the Nation newspaper founded (1842), 228; Queen's colleges and Queen's University founded (1847), 234

ITALY: revival of learning, **4**, 279; at Universities of Bologna, Padua, and Salerno, **11**, 116, **18**, 176
JAPAN: progress during Nara epoch, **7**, 34, 35; Hei-An epoch, 42; decline, 78; under Edo government, 129; among the masses, 142
MEXICO: among the Aztecs, **23**, 7
NETHERLANDS: in Belgium, **13**, 310; new system in Holland (1860), 315
PERSIA: neglect, **1**, 180; university founded at Susa, **5**, 320; revival under Harun Al Raschid, 326
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: in government schools, **20**, 320; efficiency, 364, 366
POLAND: suppression of, **15**, 296; University of Cracow, 375
PORTUGAL: establishment of University of Lisbon, **8**, 284; University of Evora, 449; reforms of Joam V, 471; reforms of José, 473
ROME: under Vespasian, **4**, 82; see also **Italy**
RUSSIA: at Kiev, **15**, 72; Academy of Science, 113, 114; reforms under Anne, 114; University of Moscow, 149; under Catharine the Great, 195; during reactionary period, 265; under Nicholas II, 350
SCOTLAND: University of St. Andrews, **12**, 290; introduction of printing, 301; University of Aberdeen, 301; compulsory school law applying to sons of barons and freeholders (1496), 309; national system recast under William, 356
SERVIA: establishment of schools, **14**, 423
SOUTH AMERICA: Jesuit College in Brazil, **20**, 92; Jesuit schools, 93; in republic of Colombia, 91; in Quito, 106; in Ecuador, 108; in Argentine Republic under Mitre, 133; in Paraguay, 155, 260; in Lima, 214; condition of, in Chili, 228, 241; defects of system in Peru, 242; of Uruguay, 259
SPAIN: among the Saracens, **1**, 347; at Osca during Roman occupation, **3**, 256; Academies founded by Philip I, **8**, 412; at University of Cordova, **18**, 176; improved under Carlos III, **8**, 419; at present time, 517
SWEDEN: under Gustaf Vasa, **16**, 159; under Gustavus Adolphus, 178, 179
SWITZERLAND: under Charles the Great, **13**, 341; at the monasteries, 343, 346; at St. Gall's, 343; University of Basle, 428; during the Renaissance, 428; University of Lausanne, 448; after Reformation, 452; study of the classics, 453; progress, 482, 483; reforms of Pestalozzi, 496, 522, 523; reforms of Stapfer, 514; after the French Revolution, 521, 522; reforms in Glarus, 542; under Jesuits, 549; establishment of Federal University, 557; since 1874, 583
TURKEY: under Mohammed (Mahmud) II, **14**, 98, 435; encouragement of, under Selim III, 377, 278
UNITED STATES: in Spanish and Indian colonies, **23**, 44; in Virginia colony, 67; Harvard College founded (1636), 91, 140; Yale College founded, 140; University of Pennsylvania, 141; University of Virginia, 383; among the Southern upper class, **24**, 589; of negroes in South, 874
Education Act, an act regulating education in England (1870): passed, **11**, 626
Edward the Confessor (ca. 1004–1066), King of England, 1041–1066: accession of, **11**, 61, **16**, 33; reign of, **16**, 61
Edward (I) Longshanks, King of England (1272–1307), called the English Justinian, the Hammer of Scotland and the Scourge of Scotland: born at Westminster, June 17, 1239, eldest son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence; married Eleanor of Castile, 1254; took part in the civil war between Henry and the barons under the Earl of Leicester and was captured by the latter, 1264, but escaped and defeated the baron at Evesham, 1265; was with the Cru-

saders, 1270–1272; succeeded to the throne, 1272, and was crowned, 1274; engaged in the conquest of Wales, 1276–1284; expelled the Jews from England, 1290; appointed arbitrator to decide between the claimants of the Scottish throne, Bruce and Baliol, 1290; defeated the Scots at Dunbar, 1296, carried the Scotch coronation stone to London, and placed Scotland under an English regent; the latter was defeated by Sir William Wallace, 1297, and he in turn was defeated by Edward at the battle of Falkirk, 1298; Edward again invaded Scotland, 1303, received the submission of Bruce and ordered the execution of Wallace, 1305; married Margaret of France, 1299; concluded the Peace of Amiens, with Philip IV of France, 1303; died at Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlyle, England, while on his way to Scotland to suppress a revolt, July 7, 1307

Marries Eleanor of Castile, **8**, 152; appeal of the Knights Bachelors to, **11**, 139; surrenders to baronial forces, 140; carries out reforms of Simon de Montfort, 141; reign of, 143; forms alliance with Alfonso III of Aragon, **8**, 247; his alliance with Adolf of Nassau, **18**, 183; his relations with Scotland, **12**, 268; condition of Ireland under, 58; his differences with Philip III of France, **9**, 87

Edward II (1284–1327), King of England, 1307–1327: birth, **11**, 144; reign of, 152; persecutes the Templars, **9**, 89; his relations with Scotland, **12**, 278; resigns the crown, **11**, 155; murdered, 155

Edward III (1312–1377), King of England, 1327–1377, called the Father of English Commerce and King of the Sea: reign of, **11**, 156; claims French crown, **9**, 92, **11**, 159, **13**, 33; attempts to break the power of the Irish lords, **12**, 63; condition of Ireland under, 66; his relations with Scotland, **11**, 165, **12**, 283; his alliance with Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 189; forms alliance with Charles the Bad of Navarre, **8**, 210, 211; death of, **11**, 172

Edward IV (1441–1483), King of England, 1461–1483: concludes alliance with Charles the Rash of Burgundy, **13**, 44; his relations with Scotland, **12**, 296; flees to Calais, **11**, 211; wins battle of Mortimer's Cross, 212; crowned, 213, 214; invades France, **9**, 124, **13**, 46

Edward V (1470–1483), King of England, April–June, 1483: accession of, **11**, 219; death of, 221

Edward VI (1537–1553), King of England, 1547–1553, called the Josiah of his Country or of England: birth of, **11**, 258; reign of, 264; condition of Ireland under, **12**, 85

Edward VII (1841-1910), King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, 1901-1910: ancestors of, **16**, 70; visits India, **5**, 253; accession of, **5**, 288, **11**, 642

Edward (1330–1376), Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince: invades Normandy, **11**, 160; at war with Charles V, **9**, 94, **11**, 168; assumes leadership of the Commons, **11**, 172; reinstates Pedro the Cruel, **8**, 167; death of, **11**, 172

Edward (d. 1471), Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI: birth of, **11**, 210; death of, 217

Edward (14th century), Count of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 275

Edward of Portugal: see **Duarte**

Edwardes, Herbert Benjamin (1819–1868), an English general: attempts to prevent outbreak in the Punjab, **5**, 225

Edwards, Jonathan (1703–1758), an American theologian and metaphysician: his reputation, **23**, 139; his writings, 142

Edwig: see **Eadwig**

Edwin: see **Eadwine**

Edzart (ca. 1500), Count of Friesland: chosen count, **13**, 51; adopts the Reformation, 54

Eëtionea, Greece: fort of, **2**, 361

Egede, Hans (1686–1758), Danish missionary: his labors in Greenland, **16**, 48, 237
Eger, Bohemia: annexed by Bohemia, **17**, 73; surrendered to the Empire, 75; siege of (1552), 219
Egerton, Robert Eyles, (b. 1827), Indian civil service: sketch of, **5**, 263
Egilbert (ca. 1050), Archbishop of Prague: crowns Vratislav and Svatova of Bohemia, **17**, 65
Egilona (700 A. D.), widow of Roderic: hostage to the Saracens, **1**, 319, **8**, 52
Eginus (ca. 1050), Bishop of Dalby: sketch of, **16**, 62
Egmont, Lamoral, Count of (1522–1568), Dutch nobleman: attempts to gain regency of Low Countries, **8**, 367; his campaigns against the French, **13**, 70; permits no persecutions in his provinces, 77; joins plot against Granvelle, 78; envoy to Spain, 82; joins confederates, 89; resigns his government position, 90; yields to the seductions of the government, 99; takes the new oath of allegiance, 102; arrest of, **8**, 359, **13**, 105; death of, **8**, 359, **13**, 108
Egnatius, Gellius (d. 295 B. C.), Samnite leader, **3**, 72
Egnen, Polish Prussia: battle of (1621), **16**, 179
Egusquiza, President of Paraguay 1894–1898: administration of, **21**, 260
Egypt, northeastern Africa, called the Granary of Turkey: the land and the people, **1**, 3; chronology and history, 11; religion and mythology, 41; arts and general culture, 50; relation of civilization to Greece, **2**, 21; to Crete, 22; inscriptions in, relating to Greece, 25, 33; ravaged by Achaians and Danai, 33, 51; religion of, compared to religion of Greeks, 40; Greek intercourse with, 87; reduced by Cambyses, 127; Athenian campaigns in, 240, 246; Agesilaus in, 452; conquered by Alexander, 495; assigned to Ptolemy I after death of Alexander, 512; Greek prosperity in, 513; absorbed by Rome, **2**, 522, **3**, 151; condition under Roman rule, **3**, 162; schemes to unite her with Rome, 276; governed by Rufio, **3**, 371, **4**, 27; conquered by Saracens, **2**, 533, **14**, 4; aids Turks against Greeks, **2**, 544; French expedition to, **10**, 398; comes under the control of England and France, **11**, 633; Timur's attack on empire of, **14**, 48; Prince Djem aided by, 108, 112; Turkish wars with, 114; subdued by the Turks, 133; disorders in, 292, 326; Mamelukes rebel in, 344; wrested from France, 384; English expedition against, 398; Turko-Egyptian war, 437; sketch of her history, **19**, 266; government of, **20**, 262
Ehrenskiöld, Nils (1674–1728), Swedish admiral: taken prisoner, **15**, 64
Ehrestfer, Russia: battle of (1702), **15**, 42
Eikyo, Korea: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 118
Einhard (Eginhard) (d. 844 A. D.), French historian: at court of Charlemagne, **18**, 86
Eion, Asia Minor: conquered by Athenians, **2**, 228; Thucydides at, 314
Eira, Greece: fall of, **2**, 75
Eisleben, The Monk of: see **Luther**
Ejnar (ca. 900 A. D.), Scandinavian noble: driven into exile, **16**, 42
Ejsten, King of Denmark, ca. 1100 A. D.: chosen king, **16**, 97
Ekbert (ca. 1050), Count of Brunswick: companion of Henry IV of Germany, **18**, 131
Ekkehard I (d. 973 A. D.), German scholar: sketch of, **13**, 345
Ekkehard II (d. 990 A. D.), German scholar: sketch of, **13**, 346
Ekkehard IV (d. 1056), German scholar: sketch of, **13**, 346
Ekmühl, Austria: battle of (1809), **17**, 298
Elagabalus (Bassianus), Roman Emperor, 218–222 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 104; death, 105
Elah, King of Israel, ca. 870 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 389

Elam, Arabia: conquered by the Assyrians, **1**, 91
El-Arisch, Egypt: taken by Napoleon, **14**, 382; convention of (1801), between France and Egypt, **9**, 317
El Asiento, Treaty of, concluded between Spain and England (1712), **22**, 187
Elbée, Gigot d' (1752–1794), Vendean general: supports insurrection in the Vendée, **9**, 283
Elbing, West Prussia: taken by the Russians (1758), **15**, 148
El Caney, West Indies: battle of (1898), **22**, 459, **24**, 1029
Elchingen, Bavaria: battle of (1805), **9**, 326
Eleanor of Castile (d. 1290): marries Edward I of England, **8**, 152; death of, **11**, 147
Eleanor of Guienne (1122–1203), Aquitaine princess: marries Louis VII of France, **9**, 72; marries Henry II of England, **9**, 74, **11**, 96; defends Aquitaine against France, **11**, 122
Eleanor of Provence (d. 1291): marries Henry III of England, **11**, 134
Eleanor: see also **Leonora**
Elector, The Great: see **Frederick William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg**
Electoral Commission, The, a board of Commissioners created by act of Congress (1877) for the purpose of deciding disputed cases in the presidential election of 1876, **24**, 911
Electoral Laws, sanctioning a legal course in the nomination of French deputies (1817), **9**, 369, 374
Electoral Reform Act in Jamaica (1840), enfranchising the negroes, **20**, 244
Elegia, Asia: battle of, **4**, 96
El Embudo, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 305
Elephant, Order of the, Danish Knighthood, **16**, 234
Elepoo: see **Ilipu**
Eleusis, division of Attica: mysteries of, **2**, 332; seized by Thirty Tyrants, 387
Elgin, James Bruce, Earl of (1811–1863), British statesman: his administration as governor of Canada, **20**, 158, 162; appointed British ambassador to China, **6**, 160; arrives at Hongkong, 161; presents ultimatum 162; arrives at Tientsin, 165, 175; goes to Peiho, 165; signs treaty, 166; advances towards Peking, 177; signs treaty in Peking, 185; again appointed ambassador, **6**, 278, **9**, 451; his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 244
Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl (1849-1917), British statesman: his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 274
Elhadj Mohammed Pasha (ca. 1725), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 314
El-Haj Omar (ca. 1830), African chief: at war with the French, **19**, 48
Elias, Domingo (ca. 1850), Peruvian statesman: declares himself president of Peru, **21**, 198
Elie (ca. 1790), French Revolutionist: leads attack on the Bastile, **10**, 65
Elijah (ca. 900 B. C.), Hebrew prophet: sketch of, **1**, 391
Eliot, John, called the "Apostle of the Indians:" born at Nasing, Essex, England, 1604; was educated at Cambridge; emigrated to Boston, 1631, and became minister of the church at Roxbury; after learning the Indian tongue, he traveled from tribe to tribe preaching to them; had great influence over the Indians; translated the Bible into the Indian language, 1661–1663; died in Roxbury, Mass., May 20, 1690
Reduces Indian language to writing, **23**, 12; imprisoned, 88; called Apostle to the Indians, 97; aids in editing Bay Psalm Book, 143
Eliot, Sir John (1590–1632), English statesman and orator: leader of Opposition Party, **11**, 321; death of, 329
Eliott, George Augustus, Lord Heath-

field (1718–1790), British general: defends Gibraltar (1779), **8**, 417, **9**, 256

Elis, Greece: description of, **2**, 17; feud with Pisa, 74, 75; makes war on Sparta, 321, 440; wars of, with the Arcadians, 446; civil war in, leads to alliance with Philip of Macedon, 470

Elisha (850 B. C.), Hebrew prophet: sketch of, **1**, 391

Elissa (9th century B. C.), Phœnician princess: founds Carthage, **1**, 123

Elizabeth, Queen of England, 1558–1603, called the Queen of the Northern Seas: born at Greenwich, England, September 7, 1533; was the daughter of Henry VII and Anne Boleyn; was educated under reform influence, being taught the classical languages by Roger Ascham; was confined in the Tower, 1554, by Queen Mary on charge of being concerned in Wyatt's rebellion; succeeded to the throne on the death of Mary, 1558; repealed the Catholic statutes of Mary's reign and reëstablished the Anglican Church; concluded the Treaty of Troyes with France, 1564; signed the death warrant of Mary Queen of Scots, 1587; defeated the Spanish Armada, 1588; supported the Protestant cause in the Netherlands; encouraged commercial and literary undertakings; died at Richmond, near London, March 24, 1603
Birth of, **11**, 254; imprisoned, 270; reign of, 274; aids Henry IV of France against Philip II of Spain, **8**, 356, **13**, 71; aids Protestant refugees from the Netherlands, **8**, 360; attempts to restore Antonio to Portuguese throne, 454; aids the Congregation in Scotland, **12**, 313; imprisons Mary Queen of Scots, 319; opens English ports to Flemish refugees, **13**, 107; intercedes for Dutch Protestants, 121; concludes treaty with Dutch Protestants, 126; refuses to marry the Duke of Anjou, 137; abandons the Dutch Republic, 171; seeks aid of Turkey, **14**, 202; her relations with Russia, **15**, 17; Erik XIV solicits the hand of, **16**, 161; charters African Company, **19**, 30; encourages English seamen, **23**, 51; her commercial restrictions on colonists, 66; death of, **13**, 177

Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary, ca. 1430: reign of, **17**, 157

Elizabeth (ca. 1250), wife of Conrad IV: guardian of Conradin, **18**, 168

Elizabeth (ca. 1300), wife of Albert I of Germany: revenge of, **18**, 185

Elizabeth (ca. 1300), daughter of Wenzel II of Bohemia: marries John, son of Henry of Luxemburg, **18**, 185

Elizabeth (1764–1794), Princess of France: death of, **9**, 289

Elizabeth (ca. 1350), Princess of Holstein-Gottorp: sketch of, **16**, 116

Elizabeth (ca. 1400), Countess of Holstein: makes war upon Danes, **16**, 125

Elizabeth of Bavaria (1837–1898), Empress of Austria: marries Francis Joseph, **17**, 383; death of, 456

Elizabeth of Bohemia (ca. 1400): marries Albert V of Austria, **17**, 106

Elizabeth of Brunswick-Bevern (1715–1797), Queen of Prussia: wife of Frederick the Great, **18**, 328

Elizabeth of France (1545–1568): marries Philip II of Spain, **8**, 355, **9**, 149

Elizabeth of York (1466–1503): marries Henry VII, **11**, 223

Elizabeth Alexievna (1779–1826), Empress of Russia: sketch of, **15**, 268

Elizabeth Petrovna (1709–1761), Empress of Russia: plans for her marriage, **15**, 94; account of, 103, 109; conspiracies to place her on the throne, 125, 129, 131; reign of, **15**, 133, **16**, 228; forms alliance with Austria, **18**, 332

Elizabeth Stuart (1596–1662), Queen of Bohemia, called the Queen of Hearts and Goody Palsgrave: marries Frederick V, Elector Palatine, **11**, 311

Elizabethtown, New Jersey: settled, **23**, 108; first assembly meets at, 108

Elizalde (19th century), minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentine Re-

public: favors a Brazilian alliance, **21**, 132
Elkins Law, a law in the United States aimed at the character of trusts (1901), **24**, 1066
Ellauri, José, a South American statesman: president of Uruguay (1873-1875), **21**, 146
Ellenborough: see **Law, Edward**
Elles, Sir Edmond Roche (1848——), English official in India: sketch of, **5**, 279; resigns as military member of council, 305
Elliot, Captain (ca. 1836), English officer in China: in Opium War, **6**, 130
Elliot, Gilbert, Earl of Minto, governor-general of India 1807-1813: appointed, **5**, 205
Ellis, Sir Barrow Helbert (1823-1887), member of council of India, 1875-1885: sketch of, **5**, 251; negotiates Treaty of Teheran, 360
Ellis, Edward (ca. 1579), English merchant: sent to Constantinople, **14**, 202
Ellmaker, Amos, American politician: nominated for Vice-President (1833), **23**, 498
Ellsworth, Ephraim Elmer (d. 1861), American soldier: killed, **24**, 731
Ellsworth, Oliver, American statesman and jurist: in constitutional convention, **23**, 324; in first Congress, 343; plans organization of national judiciary, 346; administers oath to President Adams, 371; appointed envoy, 376
El-Melik-el-Mo'izz: see **Eybek**
El Mina (St, Jorge da Mina), Africa: founded, **19**, 18; captured by the Dutch, 36
Elms, City of: see **New Haven**, Connecticut
Elobey, island in the Pacific Ocean near Africa: under Spanish rule, **20**, 299
Eloquent, Old Man: see **Adams, John Quincy**
Elorriega, Francisco, a Mexican politician: candidate for president of Mexico, 1846, **22**, 315
Elphinstone, John (1722-1785), a Scotch naval officer: at the battle of Tchesmé, **15**, 178
Elphinstone, Mountstuart (1779-1859), British governor of Bombay: envoy to Afghanistan, **5**, 205, 216
Elphinstone, William George Keith (1782-1842), an English general in India: sketch of, **5**, 218
El Pilar, Peace of, a peace concluded in 1820 between South American provinces, **21**, 71, 119
Elulæus (Luli), King of Tyre, ca. 728-692 B. C.: defeated by Sennacherib, **1**, 87; reign of, 124
Elvas, Spain: battle of (1659), **8**, 465
Elvira, Dona (ca. 965 A. D.), abbess of San Salvador convent: regent of Leon, **8**, 137
Elwas Mohammed (ca. 1697), Grand Vizier of Turkey: unpopularity of, **14**, 262
Emancipation, of negroes in United States: Frémont declares Missouri slaves free, **24**, 741; agitated as a war measure, 766; Confiscation Act (1862), effecting, 766; gradual, 766; importuned by delegations, 767
Emancipation Act, Catholic, in English history: an act admitting Catholics to both Houses of Parliament (1829), **12**, 222
Emancipation Proclamation, issued by Abraham Lincoln freeing slaves in America (1863): preliminary, **24**, 766; final, 767; Lincoln's justification for, 768; made permanent by thirteenth amendment, 841
Embalmed Beef Scandal, scandal concerning the beef given to the soldiers during the Spanish-American War (1898), **24**, 1034
Embree, Elihu, an American editor: publishes first abolition paper in America, **24**, 573
Emeran, St., of Poitiers (ca. 710 A. D.), a German prelate: founds the bishopric of Salzburg, **17**, 88
Emerich, St. (d. 1031), Prince of Hungary, son of St. Stephen: death of, **17**, 50
Emerich, King of Hungary, 1196-1204: reign of, **17**, 55

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803–1882), an American poet, lecturer and essayist: in American literature, **23**, 481; member of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574

Emesa, ancient city in Arabia: description of, **1**, 279; conquered by the Saracens, 279

Emi Oshikazu (ca. 760 A. D.), Prime Minister of Japan: rebellion of, **7**, 36

Emigrant-Aid Society, organized in Massachusetts, **24**, 647

Emigrants, The (Émigrés, Les), the royalists who left France in 1789 and succeeding years: consternation of, on the king's arrest, **10**, 142; Girondists desire rigorous measures against, 157; invited by the king to return, 159; act of pardon proposed in favor of, 446

Emin Mohammed (d. 1769), Grand Vizier of Turkey: recalled, **14**, 324

Emin Pasha (1840–1892), a noted African explorer: beleaguered by the Mahdi, **19**, 138; enters the service of Germany, 143; the German expedition for relief of, 186

Emishi, Japan: rebellion of, **7**, 10; brought into subjection, 27

Emma, Queen of England, ca. 1000 A. D.: influence of, **16**, 32

Emma of Waldeck, Queen of Holland, 1879–1890: marriage of, **13**, 318; regency of, 318

Emmanuel (I) the Great (1469–1521), King of Portugal, 1495–1521: relation of Indian sovereigns to, **20**, 39

Emmanuel (Manuel) Philibert (1528–1580), Duke of Savoy, an Italian general: at battle of St. Quentin, **4**, 307; reign of, 307; aids Venice against Turks, 309; claims throne of Spain, **8**, 448; commands Spanish forces, **13**, 70; asserts his claim in Switzerland, 458

Emmet, Robert (1778–1803), an Irish revolutionist: insurrection of, **12**, 218

Emmet, Thomas Addis (1764–1827), an Irish lawyer and politician: joins the United Irishmen, **12**, 207

Emperor, the Iron: see **Nicholas I**, Emperor of Russia

Emperor of China: title first assumed by Manchu rulers (1635), **6**, 49

Emperors, Battle of the Three: see **Austerlitz**: battle of (1805)

Emperors, The Five Good: see **Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius**, and **Marcus Aurelius**, Roman Emperors

Empire State, The: see **New York**

Empire State of the South, The: see **Georgia**

Emporiae, Spain: makes alliance with Rome, **3**, 113

Emprémesnil, d' (ca. 1789), French deputy: joins advocates of liberty, **10**, 46

Empson, Richard (d. 1510), English politician: instrument of Henry VII, **11**, 230; executed, 235

Ems, Syria: battle of (1832), **14**, 434

Encumbered Estates Act, in Irish history: an act providing for the compulsory sale of estates whose rents were mortgaged (1848), **11**, 607, **12**, 238 note

Enderby Land, Antarctic Ocean: discovered (1831), **16**, 334

Endicott, John (1589–1665), American colonist: breaks up settlement of Merrymount, **23**, 85; receives grant from Plymouth Company, 86

Endicott, William Crowinshield (1827——), American politician: Secretary of War, **24**, 950 note

Endius (ca. 420 B. C.), Spartan leader: member of the Ephoralty, **2**, 351; envoy to Athens, 365

Enfant, Major l' (ca. 1790), French engineer: plans City of Washington, **23**, 350

Enforcement Acts, giving jurisdiction to Federal Courts over offenses against the negroes: passed, **24**, 870; decision of Supreme Court respecting, 873

Engelbrechtsson, Engelbrecht (ca. 1420), Danish rebel: leads Swedish revolt, **16**, 127

Engelbrechtsson, Olaf (d. 1538), Archbishop of Drontheim: death of, **16**, 196

Enghien: see Steenkirk

Enghien, Louis Antoine Henri (1772–1804), a French prince: death of, **9**, 321, **10**, 456, **18**, 366

Enghien, Louis of Bourbon, Duke of: see Condé, Louis of Bourbon, Prince of

England, the largest division of Great Britain, called the Ocean's Queen: condition of the Jews, **1**, 419; protests against action of Russia, **6**, 311; signs treaty with Japan (1902), 312; signs new treaty with Japan (1905), 315; begins trade with Japan, **7**, 135; concludes treaty with China 277; her relations with Turkey, **14**, **7**, 160, 202; attitude toward Russia **14**, 358, 360, 361; allied with Russia 322; joins triple alliance (1788), 360; allies against France, 380; intervention of, in Turkey, 267, 284, 290, 299, 347, 423; refuses aid to the Sultan, 435; in agreement of the Dardanelles, 437; hostile to Russia, 487; in Africa, **19**, 71; present African possessions of, 266; claims in Delaware, **23**, 107; dominate in colonies, 126; population of, in French and Indian war, 173; attitude toward Indians, 175; Northwest boundary dispute, 443; opposes intervention in South America, 446; Northeast boundary dispute, 514; prepares for war with United States (1861), **24**, 729; in joint intervention against Mexico, 875; appoints Behring Sea arbitrators, 980; Alaskan-Canadian boundary dispute, 1068; see also **Great Britain and England, History of**

England, History of: prehistoric and Roman Britain, **11**, 3; the English settlements, 17; the strife of the English kingdoms, 27; the kingship and struggle with the Danes, 41; Eadgar's England, 50; England and Normandy, 56; William I, 71; William II, 97; Richard I, 112; John, 121; Henry III, 130; Edward I — Edward II, 143; from the accession of Edward III to the Treaty of Bretigni, 167; Richard II and the social revolution, 173; Richard II and the political revolution, 180; Henry IV — Henry V, 191; Henry VI and the loss of France, 201; the later years of Henry VI, 208; the Yorkish kings, 214; Henry VII, 223; Henry VIII and Wolsey, 235; the breach with the Papacy, 243; the royal supremacy, 254; Edward VI — Mary, 264; the Elizabethan settlement in church and state, 274; Elizabeth and the European conflict, 285; Elizabeth's years of triumph, 295; James I, 307; the growth of the personal government of Charles I, 332; the formation of parliamentary parties and first years of the civil war, 340; the New Model Army, 351; the commonwealth and protectorate, 362; Charles II and Clarendon, 379; Charles II and the cabal, 391; Danby's administration and the three short Parliaments, 462; the last years of Charles II, 412; James II, 421; William III and Mary II, 435; William III (alone), 444; Queen Anne, 453; establishment of Parliamentary supremacy, Townshend, Sunderland, and Walpole, 468; establishment of Parliamentary supremacy; Walpole, Carteret, and the Pelhams, 481; Newcastle and Pitt, 493; the breakup of the Whig party, 504; the struggle of the Americans for Independence, 513; Pitt and Fox, 524; the French Revolution, 539; the union with Ireland and trouble with France, 545; the ascendency of Napoleon, 555; the downfall of Napoleon, 562; England after Waterloo, 569; First Reform Bill — Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary reform, 581; the reformers in power, 591; free trade, 602; the Crimean War and the end of the East India Company, 611; antecedents and results of the Second Reform Act, 626; the last years of the 19th century, 632

England, The Apostle of: see **Latimer**

England, The Josiah of: see **Edward VI, King of England**

English, The Apostle of the: see Gregory, Saint, the Great
English, The Hammer and Scourge of the: see Wallace, William
English, William E. (1850——), American Congressman: his bill brought forward, **24**, 663; nominated for Vice-President, 930
English Commerce, Father of: see Edward III, King of England
English East India Company: see East India Company, British
English Justinian, The: see Edward I, King of England
English Poetry, Father of: see Chaucer, Geoffrey
English Pope, The: see Adrian IV, Pope
Englishman, The Handsome: see Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of
Enköping, Sweden: battle of (1365), **16**, 108
Enna, Sicily: slave uprising at, **3**, 173; siege of, 173; garrison defeated by revolted slaves, 187
Enniscorthy, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12**, 210
Enomoto Takeaki (ca. 1850), Japanese officer: rebellion of, **7**, 169; sent to St. Petersburg, 188
Enotake, Japan: siege of, **7**, 181
Enrique I (1204–1217), King of Castile: reign of, **8**, 149
Enrique II, King of Castile: see Henry of Transtamore
Enrique III, King of Castile: see Henry (III) the Infirm
Enrique IV, King of Castile: see Henry (IV) the Impotent
Enrique, Don: see Henry, Don
Enrique de Rivera, Payo: see Rivera, Payo Enrique de
Enryaku-ji, Japanese temple: built, **7**, 41
Ensenada, Zenon Silva, Marquis de (1690–1762), a Spanish statesman: policy of, **8**, 413
En-shag-kushana, Babylonian ruler, 4500 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 75
Ensheim, Germany: battle of (1674), **9**, 211
Entefa, King of Egypt, ca. 2500 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 18
Entragues, Count of (ca. 1600), French noble: conspiracy of, **9**, 174
Entraigues, Emmanuel Louis Henri de Launey (d. 1812), French noble: his pamphlet on the States-General, **10**, 38; joins advocates of liberty, 46
Entragues, Henrietta d': see Verneuil, Henrietta d' Entragues, Marquise of
Enzio (1225–1272), King of Sicily, son of Frederick II: captures prelates bound for general council, **4**, 205; invested with Sardinia, **18**, 164; at war with the Pope, 165; taken prisoner by Bolognese, 167
Eorls, a division of the Anglian division of Britain: description of, **11**, 20
Eötvös, Baron József (1813–1871), Hungarian author and statesman: made minister of public education, **17**, 368
Epaminondas (418–362 B. C.), Theban soldier and statesman: patriot of Greece, **2**, 13; character of, 427; in Congress at Athens, 431; commands at Leuctra, 432; invades Peloponnesus, 440, 443; invades Thessaly, 444; invades Peloponnesus, 445; attempts to take Sparta, 448; commands at Mantinea, 449; killed, 450
Epariti, a Greek band of soldiers: in Arcadia, **2**, 440
Eperies, Butchery of (1687), period of 30 days of execution in Hungary after conquest by Leopold I, **17**, 230
Epernon, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la Valette, Duke of (1554–1642), French nobleman: leader of discontented nobles, **9**, 172; conspires with Marie de' Medici, 180
Ephesus, Asia Minor: Greek settlement of, **2**, 55; taken by the Persians, 126; recaptured after Ionian revolt, 137; Athenians defeated at, 367; Lysander at, 369; Agesilaus at, 394; submits to Alexander, 490
Ephialtes (ca. 480 B. C.), Malian traitor: gives information to the Persians at Thermopylæ, **2**, 192
Ephialtes (d. 456 B. C.), Athenian

statesman and general: leads anti-Spartan party, **2**, 238; murdered, 240
Ephors, overseers or police magistrates in Sparta: introduced, **2**, 68
Epidamnus, Greece: founded, **3**, 27; civil war at, **2**, 264
Epidaurus, Greece: at war with Athens, **2**, 240; allied to Sparta, 274, 324, 440; besieged by Epaminondas, 443
Epinoi, Prince of (ca. 1633), Dutch patriot: plots for overthrow of Spanish power in Belgium, **13**, 211
Epinoi, Princess of (ca. 1582), wife of governor of Tournay: at the siege of Tournay, **13**, 137
Epirus, Greece: geography of, **2**, 7; tribes of, attack the Acarnanians, 289; conquered by Philip, 471; Romans plunder cities of, **3**, 151
Episcopal Church: established in South Carolina, **23**, 78; in Portsmouth, 95; toleration of, after Restoration, 99; disfranchisement of members, 99; befriended by Andros, 100; opposed in New England, 147; established in New York, 149
Epistates, president of the assembly of Athens: office of the, **2**, 148
Epitadas (4th century B. C.), Spartan general: in the war with Athens, **2**, 307
Epre, Corporal d': see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
Eprémesnil (Esprémesnil), Jean Jacques Duval d' (1746–1794), a French advocate: arrest of, **9**, 259, **10**, 35; death of, **9**, 289
"Era of Good Feeling," in United States history (1817–1824): begins with Monroe's election, **23**, 435; named, 459
Erasmus, Desiderius, a celebrated Dutch scholar and philosopher: born at Rotterdam, probably October 28, 1465; was the natural son of Gerhard de Praet; left an orphan at thirteen years of age and defrauded of his inheritance by his guardians, he was forced by them to enter the monastery of Stein; served as secretary to the Bishop of Cambray, who gave him the opportunity to study at the University of Paris; visited England, where he became a friend of Sir Thomas More and John Colet; and studied Greek at Oxford, 1498; returned to the continent, 1499; went to Italy, 1506; visited England again, 1510, and became professor of divinity and Greek at Cambridge; wrote his "Praise of Folly"; received various invitations from different monarchs to their capitals; pensioned by the Archduke Charles, and was thus able to indulge his love of travel; published an edition of the Greek Testament with a Latin version and notes, 1516; at Bâle published his "Colloquies"; engaged in a dispute with Luther, 1524; died at Bâle, July 12, 1536
Aids the Reformation, **13**, 55; sketch of, 63; contemporary of Luther, **18**, 234
Eratosthenes (276–196 B. C.), Alexandrian scientist: his catalogue of Theban kings, **1**, 12; believes the earth to be a sphere, **23**, 23
Erchanger, Count of Suabia (ca. 913 A. D.), German general: at the battle of the Inn, **18**, 104
Erechtheum, a temple at Athens: description of, **2**, 255 note
Eremon, legendary king of Ireland: reign of, **12**, 24
Eretria, Greece: colonial energy of, **2**, 79, 83; aids the Ionians, 134; taken by the Persians, 165; revolts against Athens, 248; battle of, 361; tyrants of, 473
Erfurt, Prussia: surrender of (1806), **18**, 372
Erfurt, Conference of, a conference between Napoleon I, Alexander I, and German princes (1808), **15**, 218
Erfurt, Treaty of, a treaty between Napoleon and Alexander I of Russia (1808), **9**, 334, **18**, 374
Erfurt, University of: Luther at, **18**, 234
Eric (XIII) of Pomerania, King of Sweden: see **Erik (VII) of Pomerania**, King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden
Ericksen, L. Mylius, a Danish ex-

plorer in Arctic regions, 1906: commands the Danish Expedition, **16**, 339

Ericksson, Jossen (Jens Erichsen) (ca. 1435), royal bailiff of Denmark: cruelties of, **16**, 128

Ericsson, John, a Swedish engineer and inventor of the "Monitor": born in the parish of Fernebo, Wermland, Sweden, July 31, 1803; served a few years in the army; went to England, 1826; invented an engine to run on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway and a caloric engine, 1833; applied the screw or propeller to steam navigation; went to United States, 1840, and received aid from the government in putting his inventions into use; produced the iron-clad steamer, "Monitor," 1862; his last work was upon a motor worked by solar heat; died in New York City, March 8, 1889
Designs the "Monitor," **24**, 755

Erie Canal, a canal connecting Hudson River and Lake Erie: increases industrial activity, **23**, 479

Erik (I) Ejegod, King of Denmark 1095–1103: made jarl of Sjaelland **16**, 72; reign of, 74; death of, 75

Erik (II) Emun, King of Denmark, 1135–1137: avenges the death of his brother, **16**, 76; reign of, 80

Erik (III) Lamb, King of Denmark 1137–1147: reign of, **16**, 80

Erik (IV) Ploopeng, King of Denmark, 1241–1250: reign of, **16**, 91; his relations with Slesvig, 266

Erik (V) Glipping, King of Denmark, 1259–1286: accession of, **16**, 96; death of, 110

Erik (VI) Menved, King of Denmark, 1286–1320: pawns Danish provinces **16**, 107; accession of, 110

Erik (VII) Pomerania, King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, 1397–1440: chosen to succeed Margaret, **16**, 120; coronation of, 122; reign of 126; deposition of, 129

Erik (I) Blodöxe, King of Norway 898–940 A. D.: career of, **16**, 52

Erik II Praesthader, King of Norway, 1280–1299: forms alliance with John Balliol, **12**, 273; reign of, **16**, 100; patronizes Danish rebels, 110

Erik Edmundson, King of Sweden, 10th century: the legend of, **16**, 59

Erik Sejrsael, King of Sweden, 10th century: the legend of, **16**, 58

Erik (I or IX) Jedvardsson, Saint, King of Sweden, 1155–1160: reign of, **16**, 101

Erik (II or X) Knudsson, King of Sweden, 1210–1216: defeats Valdemar Sejr, **16**, 85; marriage of, 103

Erik (III or XI) Laespe, King of Sweden, 1222–1250: death of, **16**, 103

Erik (IV or XII), King of Sweden, co-ruler with Magnus II: career of, **16**, 108

Erik XIV, King of Sweden, 1560–1569: accession of, **16**, 161; deposition of, 163; death of, 164

Erik (ca. 1521), Duke of Brunswick: befriends Luther, **18**, 241

Erik (ca. 1280), Duke of Slesvig: confirmed in his duchy, **16**, 95

Erik (ca. 1270), son of Birger Jarl: his quarrels with Valdemar, **16**, 104

Erik (ca. 1330), son of Christopher II of Denmark: sketch of, **16**, 113, 114

Erik (d. 1319), son of Magnus Ladislaas of Sweden: his quarrels with his brother, **16**, 106

Erik Raudi or the Red (ca. 985 A. D.), Scandinavian explorer: settles Greenland, **16**, 47, **21**, 3

Eriksson, Jacob (ca. 1634), Swedish soldier: marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus fell, **16**, 185

Eritrea, Africa: present condition of, **19**, 249; description of, **20**, 300

Erivan, Russia: battle of (1800), **5**, 358

Erkinvald (ca. 656 A. D.), a Merovingian leader: made mayor of the palace, **9**, 33

Erlach, Hans Ludwig von (1595–1650), a Swiss general: at the Münster Conference, **13**, 465

Erlach, Ludwig von (1746–1798), a Swiss general: incites war against France, **13**, 511

Erlach, Rudolf von (d. 1369), Ber-

nese nobleman: leads relief for Laupen, **13**, 374; in the Helvetic civil war, 519

Erlach, Sigmund von (1614–1699), a Swiss general: in the peasant revolts, **13**, 473

Erlach, Sigmund von (ca. 1655), Swiss statesman, nephew of the preceding: draws up a Federal charter, **13**, 475

Erlandsen, Jacob, Archbishop of Roeskilde, primate of Denmark, ca. 1283: his struggle with Christopher, **16**, 95

Erlau, Hungary: taken by imperialists (1687), **14**, 255

Erlau, Count of, a French officer: at battle of Waterloo (1815), **9**, 363

Ermanfroi (ca. 714 A. D.), a Merovingian lord: kills Ebroin, **9**, 35

Ermengarde (d. 818 A. D.), queen of Louis the Pious: plots against Bernard of Italy, **9**, 47; death of, 48

Ermengaudo (ca. 1089), Count of Urgel: campaigns of, **8**, 225

Ermenigild (6th century A. D.), Gothic prince: career of, **8**, 41

Ernest (1553–1595), Archduke of Austria: made governor of the Netherlands, **13**, 161; death of, 162

Ernest (ca. 1400), Austrian prince, called the Man of Iron: sketch of, **17**, 107

Ernest the Pious (ca. 1650), Duke of Gotha: policy of, **18**, 299

Ernest the Valiant (ca. 1093), Margrave of Babenberg: reign of, **17**, 90

Ernest II (ca. 1025), Duke of Suabia: rebellion of, **18**, 125

Ernest Augustus (1629–1698), Elector of Hanover: made elector, **18**, 308

Ernest Augustus (1771–1851), Duke of Cumberland: made viceroy of Hanover (1830), **18**, 395; overthrows the constitution, 396

Errásuriz, Federico (1825–1877), South American statesman: his administration as president of Chili, **21**, 226, 238; given the command of the Congressionalist troops, 239; his second administration, 240

Errizzo, Paul (15th century), Venetian commander: bravery of, **14**, 84

Erskine, John, Earl of Mar: see **Mar, John Erskine, Earl of**

Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine (1750–1823), British statesman: his conduct while minister to the United States, **23**, 415

Ertoghrul (ca. 1250), founder of Ottoman Empire: leads band of Oghuz Turks into Asia Minor, **14**, 9; compared to Suleiman the Great, 180

Erythrea, Africa: founded, **4**, 404

Erzerum, Asia: taken (1829), **15**, 286

Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, 680–668 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 88; razes Sidon, 124

Escalona, Diego Lopez Pacheco, Duke (d. ca. 1640), Spanish noble: made viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 163

Escandon, José (ca. 1750), Spanish noble: governor of new colonies, **22**, 197

Eschenbach, Walter von: see **Walter von Eschenbach**

Escher, Alfred (ca. 1840), Swiss engineer: his efforts in behalf of the St. Gotthard Railway, **13**, 574

Escher, Johann Kaspar (1678–1762), Swiss magistrate: administration of, **13**, 484

Escobar, Patricio, President of Paraguay, 1886–1890, **21**, 260

Escobar y Llamas, Diego Osorio (ca. 1650), Bishop of Puebla: made viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 172

Escobedo, Mariano (1828——), Mexican soldier: his campaign against the French, **22**, 385; sketch of, 395

Escocesses, The, Mexican political lodge (1825): sketch of, **22**, 265

Escovedo, Juan de (d. 1578), Spanish noble: assassination of, **8**, 373

Escurra, Juan B., South American statesman: President of Paraguay, 1902, **21**, 260

Esher, Johann Conrad (1768–1823), Swiss geologist: upholds revolutionary ideas, **13**, 503, 522

Eshmunazar II, King of Tyre, ca. 550 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 125

Eskil, Bishop of Roeskilde (d. 1187), Swedish prelate: sketch of, **16**, 80
Eskimauan Indians, a linguistic stock of North American Indians: descendants of Palæolithic men, **11**, 14; independent of other families, **23**, 7
"Esmeralda," Chilian battle-ship: captures the "Virgen de Covadonga," **21**, 221; sunk, 235
Esnambuc, d' (ca. 1600), French privateer: makes settlements in the West Indies, **20**, 68
Española: see **Haiti**
Espartero, Baldomero (1792–1879), Spanish general and statesman: his campaign against the Carlists, **8**, 497; made regent of Spain, 500; attempts to restore peaceful relations after revolution of 1854, 505
Espinosa, Spain: battle of (1808), **9**, 334
Espinosa, Javier (1815–1870), a statesman of Ecuador: elected president of Ecuador, **21**, 116
Essequibo, British Guiana: taken by the English, **20**, 143
Essex, a political division of England origin of, **11**, 18
"Essex," American frigate: destroyed **23**, 424
Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of (1631–1683), English statesman: implicated in Rye House Plot, **11**, 414
Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of (1567–1601), English statesman: at the capture of Cadiz (1596), **11**, 298, **13**, 163; his campaign in Ireland, **11**, 303, **12**, 98; death, **12**, 303
Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of (1591–1646), English general: appointed head of Parliamentary forces, **11**, 344
Essex, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of: see **Cromwell, Thomas**
Essex, Walter Devereux, Earl of (1541–1576), English nobleman: attempts to plant colonies in Ireland, **12**, 92
Essling (Esslingen), Austria-Hungary: battle of (1809), **9**, 335, **17**, 298
Estaing, Charles Hector, Comte d' (1729–1794), French general: commands fleet to aid American colonies, **9**, 254; bombards Savannah, **23**, 272
Este, Ferdinand d' (ca. 1850), Austrian noble: in the Cracow insurrection, **17**, 348
Esterhazy, Nicholas (ca. 1600), Hungarian diplomat: his mission to Transylvania, **17**, 225
Esterhazy de Galanta, Nicolas, Prince (1765–1833), Hungarian magnate: raises troops against Napoleon, **17**, 334
Esthonia, Baltic province of Russia: protected by Sweden, **15**, 17; passes to Russia, 65, 68
Estigarribia, Colonel (19th century), traitor of Paraguay: treason of, **21**, 157
Estrées, Louis César Letellier, Comte d' (1697–1771), French marshal: president of council of marine affairs, **9**, 227; in the Seven Years' War, 245; occupies St. Lucia and St. Vincent, **20**, 76
Estrées, César d' (1628–1714), French cardinal: sketch of, **8**, 392
Estridsens, Danish dynasty beginning 1047: inauguration of the line of, **16**, 33; Denmark under, 67
Estrup, Jacob Brönnum (1825——), Danish statesman: ministry of, **16**, 289
Etampes, France: battle of (ca. 600 A. D.), **9**, 30
Etaples, Treaty of, concluded between England and France (1492), **9**, 129; **11**, 226
Eternal City, The: see **Rome**
Ethbaal, King of Tyre, 9th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 123; forms alliance with king of Israel, 390
Ethelred (II) the Unready, King of England, 978–1016 A. D.: his relations with Svend Tveskaeg, **16**, 31
Ethnike Hetairia, Greek secret patriotic society: adopts cause of Crete, **14**, 503, 504
Ethnology, Bureau of, in Washington: classifies Indians, **23**, 7

Etō Shimpei (ca. 1870), Japanese politician: rebellion of, **7**, 177
Etruria, land of the Etruscans, Italy: location of, **3**, 4; inhabitants of, **2**, 83, **3**, 22; defeated at Cumae, **2**, 218; aids Athens, 339; league with the Phœnicians, **3**, 28; collapse of its power, 56
Etruscans: see **Etruria**
Etterlin, Petermann (ca. 1450), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 427
Etting, Solomon (ca. 1800), American Jew: elected member of city council of Baltimore, **1**, 426
Ettrick of Ettrick, Francis Napier, Baron: see **Napier, Francis, Baron Ettrick of Ettrick**
Etzel: see **Attila**
Etzel, Switzerland: battles of the (1439), **13**, 399; (1440), 399
Eu, Count d' (d. 1350), French noble: execution of, **9**, 96
Eu, Louis Philippe, Count d' (1842 ——) French nobleman: his campaign against Peru, **21**, 159
Euboea, Island of, in Aegean Sea: description of, **2**, 14; revolts from Athens, 248, 361; joins the Thebans, 438; wars in, 464, 474; taken by Venetians, 536; taken by Saracens, 537; taken by Turks, **2**, 539, **14**, 84
Euclid, work of the Greek geometer, Euclid: translated into Chinese, **6**, 34, 77
Eudāmidas (ca. 400 B. C.), Spartan general: in the war against the Chalcidian League, **2**, 421
Eudes, King of France, 888–898 A. D.: defends Paris, **9**, 53; elected king, 53
Eudes (665–735 A. D.), Duke of Aquitaine: invasions of Saracens, **1**, 335, 336, **8**, 64; rebellion of, **9**, 36, **18**, 71
Eudo: see **Eudes**
Eudoxia (b. 422 A. D.), Roman Empress: summons Geiseric to Rome, **4**, 149, **18**, 43
Eudoxia (Evdokia) Feodorovna Lopukhin, Empress of Russia, ca. 1700: marriage of, **15**, 30; plots with Alexis, 76; at Peter II's coronation, 96
Eugene (Eugenius) III (d. 1153), Pope, 1145–1153: opposes Neapolitan policy of Alfonso V of Aragon, **8**, 264; calls the second crusade, **18**, 145; accepts the doctrines of Arnold of Brescia, 146
Eugene (Eugenius) IV (1383–1447), Pope, 1431–1447: calls the Council of Basel, **18**, 210; loses Rome, **4**, 224; deposed, **4**, 277, **18**, 213; recognizes Alfonso V of Aragon as king of the Two Sicilies, **8**, 265; aids crusades, **14**, 62, 65; opposes compromises with the Hussites, **17**, 136; intervenes in Bohemian affairs, 142;
Eugene (Eugenius), Emperor of Rome: proclaimed emperor in Gaul (392 A. D.), **4**, 135, **18**, 34; captured by Theodosius, 35
Eugene, Prince of Savoy (1663–1736), Austrian general: career of, **4**, 326; sends expedition to India, **5**, 172; campaigns in Italy, **8**, 390, **9**, 218, **11**, 454, **13**, 249, **16**, 218, **18**, 312, 323; in the War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 220, **13**, 247; against the Turks, **13**, 246, **14**, 286, 287, **15**, 119, **17**, 231, 235, **18**, 304, 319
Eugénie Marie of Montijo (1826 ——), Empress of France: marries Napoleon III of France, **9**, 445; in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 417, 420
Eugenius: see **Eugene**
Euler, Leonhard (1707–1783), Swiss mathematician: services of, **15**, 195, **20**, 122
Eumines (361–316 B. C.), secretary of Alexander the Great: his share of Alexander's empire, **2**, 512
Eupatoria, Turkey: battle of (1855), **14**, 458
Eupatridae, The, landowning aristocracy of Athens: description of, **2**, 98, 99
Euphemia (14th century), sister of Magnus Smek: mother of Albert of Mecklenburg, **16**, 108
Euphron (ca. 360 B. C.), tyrant of Sicyon: attempts to enslave his country, **2**, 453
Eupompidas (ca. 428 B. C.), Greek soldier: at the siege of Plataea, **2**, 297

Eureka, Australia: insurrection in (1854), **20,** 202
Euric (d. 484 A. D.), King of the Goths: reign of, **8,** 38
Euripides (480–406 B. C.), Greek tragedian: at the court of Archelaus, **2,** 456
Europe, First Gentlemen of: see **George IV,** King of England
Europe, The Gold Mine of: see **Transylvania**
Europe, The Granary of: see **Hungary**
Europe, The Jewel of: see **Sicily**
Europe, The Nestor of: see **Leopold I,** King of Belgium
Europe, The Scourge of: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French
Eurybiades (ca. 480 B. C.), Spartan admiral: sketch of, **2,** 186, 199
Eurymedon, river in Asia Minor: battle of the, **2,** 234
Eurymedon (d. 413 B. C.), Athenian general: at Pylos, **2,** 303, 308; tried and condemned, 313; killed at Syracuse, 344
Eusebia (ca. 350 A. D.), Empress of Rome, wife of Constantine: shows favor to Julian, **4,** 127
Eustace (d. 1153), son of Stephen: character of, **11,** 95; death of, 96
Eutaw Springs, South Carolina: battle of (1781), **23,** 282
Euxine, The Queen of the: see **Sebastopol**
Euxine Sea, Russia: Greek settlements on shores of, **2,** 80
Evangelical Union, a league of Protestant princes of Germany against Emperor Rudolph II (1609), **9,** 175
Evangeline, an idyllic poem by Longfellow: portrays expulsion of Arcadians, **23,** 180
Evans, Sir George De Lacy (1787–1870), British general: his services in the Spanish cause, **9,** 410; in the Crimean War, **15,** 311
Evarts, William Maxwell (1818——), American lawyer: counsel in Geneva commission, **24,** 885; Secretary of State, 916
Evekhoos, mythical King of Babylon: reign of, **1,** 73
Everett, Edward (1794–1865), American statesman, author, and orator: makes campaign speeches (1840), **24,** 524; nominated for Vice-President, 680; supports Lincoln in contest with the South, **715;** address at Gettysburg, 783
Evergreen Pam: see **Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount**
Evesham, England: battle of (1265), **11,** 141
Evibach, Zwier von (ca. 1648), a Swiss diplomat at the Münster Conference, **13,** 465
Evil-Merodach, King of Babylon, 561–559 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 93
Evliya (1611–1680), Turkish historian: quoted, **14,** 215
Evora, University of, Portugal: founded, **8,** 449
Evreux, France: battle of (1364), **9,** 103
Ewald, Johan (1743–1781), Danish lyric poet: sketch of, **16,** 202 note
Ewell, Richard Stoddard (1817–1872), an American general in the Confederate service: at Gettysburg, **24,** 780; at fall of Richmond, 811
Excelsior State, The: see **New York**
Exchequer, Court of, in English history: established, **11,** 145
Executions:
B. C.
413. Nicias and Demosthenes, **2,** 347
404. Theramenes, **2,** 386
316. Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, **2,** 511
87. Gnaeus Octavius, Lucius Caesar, Marcus Antonius, Lucius Merula and Quintus Catulus, **3,** 223
62. Catilinarians, **3,** 284
47. Vercingetorix, **3,** 307
42. Marcus Tullius Cicero, **4,** 15
40. The Sadducees, **1,** 409
40. Antigonus, **1,** 409
A. D.
33. Sejanus, favorite of Tiberius, **4,** 52

37. Macro, pretorian captain, 4, 56
46. Vercingetorix, 18, 13
ca. 70. Helvidius Priscus, Stoic philosopher, 3, 82
1268. Conrad of Hohenstaufen and Frederick of Baden, 18, 170
1280. Conradin of Sicily, 9, 85
1283. Zavisa of Falkenstein, 17, 80
1312. Gaveston, favorite of Edward II, 11, 153
1320. Magnus, son of Birger Jarl, 16, 107
1327. Hugh le Despenser, the Elder, 11, 155
1327. Hugh le Despenser, the Younger, 11, 155
1355. Count of Harcourt, 9, 97
1358. Fabrique of Santiago, 8, 164
1387. John Pomuk, 17, 118
1389. King Lazarus, 14, 36
1392. Prince of Carmania, 14, 38
1404. Earl of Worcester, 11, 193
1405. Archbishop Scrope and Mowbray, the Earl Marshal, 11, 194
1415. John Huss, 17, 124
1417. Sir John Oldcastle, 11, 196
1424. Robert, Duke of Albany, 12, 291
1431. Joan of Arc, 9, 116, 11, 204
1477. Paul Erizzo, Venetian commander, 14, 85
1477. Hugonet and Imbercourt Burgundian nobles, 13, 48
1483. Lord Hastings, 11, 220
1483. Sir Richard Grey and Earl Rivers, 11, 220
1483. Buckingham, 11, 221
1485. Landais, 9, 128
1492. John Walter, 12, 73
1492. Perkin Warbeck, 12, 73
1498. Earl of Warwick, 11, 229
1498. Savonarola, 4, 283
1513. Prince Korkud, 14, 121
1520. Bishop Mads of Strängnäs Erick Johansson Vasa, 16, 150
1521. Antonio Villafaña, Mexican conspirator, 22, 50
1535. More and Fisher, 11, 255
1536. Anne Boleyn, 11, 256
1540. Catharine Howard, 11, 261
1545. George Wishart, 12, 307
1547. Earl of Surrey, 11, 262
1553. Earl of Northumberland, 11, 269
1553. Prince Mustapha, 14, 169
1554. Bishop Hooper, Ridley and Latimer, 11, 271
1554. Suffolk and Wyatt, 11, 270
1554. Lady Jane Grey and Guilford Dudley, 11, 270
1566. Alonzo de Avila and Gil Gonzalez, 22, 124
1568. Counts Egmont and Horn, Van Straelers and Casambrot, 13, 108
1571. Archbishop Hamilton, 12, 322
1572. Duke of Norfolk, 11, 287
1574. Montgomery, 9, 159
1577. Cuthbert Mayne, 11, 291
1581. Father Campeon, 11, 292
1587. Mary Queen of Scots, 9, 162, 11, 294, 12, 326
1593. Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry (English Separatists), 11, 301
1600. Earl of Essex, 11, 303
1601. Duc de Biron, 9, 173
1605. Guy Fawkes, 11, 309
1618. Sir Walter Raleigh, 11, 312
1619. John Barneveldt, 13, 199
1625. Duke of Chalais, 9, 184
1627. Chienghwan, 6, 48
1631. Marshal de Marillac, 9, 188
1632. Grand Vizier Hafiz, 14, 217
1641. Earl of Strafford, 11, 339, 12, 113
1645. T'ang Wang, 6, 56
1645. Ch'ang Wang, 6, 56
1649. Charles I of England, 11, 361, 12, 342
1650. James Graham, Earl of Monbrose, 12, 342
1650. Marquis of Hamilton, 12, 342
1661. Duke of Argyle, 12, 344
1672. The De Witts, 13, 238
1683. Lord Russell, 11, 414
1683. Algernon Sidney, 11, 415
1685. Duke of Argyle, 12, 350
1689. Shakloviti, Russian conspirator, 15, 31
1706. Augustus II of Livonia, 15, 46

1716. Earl of Derwentwater, **12**, 369
1718. Görtz, Swedish minister, **15**, 67
1718. Prince Alexis of Russia, **15**, 77
1721. Glebov, Kikin, and Ignatier, **15**, 76
1735. Minicki, a Russian conspirator, **15**, 111
1736. Volinski, Yeropkin, and Khrustchov, Russian statesmen, **15**, 110
1745. General Ma, **6**, 86
1746. Charles Radcliffe, **12**, 369
1747. Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, **12**, 369
1753. Dr. Cameron, brother of Lochiel, **12**, 369
1780. Major André, **23**, 277
1784. Anton Joseph Suter, **13**, 500
1789. Xavier, South American patriot, **20**, 106
1793. Louis XVI of France, **8**, 482, **9**, 282, **10**, 237, **17**, 281
1793. Charlotte Corday, **10**, 268
1793. Marie Antoinette, **9**, 287, **10**, 279
1793. Philip Egalité, **9**, 287
1793. Barnave, Duport-Dutertre, Generals Hauchard, Custine, Biron, and Beauharnais, **9**, 287
1793. Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonné, Fonfrède, Ducos, Valazé, Lasource, Sillery, Gardieu, Carra, Duprat Beauvais, Duchatel Mainvielle, Lacaze, Boileau, Lehardy, Antiboul, Vigée (Girondists), **10**, 279
1793. Generals Custine and Beauharnais, **10**, 279
1793. Sallas, Gaudet, and Barbaroux (Girondists), **10**, 279
1793. Madame Roland and Condorcet, **10**, 280
1794. Minister Ho, **6**, 114
1794. Hébert and Clootz, **9**, 288, **10**, 292
1794. Ronsin, Monmoro, and Vincent, **10**, 292
1794. Marshals Noailles and Maillé, Ministers Machault and Laverdi, Lavoisier, Lamoignon, D' Epremesnil, Thouret, and Chapelier, **9**, 289
1794. Danton, **9**, 288, **10**, 295
1794. Philippeaux, Desmoulins, and Lacroix, **10**, 295
1794. Cecile Renaud, **10**, 301
1794. Robespierre, **9**, 291, **10**, 318, **11**, 543
1795. Bourbotte, Duroy, Soubrany, Romme, Goujon, Duquesnoy, **10**, 340
1798. Henry Munro, Irish insurgent, **12**, 213
1803. Robert Emmet, **12**, 218
1804. Georges Cadoubal, French politician, **9**, 322
1818. Arbuthnot and Ambrister, **23**, 444
1835. Fieschi, Marcy, and Pepin, French conspirators, **9**, 408
1836. Alibaud, French fanatic, **9**, 409
1858. Orsini, Pieri, Rudio, and Gomez, conspirators against Napoleon III, **9**, 449
1859. John Brown, **24**, 675
1861. Shu Shun, **6**, 188
1865. General Maldonada, **21**, 114
1867. Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, **22**, 397, **24**, 877
1867. Miramon and Mejia, imperialist commanders, **22**, 397
1882. C. J. Guiteau, **24**, 935
1885. Riel, French Canadian rebel, **20**, 173
1898. Chinese reformers, **6**, 278

Exilaratus (d. 744 A. D.), governor of Naples: marches against Rome, **4**, 170

Exodus of the Israelites, The: date of, **1**, 28

Expansion, Territorial:
ARMENIA: (75–74 B. C.), under King Tigranes, **3**, 257
ASSYRIA: (745–727 B. C.), under Tiglath Pileser, **1**, 183, 186; (722 B. C.), Babylon, 394; (717 B. C.), Carchemish, 85; (670 B. C.), Egypt, 30; (638 A. D.), Syria, 284; (640–711 A. D.), Africa, **1**, 290, **19**, 11; (651 A. D.), Persia, **1**, 265, **2**, 533; (710 A. D.), beyond River Oxus, **1**, 265; (712 A. D.), Spain, **1**, 315, **8**, 63;

(714–1526), conquests in India, **5**, 88; (721 A. D.), southern France, **1**, 335; (1453), Constantinople, **2**, 536; (1453), Greece, **2**, 538
AUSTRIA: (1477), Netherlands, **13**, 409, **17**, 175; (1477), in Burgundy and Italy, **17**, 175; (1500), Gorica, Gradiska, Mitterburg, and the Pusterthal, 173; (1526), Bohemia and Hungary, **17**, 3, 176, 194; (1657–1705), Tyrol, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, 183; (1713–1714), Milan, Naples, Sardinia, and Netherlands, **8**, 401, **17**, 191, **18**, 316; (1718), Belgrade, Semendria, Rinnik, Krasova, Little Wallachia, **14**, 292; (1735), Parma and Piacenza, **18**, 324; (1772), Podolia, Sandomir, Cracow, Wieliczka, and Bochnia, **17**, 248; (1774), Bukovina, 249; (1795), part of Poland, **18**, 359; (1797), Dalmatia, Istria, and part of Venice, **17**, 283, **18**, 361; (1805), Duchy of Salzburg, **17**, 294; (1814), Lombardy, **9**, 359; (1821), Lombardy, Venetia, Illyria, Dalmatia, the Tyrol, Salzburg, Galicia, **18**, 391; (1878), Bosnia and Herzegovnia, **14**, 488, **17**, 420
BABYLON: (3800 B. C.), under Sargon, **1**, 75; (2250 B. C.), under Hammurabi, 77
BAVARIA: (951 A. D.), Verona, Pavia, Milan, **18**, 112; (1805), the Tyrol, Passau, Trent, Bruxen, Eichstadt, **10**, 466
BELGIUM: (1886–1906), possessions in Africa, **13**, 311, **19**, 118
CHILI: (1883), Tacna, Arica, and Tarapaca, **21**, 238; (1884), Bolivian territory ceded, 238
CHINA: (1752–1761), in India, **5**, 109
DENMARK: (1182–1202), Pomerania, Hamburg, Lübeck, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg, **16**, 83; (1219–1223), Ditmarsh, Schwerin, Rygen, Esthonia, Oesel, 86; (1733), Island of St. Croix, **20**, 297; (1814), Lauenberg, **16**, 258
EGYPT: (2332 B. C.), under Usertsen III, **1**, 19; (1300–1324 B. C.), under Rameses II, 26, 27; (1833), Syria, Damascus, Aleppo, **15**, 292
ENGLAND: (1149), acquisition of Aquitaine, **9**, 74; (1171), Ireland, **12**, 51; (1347), possession of Calais, **11**, 162; 1360, Aquitaine, Calais, and Ponthieu, 166; (1536), Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island, **20**, 49; (1607), Virginia, **20**, 84, **23**, 53, 57; (1613), Acadia, **20**, 83; (1620), Plymouth colony, **20**, 84, **23**, 83; (1622), New Hampshire, **23**, 95; (1629), Massachusetts Bay colony, 87; (1632), Maryland, 68; (1633), Connecticut, 91; (1637), Rhode Island, 94; (1639), Madras, **5**, 178; (1653), North Carolina, **23**, 73; (1662), possession of Tangier and Bombay, **5**, 164, **11**, 384; (1664), New Netherlands conquered, **20**, 64, **23**, 104; (1667), South Carolina, **23**, 74; (1673), St. Helena, **20**, 263; (1681), Pennsylvania, **23**, 110; (1700–1805), in India, **5**, 178; (1713), Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and St. Christopher, **8**, 401, **9**, 224, **11**, 464, **20**, 253; (1713), Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, **20**, 86, **23**, 162; (1733), Georgia, **20**, 85, **23**, 80; (1748), Madras, **9**, 242; (1759), Quebec and Montreal, **20**, 118; 1763, large portion of Louisiana, Canada, and Cape Breton, Hanover, Port St. Philip, Florida, and Ohio Valley, **9**, 247, **11**, 505, **20**, 76, 86, 120, **23**, 198; (1788), Australia, **20**, 132; (1795), Cape Colony, **19**, 38; (1800–1906), in India, **20**, 250; (1800–1906), in South Africa, 218; (1800–1906), in the South Seas, 180; (1806), Cape Colony, 143; (1810), Guadeloupe, 143; (1810), islands in the Indian Ocean, 263; (1814), Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, Malta, and Heligoland, **9**, 359, **10**, 499; **20**, 253; (1815–1872), in Canada, Australasia, and South Africa, **11**, 629; (1850), Danish settlements in Africa, **19**, 49; (1861), Lagos, Africa, 49; (1865), Kaffraria, 51; (1871), Dutch territory in Africa, 49; (1871), Basutoland, 51; (1876), Island of Sokotra,

56; (1877-1890), in Central and South Africa, 80, 214; (1878), Cyprus, **20**, 253; (1884), territory north of Cape Colony and west of Transvaal, **19**, 81; (1884), in Lake Nyanza region, 84; (1885–1906), in British East Africa, **19**, 182
FRANCE: (1202–1205), conquest of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Poitou, Valvis, Auvergne, **9**, 79; (1258), Languedoc and Provence, 83; (1477), duchy of Burgundy, **13**, 409; (1490), Brittany, **11**, 226; (1538), in Italy, **9**, 143; (1547), Metz, Toul, and Verdun, 146; (1558), Calais, **11**, 273; (1562–1628), settlement in America, **23**, 46; (1601), Bresse, Bugey, and De Gex, **9**, 172; (1608), region of St. Lawrence, **20**, 49, 84; (1625), settlements in Martinique, 68; (1648), Lorraine, Metz, Toul, Verdun, southern Alsace, **18**, 293; (1660), Guadaloupe, Martinique, Grenada, **20**, 76; (1678), Alsace, **9**, 212; (1697), Longwy and Sarrelouis, 219; (1698), after Hague partition, **8**, 384, 385; (1700), New France, **20**, 85; (1713), Lille, Aire, Béthune, and Saint Venant, **9**, 224; (1714), Landau and left bank of Rhine, 225; (1792), Savoy and Nice, **4**, 343; (1795), Dutch Flanders, **10**, 400; (1796), in Italy, **9**, 298, 299; (1796), in Germany, 299; (1797), Netherlands annexed, **13**, 264; (1797), Ionian Islands, **14**, 384; (1797), in Belgium and Italy, **10**, 385, **17**, 283, **18**, 361; (1798), Geneva annexed, **10**, 399; (1799), in Egypt, **9**, 309; (1800), in Italy, **10**, 440; (1800–1906), in India, **20**, 271; (1800–1896), in Africa, **20**, 280; (1801), left bank of Rhine, **9**, 317; (1801), Louisiana, **20**, 26; (1805), Cleves, Neufchâtel, Anspach, Berg, **9**, 326, **10**, 469; (1805), Piedmont, Piacenza, and Parma, **10**, 466; (1807), provinces on left of the Elbe, **9**, 331; (1809), Croatia, Carinola, Trieste, Carinthia, **10**, 480; (1810), Holland, **9**, 338; (1830), Algeria, **20**, 280; (1840), Island of Mayotte, **19**, 212; (1860), Savoy and Nice, **9**, 451; (1865), Algeria, **19**, 48; (1881), Tunis, 80; (1884), territory between the Congo and the coast, **19**, 50; (1894), territory on the Niger, 167; (1899), Bagirmi, Wadai, Kanem, Borku, Tibesti, 168
GAUL: (486–511), conquests by Clovis, **9**, 19
GREECE: (743–560 B. C.), Spartan conquests, **2**, 70; (1881), accessions from Turkey, **2**, 549
HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE and GERMANY: (796 A. D.) conquest of Avars, **17**, 38; (768–814 A. D.) under Charles the Great, **9**, 41, 46, **18**, 85; (800 A. D.), annexation of Switzerland, **13**, 340; (1032), Burgundy, **18**, 126; (1438), Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia united, **17**, 106; (1526), acquisition of Flanders, Artois and Burgundy, **9**, 140; (1538), in Italy, 143; (1713–1714), Naples, Milan and Spanish Netherlands, **9**, 225; **11**, 464; (1714), Freiburg, Old Breisach and Kehl, **18**, 316; (1748), Bergen-op-Zoom, **9**, 240; (1797), Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, 303; (1800–1906), in Africa, **20**, 300; (1864), in Africa, **19**, 94; (1865–1906), in German West Africa, 173; (1871), Alsatia, eastern Lorraine, Metz, and Thionville, **18**, 426; (1884), Angra Pequena, **19**, 104; (1884–1885), German East Africa, 136; (1894), territory on the Niger, 167
ITALY: (1867), Venice, **9**, 455; (1875–1906), in Africa, **19**, 207
MACEDON: (354 B. C.), under Philip, **2**, 462; (336–323 B. C.), under Alexander the Great, **2**, 483; (327–323 B. C.), in India, **5**, 65; (323 B. C.), Persia, 314
NETHERLANDS: (1595), possessions in East Indies, **13**, 167, **20**, 56; (1607), the Moluccas, 57; (1609), New York, **23**, 101; (1621-1624), in Brazil, **20**, 59; **21**, 33; (1800-1906), in East Indies, **13**, 320, 321, **20**, 288; (1800-1906), in West Indies, **20**, 285
NORWAY: (1241), Iceland, **16**, 99
PERSIA: (539 B. C.), of Babylon, **1**, 401; (349-516 B. C.), under Cyrus

and Darius, **2**, 119; (218 A. D.), under Artaxerxes, **5**, 315; (531–579 A. D.), under Shah Khusru, 319
PORTUGAL: (1450–1580), in Africa, **20**, 40; (ca. 1500), in India, 39; (1500), Brazil, 43; (1557–1640), Congo, Angola, Guinea, Calicut, Cochin, Ormuz, Cananor, Chaul, Bazain, Daman, Malabar, Brazil, Ceylon, Malacca, and Moluccas, **8**, 461; (1890), Angola colony extended, **19**, 119
PRUSSIA: (1719–1720), Stettin, Pomerania, Wismar, Stralsund, and Rugen, **18**, 318; (1721), Swedish Pomerania, Rygen, Usedom, Stettin, and Dantzig, **16**, 226; (1741), Silesia, **11**, 485, **17**, 241, **18**, 330; (1793), Dantzic, Thorn, and South Prussia, **15**, 189; (1795), part of Poland, **18**, 359; (1805), Hanover, **9**, 326, **10**, 469; (1814), Saxony, Swedish Pomerania, and territory between Rhine and Meuse, **9**, 359, **16**, 258; (1821), Posen, Westphalia, Swedish Pomerania, part of Saxony, Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and territory on Lower Rhine, **18**, 391; (1866), Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Schleswig-Holstein, and Frankfort, **18**, 413
ROME: (500-290 B. C.), Italy, **3**, 62; (238 B. C.), after First Punic War, 106, 107; (218–202 B. C.), during Second Punic War, 111; (218 B. C.), Spain, **8**, 16; (195 B. C.), Spain, **3**, 135; (102 B. C.–9 A. D.), in Germany, **18**, 5; (88–84 B. C.), during Mithradatic War, **3**, 213; (62 B. C.), in Gaul, **9**, 8; (63 B. C.), Syria, **2**, 522; (58–51 B. C.), in Gaul, **3**, 292, **13**, 329; (54 B. C.), Britain, **9**, 9, **11**, 7; (50 B. C.), Netherlands, **13**, 5; (30 B. C.), Egypt, **1**, 35, **2**, 522, **19**, 9; (13 B. C.–104 A. D.), Valley of the Danube, **17**, 13; (10 B. C.), in Gaul, **4**, 42; (78 A. D.), North Wales, 83; (100–106 A. D.), territory beyond the Danube, 88
RUSSIA: (1462–1505), Tver, Rostov, and Yaroslav, **15**, 13; (1667), Kiev, 22; (1721), Livonia, Esthonia, Ingermannland, and Karelia, 22, 65, 68; (1739), in Moldavia and Bessarabia, **14**, 316; (1743), eastern Finland, **16**, 228; (1772), White Russia, Mstislavl, Witebsk, and territory beyond Dnieper, **15**, 173; (1774), Azov, Kertch, Yenikale, and Kinburn, 180; (1783), Crimea, **14**, 345; (1783), Tartar territory, 347; (1793), Lithuania, **15**, 383; (1795), part of Poland, **18**, 359; (1808), Finland and Danubian principalities, 375; (1809), Galicia and Warsaw, 377; (1814), Duchy of Warsaw, **9**, 359; (1821), Warsaw, **18**, 391; (1829) Anapa and Poti, **15**, 287; (1832), Poland, 296; (1878), Batum, Ardahan, Kars, and Bayezid, 337
SARDINIA: (1735), Tortona and Novara, **18**, 324; (1748), Novara and Vigerano, **4**, 336, **17**, 242, **18**, 332; (1815), Genoa, **4**, 351; (1821), Savoy, **18**, 391
SAVOY: (1000), Susa and Turin, **4**, 272; (1188-1253), under Thomas I and Amadeus IV, 273; (1253-1268), in Switzerland and Provence, 274; (1285), Piedmont, 275; (1416), Chablois, Aosta, Geneva, 277; (1713), Sicily, **8**, 401, **9**, 224
SPAIN: (1492), Hayti, **20**, 37; (1504), Naples, **4**, 291; (1510), Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, **20**, 43; (1516-1713), in South America, **21**, 17; (1519-1521), Mexico, **20**, 43, **21**, 17, **22**, 12, **23**, 39; (1521), Philippine Islands, **20**, 51; (1525), Peru, 45; (1541), Chile, 50; (1580), Portugal, **8**, 366, 424, **20**, 55; (1735), Naples and Sicily, **18**, 324; (1748), Parma, Guastalla, and Placentia, **8**, 412, **17**, 242, **18**, 332; (1763), Louisiana, **11**, 505, **20**, 120, **23**, 198; (1783), Floridas, Minorca, Tobago, and Goree, **8**, 417, **11**, 523, **20**, 128, 167
SWEDEN: (1617), Karelia and Ingermannland, **15**, 22; (1629), Livonia, 22; (1648), western Pomerania, Wismar, Stettin, and coast between Bremen and Hamburg, **18**, 293; (1658), Drontheim, Aggerhus, Skaania, Halland, Bleking, Lessö,

Anhalt, Femern, and Bornholm, **16**, 208; (1814), Norway, **9**, 359, **16**, 258
SWITZERLAND: (1516), acquisition of Ticino, Valteline, and Cleves, **13**, 423
TURKEY: (1361), Adrianople, **14**, 29; (1392), in Asia Minor, 38; (1453), Constantinople, 79; (1456), in Asia, 84; (1475), Crimea, 84; (1516), Syria and Egypt, **14**, 119, **20**, 42; (1520–1566), under Suleiman the Great, **14**, 179; (1533–1554), in Armenia and Mesopotamia, 158; (1639), Bagdad, 223; (1718), Morea, Zarine, Ottova, and Zubzi, 291; (1800), Venetian territory, 385
UNITED STATES: (1803), Louisiana purchase, **9**, 320, **20**, 136, **22**, 286, **23**, 395; (1819–1821), Florida purchase, **20**, 304, **23**, 445; (1845), Texas annexation, **22**, 282, **24**, 534; (1848), Mexican cession, **22**, 377, **24**, 595; (1853), Gadsden purchase, **22**, 381, **24**, 641; (1867), Alaska purchase, **20**, 306, **24**, 878; (1898), Hawaiian Islands annexation, **20**, 310, **24**, 999; (1899), Porto Rico, **20**, 299, **24**, 1031; (1899), Philippine Islands, **20**, 299, **24**, 1033
Explanation, Act of, an act under which the settlers in Ireland agreed to give up one-third of their possessions after the Restoration (1665), **12**, 129
Eybek (El-Melik-el-Mo'izz) (ca. 1250), Sultan of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 36
Eyck, John van: see **John of Bruges**
Eylau, Prussia: battle of (1807), **9**, 330, **10**, 470, **15**, 215, **18**, 373
Ezekiel (ca. 590 B. C.), prophet of Israel: carried to Babylon, **1**, 399
Ezra Church, Georgia: Hood defeated at, **24**, 797
Ezra the Scribe (5th century B. C.), prophet of Israel: sketch of, **1**, 402

F

Fabius (1st century B. C.), lieutenant of Caesar: his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 22

Fabius Maximus, Quintus (d. 203 B. C.), Roman general, called The Linguer and The Shield of Rome: made dictator, **3**, 118; his campaigns against Hannibal, 119; death of, 130

Fabius Maximus, Quintus, surnamed **Allobrogicus** (ca. 125 B. C.), Roman general; campaign in Gaul, **9**, 7

Fabius of America, The: see **Washington, George**

Fabius of Austria, The: see **Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count von**

Fabius of France, The: see **Montmorency, Anne**

Fabius Rullianus, Quintus (d. 290 B. C), Roman general: defeats Etruscans, **3**, 71; at battle of Sentinum, 72

Fabre d' Eglantine, Philippe François Nazaire (1755–1794), French dramatist and revolutionist: leader of Cordelier club, **9**, 272; death of, 288

Fabri, Friedrich (d. 1891), German writer: influences German colonization efforts, **19**, 91

Fabricius (ca. 1600), Austrian official: accused of inciting the Emperor Mathias against the Protestants, **17**, 201

Factory Act (1877), passed by Swiss government ameliorating conditions of laborers (1877), **13**, 571

Faddiley, England: battle of (584 A. D.), **11**, 25

Fadilla (d. 211 A. D.), daughter of Marcus Aurelius: death of, **4**, 102

Fadinger, Stephen (ca. 1600), Austrian peasant leads revolt, **18**, 271

Fadrique (d. 1358), grand master of Santiago: remonstrates with Pedro the Cruel, **8**, 102; death of, 164

Faenza, Italy: siege of (1240), **13**, 358

Faesulae: see **Fiesole**

Fa-hsien (5th century A. D.), Chinese Buddhist monk: his expedition to India, **6**, 14

Faidherbe, Louis Léon César (1818–1889), French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 425

Failly, Pierre Louis Charles Achille de (1810–1892), French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **9**, 463

Fairbanks, Charles Warren (1852–1918), American statesman: Vice-President, **24**, 1064

Fairfax, Lieutenant (ca. 1850), American naval commander: in the Trent Affair, **24**, 729

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord (1611–1671), English general: appointed head of New Model army, **11**, 351

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord (1691–1782), American colonial planter: employs Washington, **23**, 170

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia: scene of Centennial Exposition, **24**, 903

Faith, Defender of: see **Henry VIII,** King of England

Fajardo (ca. 1650), Mexican general: his campaigns in the Indian rebellion, **22**, 168, 169

Falaise, Convention of: concluded between England and Scotland (1174): concluded, **11**, 108, **12**, 266; abandoned, **11**, 108

Falcon, Juan Crisóstomo (1820–1870), a Venezuelan general; promotes a Federalist movement, **21**, 97; made president of Venezuela, 98; reëlected president, 101

Falconet, Étienne Maurice (1716–1791), French sculptor and writer: his statue of Peter the Great, **15**, 88

Falerii, Etruria, Italy: ally of Rome, **3**, 60; war with Rome, 109

Falieri, Marino (1278–1355), Doge of Venice: treachery of, **4**, 248
Falieri, Vitael, Doge of Venice, 1084–1096: at war with Hungary, **17**, 54
Falkirk, Scotland: battles of (1298), **11**, 150, **12**, 276; (1746), **11**, 488
Falkland, Lord (ca. 1830), English nobleman: his administration as governor of New Brunswick, **20**, 163
Falkland, Lucius Cary, Viscount (1610–1643) English commander leader of religious toleration party, **11**, 341; lord deputy of Ireland, **12**, 111
Falkland Islands, in the south Atlantic Ocean: history of, **20**, 249
Falls of Iguazu, South America: description of, **21**, 314
False Coiner, The: see **Philip III,** King of France
Famagosta, Cyprus: siege of, **4**, 309
Family Compact, a name given to three treaties in the 18th century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain, **5**, 187, **8**, 414, 416, **9**, 247, **11**, 480
Fanariote Period, The, during which the Greek official aristocracy had great influence at Constantinople: **14**, 294
Faneuil, Peter (1700–1743), American merchant: engaged in African trade, **23**, 136
Fannin, James W. (d. 1836), American soldier: at battle of Mission Conception, **24**, 533
Fanti, Manfredo (1808–1865), Italian general: in war against Papacy, **4**, 381
Far Eastern Question, The, an international problem relative to the spheres of influence in farther Asia and the Pacific: Philippine Islands discovered (1521), **8**, 332, **20**, 51, **23**, 37; British East India Company established (1599), **5**, 158, **11**, 501, **20**, 59; Dutch East India Company established (1602), **5**, 154, **13**, 166, 167, **20**, 56; the Moluccas conquered by the Dutch (1607), **20**, 57; first Danish East India Company organized (1612), **5**, 171; Batavia founded by the Dutch (1618), **20**, 57; Massacre of Amboyna (1623), **5**, 154, 162, **20**, 59; Madras obtained by the British (1639), **5**, 163, **11**, 502, **20**, 62; Treaty of Munster excludes Spain from Eastern trade (1646), **13**, 217; **20**, 114; Dutch drive the Portuguese out of Ceylon (1658), **5**, 155, **20**, 113; Cochin becomes Dutch property (1662), **20**, 112; French East India Company established (1664), **5**, 169, **9**, 214, **20**, 114; Surat, India, settled by the French (1668), **20**, 114; second Danish East India Company organized (1670), **5**, 171; United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies chartered (1698), **5**, 159, **20**, 63; Pegu becomes Dutch property (1719), **20**, 112; French take possession of the Isle of France (1720), 115; effect of the Definitive Treaty of 1763, or Treaty of Paris, **5**, 181, **9**, 247, **11**, 505, **20**, 120; British colonies in the South Sea (1800–1906), **20**, 180; Napoleon I of France signs treaty of alliance with Persia (1807), **5**, 205; England sends embassies to the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia (1807–1813), 205; Amboyna annexed to the British Empire (1809), 205; the Moluccas annexed to the British Empire (1810), 205; the commercial colony of Victoria established by England on the island of Hong-Kong (1841), **6**, 135, **20**, 255; Marquesas Islands annexed by France (1842), **20**, 276; New Caledonia seized by the French (1853), 275; Pago Pago ceded by Samoan natives to the United States (1872), **20**, 321, **24**, 997; British New Guinea annexed to the British Empire (1874), **20**, 256; England extends her protection over the Federated Malay States (last quarter of 19th century), 252; Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and Bismarck Archipelago annexed by Germany (1884), 302; France establishes a protectorate in Indo-China (1885 and 1893), 273; Mar-

shall Islands annexed by Germany (1885), 302; North Borneo made a British protectorate (1888), 255; Japan and Russia in Korea and Manchuria (1893–1904), **7**, 275, **15**, 358; Germany's discontent with the situation (1895), **15**, 346; Russia's power (1896), 348, 350; Anglo-French Agreement (1896), **20**, 274; England leases territory from China at Hong-Kong (1898), 255; Russia leases Port Arthur and Talien-wan (1898), **6**, 272, 296, **7**, 277, **20**, 255; England leases port and bay of Wei-hai-wei (1898), **6**, 272, **7**, 278, **20**, 256; Bay of Kwang-Chan leased to France by China (1898), **6**, 272, **20**, 274; Hawaiian Islands annexed by the United States (1898), **20**, 310, **24**, 1034; Caroline Islands, Pelew Islands, and Ladrone Islands purchased by Germany (1898), **20**, 302; two largest islands of the Samoan group added to the German Empire (1898–1899), **20**, 302, **24**, 978; Guam and the Philippine Islands annexed by the United States (1898), **20**, 316, **24**, 1032; German-American Agreement (1900), **20**, 321; Anglo-French Agreement (1904), 274; Cochin-China under full French sovereignty, 274; present possessions of France in the Pacific, 276; present status of Portugal, 298

Farce, The Fifteen Years': see **French Revolution**

Farel, William (1489–1565), French reformer and preacher in Switzerland, **13**, 447

Fargeau, Lepelletier (d. 1793), French revolutionist: death of, **10**, 240

Farias, Valentin Gomez (1781–1858) Mexican politician: elected vice-president of Mexico, **22**, 271, 315; character of, 317

Farini, Carlo Luigi (1812–1866), Italian historian, statesman, and orator: joins Garibaldi in Sicilian campaign, **4**, 378

Farmer (ca. 1675), English scholar: candidate for presidency of Magdalen College, **11**, 426

Farmer George: see **George III**, King of England

Farmers' Alliance Party, in United States politics, an organization devoted to the interests of farmers (1873): in election (1888), **24**, 966

Farnbühler (ca. 1500), Swiss patriot: leads insurrection, **13**, 416

Farnese, Alessandro, Duke of Parma (1547–1592), a general in the Spanish service: marriage of, **13**, 85; his campaigns in the Netherlands, **11**, 289, 291, **13**, 130, 145; his relation to the assassination of the Prince of Orange, **13**, 144; his campaigns in France, 8, 356, **9**, 167

Farnese, Alessandro: see **Paul III**

Farnese, Ottavio (1520–1586), Duke of Parma 1547–1586: at war with Pope Julius III and Emperor Charles V, **9**, 145

Farnsburg, Switzerland: siege of (1444), **13**, 401

Farragut, David Glasgow, an American naval officer: born at Campbell's Station, Tennessee, July 5, 1801; was adopted by David Porter; obtained an appointment as midshipman in the United States navy, 1810; served under Porter on the "Essex" when that vessel was captured by the "Phœbe" and the "Cherub" in the harbor of Valparaiso, March 28, 1814; was made lieutenant, 1825, commander, 1841, and captain, 1855; captured New Orleans, 1862, destroying the Confederate fleet and compelling the surrender of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip; made an attack on the batteries of Vicksburg, 1862, succeeded in passing them but found the city impregnable from the river; was made rear-admiral, 1862; was engaged in operations against Port Hudson, March to July, 1863; put an end to the blockade-running at Mobile by passing the forts which guarded the city and capturing the Confederate ironclad "Tennessee," August, 1864; Congress created the office of vice-admiral for him, December, 1864, and that of admiral,

1866; commanded the European Squadron, 1867; died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 14, 1870
Opens the lower Mississippi, **24**, 750; victory in Mobile Bay, 798; political effect of his victories, 801
Farthings, War of, an armed revolt of the Swiss peasants against the town of Basle, **13**, 469
Fashoda Episode, The, the question of the possession of Fashoda, Africa (1898), **11**, 639
Fäsi (ca. 1779), a Swiss geographer and scientist: sketch of, **13**, 494
Fassineto, Italy: battle of (1859), **4** 373
Fatehpur Sikri, India: battle of (1527), **5**, 109
Fath Ali, shah of Persia, 1797–1834: reign of, **5**, 351
Father and Friend of the People, The: see **Henry IV,** King of France
Father Fritz: see **Frederick (II) the Great,** King of Prussia
Father of English Commerce: see **Edward III,** King of England
Father of English Poetry: see **Chaucer, Geoffrey**
Father of his Country, The: see **Augustus,** Roman emperor; also, **Cicero, Marcus Tullius;** also, **Medici, Cosmo de';** also, **Doria, Andrea;** also **Cæsar, Julius;** also **Louis XVIII,** King of France; and also **Washington, George**
Father of his People, The: see **Louis XII,** King of France
Father of History, The: see **Herodotus**
Father of Letters, The: see **Louis XII,** King of France: also **Francis I,** King of France; and also, **Medici, Lorenzo de'**
Father of Roman Philosophy, The: see **Cicero, Marcus Tullius**
Father of the Constitution: see **Madison, James**
Father of the People, The: see **Christian III,** King of Denmark
Father Violet: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French
Fatima (606–632 A. D.), daughter of Mohammed: marriage of, **1**, 240; death of, 242
Fatimite Caliphs, an Arabian dynasty, 909–1171: rise of, **1**, 339
Fatio, Pierre (ca. 1705), Swiss lawyer: leads reform movement in Geneva, **13**, 498
Faughart, Ireland: battle of (1318), **12**, 61
Faur, Louis of (ca. 1559), a French Protestant leader: persecution of, **9**, 149
Faustina (104–141 A. D.), Roman Empress, wife of Antoninus: kindness of Antoninus toward, **4**, 96
Faustinus I, Emperor of Hayti: see **Solouque**
Faustus Sulla (88–46 B. C.), Roman soldier: arrival in Africa, **3**, 359; death, 359
Fava, Baron, Italian diplomat: ambassador to United States (1892), **24**, 976
Favier, Bishop, Catholic prelate in Peking: quoted, **6**, 299
Favila, King of Asturias and Leon, 737–739 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 130
Favored Child of Victory, The: see **Massena, André**
Favorite, France: battle of (1797), **9**, 302
Favras, Thomas de Mahy, Marquis de (1744–1790), French conspirator: plans abduction of the French king, **10**, 115
Favre (ca. 1870), a Swiss engineer: builds the St. Gotthard Railway, **13**, 574
Favre, Gabriel Claude Jules (1809–1880), French statesman and orator: in the elections of 1869, **9**, 458; proclaims the third republic, 466; made a member of the provisional government, 467; quoted, **18**, 424
Fawkes, Guy (1570–1606), English conspirator: joins plot against James I of England, **11**, 308
Fayetteville, North Carolina: Confederates seize arsenal, **24**, 691
Fazy, James (1796–1878), Swiss statesman and journalist: establishes the Radical party in Geneva, **13**, 550

February Revolution, in French history, the revolution of 1848, **16,** 269
Federal Bankruptcy Act, in United States history, an act providing for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy (1898), **24,** 1020
Federal Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, in United States: created, **24,** 1097
Federal City: see **Washington, D. C.**
Federal Hall, New York City: scene of first Presidential inauguration, **23,** 341
Federal Pact, The, a Federal constitution for Switzerland (1815), **13,** 527
Federalist, The, a collection of papers written on the topics of the day by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay: published, **23,** 335
Federalists, American political party: origin of, **23,** 335; strength in first congress, 343; growth, 355; John Adams leader of, 370; reach height of power, 376; unpopular enactments of, 376; New England chief seat of, 431; change grounds with republicans in New England, 433; fall of, 433; service to the nation, 433; last nomination of, 434; absorbed by Whigs, 434; change ground with Republicans on bank question, 439; end of, 459
Federated Malay States: history of, **20,** 252
Fédération Alsacienne, a French fraternal association: formed (1789), **10,** 120
Fédération de l'Est, French association: formed (1790), **10,** 120
Fédération de l'Etoile, French association: formed (1789), **10,** 120
Fédération de Lyons, French association: formed (1790), **10,** 120
Fehrbellin, Prussia: battle of (1675), **16,** 211, **18,** 301
Fei, Chinese military officer: commander-in-chief of army (1695–1696), **6,** 70
Feijo, Antonio, Bishop of Mariana (1784–1843), Brazilian priest and statesman: made regent of Brazil, **21.** 169
Fejervary, Baron (living), Hungarian statesman: made premier of Hungary (1905), **17,** 445
Felbinger (ca. 1774), Silesian educator: summoned to Vienna, **17,** 261
Feleciano, Senator (ca. 1840), South American patriot: leads insurrection in Minas Geraes, **21,** 170
Felice Peretti: see **Sixtus V**
Felipe, Don (ca. 1260), brother of Alfonso X of Spain: revolt of, **8,** 108; becomes regent for Alfonso XI, 159
Felipe: see **Philip**
Felix (I), Saint, Bishop of Rome, 269–274: martyred, **13,** 334
Felix II (d. 365), Pope, 335–358: made Bishop of Rome by Constantius, **4,** 125
Felix V (Amadeus VIII of Savoy) (1383–1451), Pope, 1440–1449: accession of, **4,** 277; pontificate of, **18,** 213
Felix, Antonius, Roman procurator of Judea, 55–60 A. D.: misgovernment of, **1,** 410
Fellenberg, Emanuel von (1771–1844), Swiss philanthropist and educator: sketch of, **13,** 522; aids Pestalozzi, 523
Felton, John (d. 1628), English assassin: kills the Duke of Buckingham, **11,** 325
Feltre, Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke, Duke of (1765–1818), French general and statesman: made minister of war, **9,** 360, 367
Feng Tai, China: Boxer outrages at, **6,** 300
Feng-hwang-cheng, China: captured by Japanese, **7,** 309, **15,** 361
Feng-shui (Wafangao) Pass, Japan: captured by the Japanese, **7,** 310
Fenian Brotherhood, an association of Irishmen: organized, **12,** 234; rising of, **11,** 625.
Feodor (I) Ivanovitch (1557-1598), Tsar of Moscow, 1584–1598: reign of, **15,** 18; Sweden refuses to make peace with, **16,** 167
Feodor (II) Alexievitch (1589–1605), Tsar of Moscow, 1605: reign of, **15,**

Feofan Prokopovitch, Bishop of Novgorod (b. 1681), Russian ecclesiastic and statesman: sketch of, **15**, 72

Ferag ben Ferag (ca. 1568), Spanish rebel: leader of Moriso revolt, **8**, 367

Feraud (ca. 1795), French deputy: killed by the insurgents, **10**, 337; condemnation and rescue of his murderer, 339

Ferdinand I (1503–1564), Holy Roman Emperor, 1556–1561: betrothed to Anne of Hungary, **17**, 168, 175; marries Anne of Hungary, 176, **18**, 231; claims crown of Hungary, **14**, 152; proclaimed king of Hungary, **17**, 216; reign of, as King of Bohemia and of Hungary, 176, 194; accession to German possessions of the House of Hapsburg, **18**, 242; calls second Diet of Speyer, 246; elected to German crown, 249; accession to imperial crown, **4**, 307, **9**, 147, **13**, 59, **18**, 260; reign of, as emperor, **17**, 177; opposes the Reformation, **13**, 443, **18**, 245; seeks peace with Turkey, **14**, 159; unites with Maurice of Saxony, **18**, 258; his relations with Suleiman, 261; death of, **17**, 179, **18**, 262

Ferdinand II (1578–1637), Holy Roman Emperor, 1619–1637: persecutes the Protestants, **18**, 265; works in behalf of Catholicism in Styria, **17**, 180; recognized as heir to Bohemian throne, 201; becomes King of Bohemia, **18**, 267; reign of, as King of Bohemia, **17**, 206; reign of, as King of Hungary, 225; accession of, to imperial throne, **9**, 189, **17**, 204; reign of, as emperor, **17**, 182, **18**, 269; death of, **9**, 192, **18**, 290

Ferdinand III (1608–1657), Holy Roman Emperor, 1637–1657: his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 190, **18**, 288; crowned King of Bohemia, **17**, 209; reign of, as King of Bohemia, 212; reign of, as King of Hungary, 227; reign of, as Emperor, **17**, 182, **18**, 290

Ferdinand (I) the Just (1379–1416), King of Aragon and of Sicily, 1412–1416: accession to throne of Aragon, **8**, 260

Ferdinand II, King of Aragon: see **Ferdinand V**, King of Spain

Ferdinand I (1793–1875), Emperor of Austria, 1835–1848: his accession to the thrones of Hungary and Bohemia, **17**, 3; crowned King of Hungary, 338; reign of, **17**, 345, **18**, 396; abdication of, **17**, 371, 377

Ferdinand (I) the Great (d. 1065), King of Leon and Castile: reign of, **8**, 140; defeats Bermudo of Leon, 200

Ferdinand II (d. 1188), King of Leon, 1157–1188: reign of, **8**, 146

Ferdinand (III) the Saint (ca. 1200–1252), King of Leon and Castile: birth, **8**, 100; campaigns against the Moors, 102, 104; accession to throne of Castile, 150; accession to throne of Leon, 151

Ferdinand IV (1285–1312), King of Leon and Castile, 1295–1312: reign of, **8**, 157

Ferdinand V, King of Castile: see **Ferdinand V**, King of Spain

Ferdinand (V) the Catholic, King of Spain (V of Castile, II of Aragon and Sicily, and III of Naples); born at Sos, Spain, March 10, 1452; was associated with his father, John II of Aragon in the government of that kingdom, 1466, and made King of Sicily, 1468; married Isabella of Castile, 1469; was proclaimed joint sovereign of Castile with Isabella on the death of Henry IV in 1474; fought the battle of Toro, 1476, in defense of their rights against Alfonso V of Portugal who unsuccessfully supported the claims of Juana, daughter of Henry IV; succeeded to the throne of Aragon, 1479; established the Inquisition at Seville (1480); was at war with the Moors, 1482–1492; expelled the Jews from his kingdoms, 1492; listened to Columbus's schemes, 1492, and sanctioned his voyages; joined the coalition against Charles VIII of France, 1495; ascended the throne

of Naples, 1504; on the death of Isabella, 1504, was proclaimed regent of Castile; invaded Navarre and conquered it, 1512; incorporated Navarre with Castile, 1515; died at Madrigalejo, Estremadura, Spain, January 23, 1516

Reign of, **8**, 185; accession to throne of Sicily, 267; marries Isabella, 182; accession to throne of Castile, 183; at war with the Moors, **8**, 120, 122, **23**, 28; accession to throne of Aragon, **8**, 121, 184, 268; appoints the Spanish Inquisition, **13**, 83 note; patronizes Columbus, **20**, 36; wins Naples, **4**, 291; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **9**, 133; joins Holy League, **11**, 236; conquers Navarre, **8**, 216; his relations with the Church in the colonies, **20**, 45

Ferdinand VI (1713–1759), King of Spain, 1746–1759: reign of, **8**, 412; death of, **22**, 199

Ferdinand VII (1784–1833), King of Spain, 1808, 1814–1833: intrigues of **8**, 482, 485; accession of, **9**, 332, **21**, 54, **22**, 230; reign of, 488

Ferdinand I (ca. 1424–1494), King of Naples, 1458–1494: declared legitimate, **8**, 265; accession of, **4**, 265, **8**, 266; at war with Florence, **4**, 269; reign of, **8**, 268

Ferdinand II (1469–1496), King of Naples and Sicily, 1495–1496: reign of, **8**, 269; flees before Charles VIII of France, **9**, 131

Ferdinand III, King of Naples: see **Ferdinand V**, King of Spain

Ferdinand IV, King of Naples: see **Ferdinand I**, King of the Two Sicilies

Ferdinand I (1345–1383), King of Portugal, 1367–1383: reign of, **8**, 290

Ferdinand II (1816–1885), Duke of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal: marries Maria II of Portugal, **8**, 537

Ferdinand I (IV, King of Naples) (1751–1825), King of the Two Sicilies, 1759–1825: accession of, **8**, 414; marries Maria Caroline of Austria, **17**, 245; abdicates, **4**, 352

Ferdinand (16th century), Archduke of Austria: given the Tyrol, **17**, 179; labors for the restoration of Catholicism in the Tyrol, 187

Ferdinand (18th century), Archduke of Austria: marries the Princess of Modena, **17**, 245

Ferdinand (early 19th century), Archduke of Austria: his campaigns against France, **9**, 325, **15**, 214

Ferdinand (18th century), Duke of Parma: marries Marie Amelia of Austria, **17**, 245

Ferdinand I (1549–1609), Grand Duke of Tuscany: patronizes Galileo, **4**, 320

Ferdinand (14th century), Infante of Aragon: rebellion of, **8**, 251

Ferdinand (I) of Saxe-Coburg (1861–——), Prince of Bulgaria: account of, **14**, 495; accession of, **15**, 342

Ferdinand (1402–1443), Infante of Portugal: campaign of, in Africa, **8**, 305

Ferdinand (1721–1792), Duke of Brunswick: in the Seven Years' War, **9**, 245; commands in Hanover, **11**, 501

Ferdinand (1609–1641), Archduke of Toledo: appointed governor-general of the Netherlands, **13**, 211; death of, 214

Ferdinand, Treaty of: see **Alliance, Christian**

Ferdinand Charles III (d. 1854), Duke of Parma: assassination of **4**, 369

Ferdousi (Firdausi) (940–1020 A. D.), Persian poet: sketch of, **5**, 93, 329

Fère Champenoise, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 348, **15**, 262

Fergus (ca. 330 B. C.), Irish chief: leads colonists to Scotland, **12**, 38

Ferguson, General (ca. 1780), British officer in America: at battle of King's Mountain, **23**, 279

Fergusson, James (1808–1886), a Scottish writer on architecture: sketch of, **5**, 263

Fermor, William (ca. 1758), an English officer and diplomat in Russia: sketch of, **15**, 147; campaigns of, **15**, 148, **18**, 338

Fernan Gonsalez (ca. 950 A. D.),

Count of Castile: revolt of, **8**, 136
Fernandez, Ruperto (ca. 1861), a Bolivian statesman: member of provisional government of Bolivia, **21**, 188; leads insurrection, 189
Fernando, one of Bahama islands: discovered and named, **21**, 6
Fernando de Valor: see **Mohammed ben Humeya**
Fernando Po, island west of Africa: sketch of, **19**, 213; under Spanish rule, **20**, 299
Ferney, The Patriarch of: see **Voltaire**
Ferney, The Philosopher of: see **Voltaire**
Ferocious Beast of Ansonia, The: see **Caracalla**, Roman emperor
Ferrand (13th century), Count of Flanders: at war with Philip Augustus of France, **9**, 76
Ferrara, Italy: elects Azzo VII as its lord, **4**, 200
Ferrol, Spain: battle of (1805), **9**, 325
Ferruccio, Francesco (16th century), Italian soldier: defends Florence at siege, **4**, 306
Ferry, Jules François Camille (1832–1893), French statesman: in the elections of 1869, **9**, 458; minister of public instruction, 482; ministry of, 483
Ferry Bridge, England: battle of (1461), **11**, 213
Fersen, Count Axel (1755–1810), Swedish marshal: death of, **16**, 253
Fessing, John (ca. 1698), an English traveler: induces Peter to visit England, **15**, 33
Festus Porcius, Roman procurator of Judæa, 60–62 A. D.: government of, **1**, 410
Feth Ghirai (ca. 1736), Khan of the Crimea: wins victories over Russians, **14**, 307
Feudalism, a system by which the holding of estates in land is made dependent upon an obligation to render military service to the king or feudal superior: growth of, in England, **11**, 51; in Normandy, 58; systematized by William the Conqueror, 73; feudal dues, 84; Henry II attempts to lessen the power of the barons, 98; general breaking up of, 226; in Switzerland, **13**, 350; its relations to Turkish institutions, **14**, 96, 184, 203, 368, 377; efforts of Dutch to establish, **23**, 102
Feuillade, François d' Aubusson de la (d. 1691), Marshal of France: at battle of St. Gothard, **14**, 240; at siege of Candia, 243
Feuillant Club, a political club established at Paris during the Revolution: organized, **10**, 128; opened in opposition to the Jacobins, 139
Few, William (1748–1828), an American patriot: in first Congress, **23**, 343
Fez, a sultanate in the northern part of Morocco: founded, **1**, 364
Fézier (ca. 1700), French engineer: his explorations, **21**, 34
Fiala, Anthony (1871——), American explorer: explorations of, **16**, 328
Fichte, Johann Gottlieb (1762–1814), a German metaphysician: his efforts to liberate Germany, **18**, 375
Ficquelmont, Count Karl Ludwig von (1777–1857), an Austrian general and diplomatist: made leader of the cabinet, **17**, 362
Fidenae, Italy: early wars for possession of, **3**, 20
Field, James Gaven (1826–1901), American lawyer: nominated for Vice-President (1892), **24**, 991
Field, Stephen Johnson (1816–1899), an American jurist: member of the Electoral Commission, **24**, 913
Field of Lies, The, Germany: a battle between Lewis the Pius and his three sons (833 A. D.), **18**, 91
Field of the Cloth of Gold, near Ardres, France, celebrated as the meeting place of Francis I and Henry VIII (1520), **9**, 137, **11**, 240
Fielden, Samuel, an American statesman: leader of Chicago anarchists, **24**, 961
Fielding, Henry (1707–1754), English novelist: sketch of, **11**, 494
Fiennes, Gislain de (ca. 1550), a Dutch noble: given command of the privateers, **13**, 111

Fieschi Plot, The: a plot to kill Louis Philippe (1835), **9**, 408
Fiesole (Faesulae), Italy: battle of (405 A. D.), **4**, 138, **18**, 38
Fifteen Years' Farce, The: see **French Revolution, The**
Fifth of November, Battle of the: see **Inkerman:** battle of (1854)
"Fifty-four forty or fight" in United States history, an election cry for the campaign of 1844: meaning and use of, **24**, 543
Fighting Bishop, The: see **Polk, Leonidas**
Figner (ca. 1800), a Russian captain: his guerrilla warfare, **15**, 238, 246
Figueras y Moracas, Estanislao (1819–1822), a Spanish statesman: made minister of finance in provisional government, **8**, 510
Figulus, Publius Nigidius (100-44 B. C.), Roman Pythagorean philosopher: finds difficulty in returning to Italy, **3**, 366
Fiji Islands, an archipelago in the South Pacific: British take possession of (1874), **20**, 217; government of, 256
Filangieri, Gaetano (1752-1788), Italian editor: sketch of, **4**, 339
Filingshausen, Germany: battle of (1761), **9**, 247
Fillmore, Millard (1800-1874), President of the United States, July 9, 1850-March 4, 1853: nominated for Vice-President, **24**, 558; becomes President, 609; issues proclamation concerning execution of Fugitive Slave Law, 616; message to Congress (1851), 618; candidate for Presidential nomination (1852), 620; nominated for President (1856), 652
Fimbria, Caius Flavius (d. 85 B. C.), Roman general: his campaign against Mithradates, **3**, 219; attempts to kill Quintus Scaevola, 224; death, 220
Finaghta (ca. 675 A. D.), King of Ireland: renounces the Boru Tax, **12**, 39
Finan (ca. 670 A. D.), an Irish bishop: governs the monastery of Lindesfarne, **12**, 36
Finance:
ARABIA: after Mohammed, **1**, 257
ASSYRIA: revenues of the Second Empire, **1**, 82
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: revenues (1200), **17**, 93; revenues (1700), 188; situation in the early 19th century, 303, 328
CHINA: condition of revenues (1895), **6**, 275
CONGO FREE STATE: revenues (1894), **19**, 123
CUBA: condition of revenues, **22**, 480
EGYPT: tributes from Asia, **1**, 23; revenues under Arabian control, 299
ENGLAND: under William the Conqueror, **11**, 79; taxes in 1198, 114; revenues under Edward I, 144, 149; under James I, 309, 315; ship-money under Charles I, 334; under Cromwell, 369; under Charles II, 389, 396; revenues under James II, 422; Bank of England established (1694), 441; under George III, 566
FRANCE: heavy taxation (ca. 1300), **9**, 89, 95; debt after Louis XIV, 228, 232, 248; revenues (1765), **10**, 12; under Louis XVI, 27, 29, 31, 36; during the Revolution, 110, 165, 372, 418; under Necker, **9**, 254; fiscal laws (1824), 381; laws passed by legislative chamber (1831), 400; revenues (1870), 458
GERMANY: in the early 18th century, **18**, 308, 324
GREECE: revenues of Athens (431 B. C.), **2**, 276; revenues of, 547, 549
INDIA: revenues under the Mohammedan rule, **5**, 103; under the Mogul dynasty, 116, 120, 124; under British governors (1770), 189; land revenue of Bengal, 195; under British control, 243, 247, 249; financial crisis due to the depreciation of the monetary standard, 273; adjustment of revenues to England, 289
ITALY: under Augustus, **4**, 37; revenues (1870–1900), 400
JAPAN: reforms in taxes (645 A. D.), **7**, 23; taxes systematized (1600), 115; provincial taxation,

143, 145; financial crisis (1872), 175; land tax (1900), 223
MACEDON: in the time of Philip, **2**, 459
MEXICO: in the 18th century, **22**, 196
PERSIA: under Darius, **1**, 168; financial crisis due to debased coinage (1898), **5**, 364
ROME: the Senate manages the state finances, **3**, 34; the revenues of the Empire, 244; the revenues managed by an oligarchy of capitalists, 247; in the time of Cæsar, 371, 376
RUSSIA: revenues in (1897), **15**, 348
SOUTH AMERICA: revenues of Bolivia (1830), **21**, 186; (1870), 191; revenues of Colombia (1870), 91; revenues of Ecuador (1875), 116; revenues of Venezuela (1860), 99
SPAIN: under Arabian rule, **1**, 320; revenues in the 17th and 18th centuries, **8**, 421, 422, 430; reforms (1900), 520
SWITZERLAND: revenues of the Confederation (1500), **13**, 424
TURKEY: revenues (16th century), **14**, 184; revenues (1830), 440; in 1905, 510
UNITED STATES: at the time of the Revolution, **23**, 292, 312; Hamilton's policy, 348; establishment of national bank (1792), 350, 352; establishment of national mint, 353; American, in the first half of the 19th century, **24**, 1055; measures under Jackson, **23**, 500, 506; during the Civil War, **24**, 819; national finances under Grant, 897; legislation under Hayes, 922; Sherman Silver Law (1890), 974; under Cleveland (1893), 994, 1006; legislation under McKinley, 1019

Financier of the Revolution: see **Morris, Robert**

Finch, Edward (18th century), English ambassador: at the Russian court, **15**, 125, 132, 137

Fingo, Africa: sold to the English **19**, 36

Finland, grand duchy of the Russian empire: recognizes Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 154; in the Northern War, **15**, 38, 42, 63; passes to Russia, **15**, 64, 68, 217, **17**, 306; under Nicholas II, **17**, 353, 358

Finns, inhabitants of Finland, Russia: location of, **15**, 6; the progenitors of the modern, **16**, 6; assimilation of, **15**, 8; driven out by the Goths, **16**, 35; conversion of the, 103; as American colonists, **23**, 127

Firbolgs, early race of Ireland: settle in Ireland, **12**, 24

Firdausi: see **Ferdousi**

Fire, The King of: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French

Firinghis, Portuguese settlers in India; description of, **5**, 153

Firozshah, India: battle of (1846), **5**, 221

First Gentleman of Europe: see **George IV,** King of England

Firth, John (ca. 1530), English Reformer: persecution of, **11**, 251

Firuz (ca. 650 A. D.), Persian prince: accepts the station of captain in Chinese army, **1**, 265

Firuz Shah Tughlak (ca. 1350), Sultan of India: reign of, **5**, 103

Fischer, Olfert (ca. 1800), a Danish commander: at the battle of Copenhagen, **16**, 256

Fish, Hamilton (1808–1893), an American statesman: in Grant's Cabinet, **24**, 862; in Joint High Commission, 883; protests against recognition of Cuban belligerency rights, 887

Fisher, John (1459–1535), Bishop of Rochester: supports cause of Catharine against Henry VIII of England, **11**, 246; imprisoned, 254; death of, 255

Fisher's Hill, Virginia: battle of (1864), **24**, 792; political effect of victory, 801

Fishery Disputes:
1783–1888. Between the United States and Great Britain over privileges in British North America, **23**, 287, 310, **24**, 641, 959
1886–1893. Between Great Britain and the United States, relating to

Alaskan seal fishing, **20**, 307, **24**, 979, 1020
1890. Between English and French fishermen off Newfoundland, **20**, 179
Fishing City, The: see **Sidon**
Fitch, Ralph (16th century), English traveler: visits India, **5**, 157
Fitzgerald, Prime Sergeant (ca. 1803), Irish patriot: opposes Union, **12**, 215
Fitzgerald, Lord Edward (1763–1798), Irish politician and revolutionist: joins the United Irishmen, **12**, 206; arrest and death of, 209
Fitzgerald, Garret, 8th **Earl of Kildare:** see **Kildare, Garret Fitzgerald,** 8th **Earl of**
Fitzgerald, Gerald, Earl of Kildare: see **Kildare, Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of**
Fitzgerald, James Fitzmaurice (ca. 1567), an Irish patriot: incites Irish chiefs to insurrection, **12**, 89
Fitzgerald, John (ca. 1567), Irish patriot: joins rebellion, **12**, 89
Fitzgerald, Maurice (d. 1176), Irish patriot: agrees to aid Dermot MacMurrogh, **12**, 49; his campaign in Ireland (1257), 58; Earl of Desmond, 63
Fitzgerald, Raymond, surnamed **"le Gros"** (ca. 1170), Irish patriot: his career in Ireland, **12**, 50, 53
Fitzgerald, Thomas, Earl of Desmond (1426?–1467), called the **Great Earl,** Irish statesman: made lord deputy of Ireland, **12**, 70; fall of, 71
Fitzgerald, Thomas, Earl of Desmond (d. 1583), Irish nobleman: rebellion of, **12**, 89
Fitzgerald, Thomas, Earl of Kildare (1513–1537), Irish nobleman: made lord deputy of Ireland, **12**, 78; rebellion of, 79
Fitzgerald, Vesey (ca. 1829), Irish politician: candidate for office against O'Connell, **11**, 584; defeated for Parliament by O'Connell, 221
Fitzgerald, Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey (1818–1885), British official: sketch of, **5**, 252
Fitzgibbon, John, Earl of Clare (1749–1802), British jurist: supports Irish cause, **12**, 186; proposes a crushing crimes bill, 196; leads opposition to emancipation bill, 203; made Earl of Clare, 204
Fitz-Nigel, Richard (ca. 1199), English writer: writings of, **11**, 115
Fitzosbert, William, surnamed **Longbeard** (12th century), English demagogue: leads an insurrection of London artisans, **11**, 117
Fitz-Osborn, William (d. 1071), Norman noble: death of, **13**, 26
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin (19th century), American politician: offered nomination for Vice-President (1860), **24**, 682
Fitzsimmons, Thomas (ca. 1789), American politician in first Congress, **23**, 342
Fitzstephen, Robert (12th century), Welsh gentleman: his career in Ireland, **12**, 49, 53
Fitzwilliam, Sir William (ca. 1597), Irish statesman: lord deputy of Ireland, **12**, 94
Fitzwilliams, William Wentworth, Earl (1748–1833), English statesman: made lord lieutenant of Ireland, **11**, 545, **12**, 202
Fiume, seaport of Hungary: acquired by the house of Austria, **17**, 108; made a free port, 193; annexed to Hungary, 406
Five Forks, Virginia: battle of (1865), **24**, 810
Five Good Emperors, The: see **Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius,** and **Marcus Aurelius,** Roman Emperors
Five Knights' Case, The, appeal of five knights in England to the Court of King's Bench (1627), **11**, 323
Five Mile Act, in English history an act passed for the persecution of the Dissenters (1665), **11**, 387
Five Nations, The: see **Iroquois Indians**
"Five Thousand," body of citizens at Athens: rule of, **2**, 358
Flaccus, Lucius Valerius (3rd century

B. C.), Roman noble: influences Cato to enter upon a political career, **3,** 157

Flaccus, Lucius Valerius, Roman consul, 86 B. C.: arrives in Greece with army, **3,** 218; removed from command by mutiny, 219; aids reforms of Sulla, 230; proposes the law conferring the dictatorship on Sulla, 231

Flaccus, Marcus Fulvius (d. 121 B. C.), Roman consul, 125 B. C.: member of the land commission, **3,** 178; proposes that the question of the citizenship of allies should be considered in the comitia, 179; death, 184

Flaccus, Quintus Fulvius (2nd century B. C.), Roman general: his success in Spain, **3,** 136

Flambard, Ranulf (Ralph) (d. 1128), Bishop of Durham; his power and influence, **11,** 83; deposed by Henry I, 88

Flamininus, Titus Quintius (ca. 225-ca. 165 B. C.), Roman consul and general: in second Macedonian war, **3,** 140; returns to Rome, 142

Flaminius, Gaius (d. 217 B. C.), Roman consul and general: defeated at Telamon, **3,** 109; at battle of Lake Trasimene, 118; excludes freedmen from the centuries, 158

Flanders, province in Belgium: origin of, **13,** 20; furnishes assistance to William the Conqueror, 25; rebels against Maximilian, 50; growth of the towns, **11,** 158; aids Edward III of England, 158; under control of France, 180; ruled by John the Fearless, 194

Flatters, Colonel (19th century), a French officer in Africa: attempt to survey an African railroad, **19,** 80

Flavian Emperors of Rome: see **Vespasian, Titus,** and **Domitian**

Flavus (ca. 9 A. D.), brother Hermann: becomes a Roman citizen, **18,** 18

Fleetwood, Charles (d. 1692), English general: given command of Puritan army, **11,** 373; his campaigns in Ireland, **12,** 126

Flegel, Robert (1855-1886), African explorer: explorations of, **19,** 90; his mission in Africa, 155

Fleix, Peace of, a treaty between Henry III of France and Protestants (1580), **9,** 161

Fleming, Klas (ca. 1680), Swedish reformer: aids reform in Sweden, **16,** 212

Fleming, Klas Eriksson (Claudius Flemming) (d. 1597), Constable of Sweden: resists the surrender of Kexholm, **16,** 168

Flesselles, Jacques de (1721-1789), French provost: attempts to quiet the populace, **10,** 60; death of, 67

Fletcher, Benjamin (17th century), colonial governor of New York, 1692-1698: appointed governor, **23,** 106

Fletcher, Giles (1549-1611), English civilian and poet: at the Russian court, **15,** 72

Fleurus, Belgium: battles of (1690), **9,** 218, **13,** 245; (1794), **9,** 290, **10,** 345, **11,** 543, **13,** 264, **17,** 281, **18,** 357

Fleury, André Hercule de (1653-1743), Bishop of Frejus: member of king's council, **9,** 234; sketch of, **10,** 25 note; ministry of, **16,** 226

Fleury, Émile Félix (1815-1884), French general and diplomat: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9,** 442

Fleury, Joly of (ca. 1783), French politician: made minister of finance, **9,** 257

Flint, Mr. (ca. 1759), British merchant: pioneer of commerce, **6,** 109

Flodden, England: battle of (1513), **11,** 236, **12,** 300

Floki Rafn (ca. 850 A. D.), Scandinavian pirate: visits Iceland, **16,** 44

Flood, Henry (1732-1791), Irish orator and politician: leader of the Patriot Party, **12,** 177; loses the confidence of the people, 183

Flood, The Great (ca. 2000 B. C.), in China: supposed to have been the flood of Noah, **6,** 6

Florence, Italy: Ghibellines defeat the Guelphs (1260), **4,** 212; history of, in the Middle Ages, 225, 257; siege of, 306; made capital of Italy, 388

Florence (Floris) V (1256–1296), Count of Holland: claims Scottish throne, **12,** 271

Florence, Treaty of (1801), concluded between Naples and France: **10,** 444

Flores, Antonio (ca. 1600), Spanish explorer: explorations of, **22,** 143

Flores, Antonio (1833——), an Ecuadorian statesman: his administration as president of Ecuador, **21,** 244

Flores, Juan José (1800–1864), Spanish-American general and statesman: his first administration as president of Ecuador, **21,** 107; made commander-in-chief of the army 108; his second administration, 109; his third administration, 109; at the battle of Babahoyo, 111; in the battle of Cuaspud, 88, 112; death of, 114

Flores, Manuel (ca. 1780), Spanish administrator: in New Spain, **22,** 215

Flores, Venancio (1809–1868), Uruguayan general and politician: rebellion of, **21,** 131, 142; becomes ruler of Uruguay, 144; assassinated 146

Florida, southeastern state of the United States, called the Peninsular State: discovered, **23,** 38; explored by De Soto, 42; settlement of St. Augustine, 48; Huguenots attempt to found a colony in, **20,** 82; Ponce de Leon founds colony in, **21,** 16; sacked by Drake (1580), 30; ceded to England (1763), **11,** 505, **20,** 104, 120; returned to Spain (1783), **11,** 523, **20,** 128; ceded to the United States (1819), 304; boundary of, **23,** 364; annexation of West Florida, 443; troubles in territory of East Florida, 444; purchase of, 444; increases slave territory, 452; delegates withdraw from Democratic convention (1860), **24,** 679; secedes, 689; Confederates seize Forts Barancas and McRae, 691; Confederates seize Pensacola navy yard, 691; end of carpet bag rule, 873; Presidential election of 1876, 910; collapse of the "negro carpet bag" government, 915

"Florida," Confederate ship: built in English ship yard, **24,** 882

Florida-Blanca, José Moñino (1729–1808), Spanish statesman: favors American rebellion, **8,** 416, **22,** 210

Florizel, Prince: see **George IV,** King of England.

Florizon, Peter (ca. 1650), a Dutch admiral: in the war with Sweden, **13,** 232

Florus, Gessius, procurator of Judæa, 65 A. D.: government of, **1,** 410

"Flour Battle, The" (1590), Paris (1590), **9,** 168

Floyd, John Buchanan (1805–1863), American politician and Confederate general: advises against re-inforcement of Southern forts, **24,** 696; resigns from Cabinet, 704; at siege of Fort Donelson, 744; escapes from Fort Donelson, 745; removed from command, 745

Flushing, Netherlands: revolts against Spanish rule, **8,** 360; siege of (1809), **9,** 336

Flying Squadron, The, American fleet: at Hampton Roads, **24,** 1028

Fodevig, Scandinavia: battle of (1134), **16,** 76

Fogelberg, Bengt Erland (1786–1854), Swedish sculptor: sketch of, **16,** 264

Fois, Gaston de (1489–1512), Duke of Nemours: successes in Italy, **9,** 134; death, **4,** 293

Foix, Count de (ca. 1200), French soldier: revolts against Louis IX, **9,** 80

Foix, André de (ca. 1500), French rebel: attempts to restore Navarre to Henri d' Albret, **8,** 349

Foix, Gaston, Count de (d. 1470), French noble: death of, **8,** 214

Foix, Germaine de (1488–1538), Queen of Aragon: marries Ferdinand V of Spain, **8,** 190

Foix, Matthieu, Count de (ca. 1400), Spanish noble, claims throne of Aragon, **8**, 258
Fokshani, Rumania: battle of (1789), **15**, 185
Folger, Charles James (1818–1884), American jurist: in Arthur's cabinet, **24**, 936; candidate for governor of New York, 945
Folkland, land granted to original settlers in England: meaning of term, **11**, 52
Folkungar, influential family of Sweden: rise of, **16**, 103; era of, 143
Fonfrède, Jean Baptiste (1766–1793), French Girondist: death of, **10**, 279
Fonseca, Deodora da (1827–1892), Brazilian general and politician: leads revolution in Brazil, **21**, 253; president of provisional government, 253; resigns, 254
Fonseca, Juan Rodriquez de (1441–1524), Spanish ecclesiastic: aids plot against Columbus, **21**, 10; against Cortez, **22**, 63; estimate of, 65
Fontainebleu, Treaties of: concluded between England and France (1762), **18**, 343; between Spain and France (1807), **8**, 528, **9**, 332; between allied armies and Napoleon, (1814), **15**, 262, **17**, 311
Fontaine-Française, France: battle of (1595), **9**, 170
Fontana, Benedict (ca. 1500), Swiss leader: at the battle of the Calven, **13**, 419
Fontarabia, Spain: taken by the French (1795), **10**, 347
Fontenay, France: battle of (843 A. D.), **9**, 50, **18**, 92
Fontenoy, Belgium: battle of (1745), **9**, 239, **11**, 487, **13**, 255
Foochow, China: destruction of Chinese fleet at, **6**, 249
Foote, Andrew Hull (1806–1863), American admiral: at capture of Fort Henry, **24**, 744; at siege of Fort Donelson, 744; at capture of Island Number Ten, 749
Foote, Henry S. (1800–1867), American politician: altercation with Senator Benton, **24**, 608; elected governor of Mississippi, 611; censured by Mississippi legislature, 611
Foote, Samuel Augustus (1780–1846), an American politician: his resolution affecting public land, **23**, 489, **24**, 618
Foraker Act, providing civil government for Porto Rico: passed (1900), **24**, 1040
Forbes, Duncan (1685–1747), Scottish judge and patriot: sketch of, **12**, 370
Forbes, John (1593–1648), Scottish divine; leader of the Episcopal church, **12**, 358
Forbes, John (1710–1759), British soldier: commands expedition against Fort Du Quesne, **23**, 190; death, 191
Forbes, Patrick (1564–1635), Scottish divine: leader of the Episcopal church, **12**, 358
Forcade, de la Roquette (1534–1573), French jurist and legal writer: made minister of the interior, **9**, 459
Force, Henri Nompar de Caumont, Duc de la (1582–1678), French Protestant general: defends Montauban, **9**, 181
Force Act of Rhode Island: passed, **23**, 314
Force Bill, an American tariff bill: passed, **23**, 496; obstructive procedure induced by, **24**, 969; account of, 970; effect on election (1890), 975
Forcheim, Treaty of, a treaty between Germany and Moravia (874 A. D.), **17**, 33
Forde, Francis (d. 1770), English soldier: his campaign in southern India, **5**, 186
Ford's Theatre, Washington: scene of Lincoln's assassination, **24**, 826
Fordun, John of (d. ca. 1384), a Scottish chronicler: sketch of, **12**, 290
Forest, Friar (d. 1538), Welsh monk: death of, **11**, 258

Forest, Pierre de la (ca. 1355), archbishop of Rouen: opens the estates **9**, 96
Forey, Élie Frédéric (1804–1872), a French marshal: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9**, 442; his campaign in Mexico, **9**, 453, **22**, 387
Formiguy, France: battle of (1453) **9**, 118
Formosa, an island east of China: Koxinga establishes himself in, **6**, 60, 97; trouble in, 65, 98; invaded by Japanese, **7**, 192; massacre of English in, **6**, 143; ceded to Japan, **6**, 270, **7**, 273; part of, seized by France, **20**, 273
Formosus (816-896 A. D.) Pope, 891-896 A. D.: crowns Arnulf, **18**, 100
Fornovo, Italy: battle of (1495), **4**, 290, **9**, 131
Forrest, Nathan Bedford (1821-1877), an American officer in Confederate service: commands Confederate cavalry, **24**, 803; joins the Ku-Klux-Klan, 871
Forster (ca. 1715), member of Parliament for Northumberland: supports claims of the Old Pretender, **12**, 362
Forster, Pancraz (ca. 1795), Abbot of St. Gall: opposes Beda, **13**, 506; revokes his concessions to the people, 516
Forster, William Edward (1818-1886) an English politician: educational reforms of, **11**, 626; draws up Irish Land Act, **12**, 238 note
Fort Barancas, Florida: seiged by Confederates, **24**, 691
Fort Beau Sejour, Nova Scotia: captured by Monckton, **23**, 180
Fort Brown, Texas: seized by Confederates, **24**, 691
Fort Caswell, North Carolina: seized by Confederates, **24**, 691
Fort Christina, Wilmington: established by Swedes, **23**, 108
Fort Conger, Grinnell Land: established, **16**, 319
Fort Cumberland, Virginia: named, **23**, 176
Fort Dauphin, Africa: sketch of, **19**, 212
Fort Dearborn, nucleus of Chicago: destroyed by Indians, **23**, 420; see also **Chicago**
Fort Donelson, Tennessee: Confederates hold, **24**, 742; siege of (1862), 744
Fort Duquesne, original name of Pittsburg, Penna.: erected by French, **23**, 172; expeditions planned against, 176; Braddock's march on, 177; captured and name changed to Pittsburg (1755), **23**, 191, **11**, 500
Fort Edward, New York: Americans abandon, **23**, 253
Fort Erie, Pennsylvania: given up by England, **23**, 362; British repulsed at (1814), 426
Fort Fisher, North Carolina: capture of (1865), **24**, 808
Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario: captured by English (1758), **23**, 190
Fort Gaines, Alabama: guarding Mobile Bay, **24**, 798
Fort Gaspereau, Nova Scotia: captured by Monckton (1755), **23**, 180
Fort George, New York: taken by the French (1757), **20**, 118; captured by the Americans (1813), **23**, 425
Fort Harrison, Louisiana: Taylor at **24**, 592
Fort Henry, Tennessee: Confederates hold, **24**, 742; Federals capture (1862), 744
Fort Jackson, Georgia: seized by Confederates, **24**, 691
Fort Jackson, Louisiana: seized by Confederates, **24**, 691; Farragut runs the fire of, 751; surrenders to Federals (1862), 752
Fort Johnson, South Carolina: opens fire on Fort Sumter, **24**, 711
Fort le Bœuf, Pennsylvania: founded, **23**, 171; reached by Washington, 171
Fort Livingston, Louisiana: seized by Confederates, **24**, 691
Fort McAllister, Georgia: surrenders to Sherman (1864), **24**, 805
Fort McHenry, Baltimore: bombarded (1814), **23**, 427
Fort McRae, Florida: seized by Confederates, **24**, 691

Fort Macon, North Carolina: seized by Confederates, 24, 691
Fort Meigs, Ohio: battle of (1813), 23, 425
Fort Mims, on Alabama River: destroyed, 23, 427
Fort Monroe, Virginia: occupied by General Butler, 24, 734
Fort Morgan, Alabama: seized by Confederates, 24, 691; guarding Mobile Bay, 798
Fort Moultrie, Charleston: troops sent to aid collector at, 23, 494; Osceola confined in, 515; seized by Confederates, 24, 691; dismantled, 703; South Carolina takes possession of (1860), 24, 704
Fort Nassau, New Jersey: built by Kieft, 23, 108
Fort Necessity, Ohio: erected by Washington, 23, 172
Fort Niagara, New York: importance of, 23, 182
Fort Orange: see **Albany**
Fort Pemberton, Tennessee: Grant turned at (1862), 24, 776
Fort Pillow, Tennessee: Confederates evacuate, 24, 750
Fort Pinckney, South Carolina: seized by Confederates, 24, 691
Fort Pulaski, Georgia: seized by Confederates, 24, 691
Fort Saint David: see **Tegnapatam**
Fort Saint George: see **Madras**
Fort Saint Jean d'Ulloa, Vera Cruz: siege of (1837), 9, 413
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana: seized by Confederates, 24, 691; Farragut runs the fire of, 750; surrenders to Federals (1862), 752
Fort Salisbury, Africa: built, 19, 228
Fort Smith, Arkansas: Confederates seize government property at, 24, 720
Fort Snelling, Minnesota: Dred Scott taken to, 24, 658
Fort Steadman, Virginia: Lee assaults (1865), 24, 810
Fort Stoddert, Alabama: Burr captured at, 23, 404
Fort Sumter, South Carolina: seized by Confederates, 24, 691; cost of building, 696; Major Anderson occupies, 703; women and children removed to New York, 705; bombardment of (1861), 711; surrendered, 712; effect of bombardment on the North, 715; Lee offered Federal command at, 760
Fort Venango, Pennsylvania: founded 23, 170
Fort Wayne, Indiana: Harmar's defeat at (1794), 23, 365
Fort William, College of, India; founded, 3, 202
Forty-niners, the settlers in California, 24, 597
Forty-times-Forty Churches, The City of: see **Moscow**
Forum Julii (Fréjus), Rome: founded, 3, 392
Foster, John (1740-1828), Irish statesman: opposes Union, 12, 215
Foster, Murphy J. (1849-1921), Louisiana governor, United States Senator, 24, 974
Fotherby (17th century), an Arctic explorer: explorations of, 16, 304
Fouché, Joseph, Duc d'Otranto (1763-1820), French revolutionist and minister of police: becomes minister of police in Napoleon's council, 9, 361, 365, 20, 436; member of provisional government, 9, 365; aids return of Napoleon, 10, 500
Fould, Achille (1800-1867), French financier and statesman: becomes minister of finance, 9, 452
Foulon, French Intendant, 1789: made member of council, 9, 263, 10, 56; death of, 73
Founder of Cities, The: see **Henry (I) the Fowler,** Holy Roman Emperor
Fouqué, General (ca. 1760), Prussian soldier in the Seven Years' War, 18, 340
Fouquet, Nicolas (1615-1680), French official and financier: arrest and imprisonment of, 9, 207
Fouquier-Tinville, Antoine Quentin (1747-1795), French revolutionist: his accusation decreed, 10, 322; death of, 9, 292
"Four Hundred:" conspiracy of, at Athens, 2, 358; fall of, 361

Fournier, Captain, French officer in China: negotiates in matter of Tongking, **6**, 248

Fowler, The: see **Henry (I) the Fowler,** Holy Roman Emperor

Fox, Charles James (1749–1806), English statesman and orator, called the Man of the **People** introduces a new India bill, **5**, 194; makes overtures of peace to Napoleon, **10**, 467; supports reform measures, **11**, 520; member of cabinet, 522; resigns office, 523; becomes Secretary of State (1783), 525; favors the French Revolution, 540; Foreign Secretary in All the Talents Ministry, 558; death of, 558; quoted on the battle of Guilford Court House, **23**, 282

Fox, George (1624–1691), founder of Society of Friends: denounces slavery, **20**, 130

Fox, Henry (d. 1774), English statesman: becomes leader of the House of Commons, **11**, 494; resigns office, 497

Fox, Luke (1586–1635) English navigator: explorations of, **16**, 305

Fox, The Old: see **Soult, Nicholas Jean de Dieu**

Fox Indians, North American tribe: belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8; in Black Hawk war, 506

Fox State, The: see **Maine**

"Fox's Martyrs," supporters of Charles Fox in Parliament, 1784, **11**, 529

Fraenkel, Dr., Swedish explorer in Arctic regions: attempts to find the North Pole, **16**, 327

Fraga, Spain: siege of (1134), **8**, 234

France: invaded by the Saracens, **1**, 335; condition of the Jews, 419, 422; in relation to modern Greece, **2**, 548; in relation to the Eastern Question, **14**, 7; foreign conquests of, 143; intervention of, in Turkey, 307, 347, 423; Turkey seeks alliance with, 332; at war with Turkey, 380; friendly policy toward Turkey revived, 385; rivalry with Russia, 392, 444, 445; in Peace of Tilsit, 404; in agreement of the Dardanelles, 437; in Africa, **19**, 71; present African possessions of, 261; rivalry with Great Britain, **23**, 157; commercial treaty with United States, 347; American sympathy for, 357; resents attitude of United States, 372; interferes for Spain in South America, 446; settlement of spoliation claims, 507; occupies Mexico, **24**, 875; appoints Behring Sea arbitrator, 980; in general arbitration treaty, 1069; arbitration treaty with United States, 1090

France, History of: independent Gaul and Roman Gaul, **9**, 3; the Germanic invasions and the Merovingian kingdoms, 15; the empire of Charlemagne, 40; feudal France, 63; reaction against feudalism: Philip Augustus and Philip the Fair, 75; the Hundred Years' War, 92; Joan of Arc and the liberation of France, 114; territorial unity and wars in Italy, 121; the Reformation and the Huguenot wars, 145; Henry IV and the reorganization of France, 166; Richelieu and the Thirty Years' War, 183; Louis XIV and the supremacy of France in Europe, 199; Louis XIV and the decline of the French power in Europe, 216; the struggle against arbitrary power under Louis XV, 227; the constitutional monarchy, 253; the fall of the monarchy, 272; the first republic, 278; the directory and the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, 297; the consulate, 315; the empire of Napoleon I, 324; fall of the empire, 340; the restoration of the Bourbons, 355; the reaction under Charles X and the revolution of 1830, 374; the monarchy of the property class, 394; Guizot's ministry and the revolution of 1848, 415; the second republic, 435; the empire of Napoleon III, 445; the third republic, 467

France, The Apostle of: see **Denis, Saint**

France, The Cromwell of: see **Robespierre, François Maximilien Joseph Isidore**

France, The Demosthenes of: see **Mirabeau, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count**
France, The Fabius of: see **Montmorency, Anne**
France, The Mæcenas of: see **Francis I,** King of France
Francesco: see **Francis**
Francesco della Rovere: see **Sixtus IV**
Franceville, Africa: founded, **19,** 72
Francia, José Gaspar Rodriguez de (1761–1840), a dictator of Paraguay: holds Artigas as a prisoner, **21,** 119; made Secretary of State of Paraguay, 147; sketch of, 148; made dictator, 148; death of, 153; estimate of, 154
Francis (I) Stephen (1708–1765), Holy Roman Emperor, 1745–1765: marries Maria Theresa, **17,** 239, **18,** 324; given command of the imperial army, **17,** 235; made co-regent with Maria Theresa of Austria, **13,** 254; chosen emperor, **17,** 242, **18,** 331
Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor: see **Francis I,** Emperor of Austria
Francis I (II, Holy Roman Emperor) (1768–1835), Emperor of Austria, 1806–1835: accession of, **10,** 167, **18,** 355; reign of, **13,** 263, **17,** 279; as King of Hungary, **17,** 332; his relations with Napoleon, **17,** 290, **18,** 359, 368; abdicates imperial title, **9,** 327; character of, **17,** 319; death of, 345
Francis I (1494–1547), King of France, 1515–1547, called the Mæcenas of France and the Father of Letters: marries Claude, **9,** 133; invades Italy, **4,** 293; at war with the Swiss, **13,** 422; seizes Lombardy, **18,** 240; claims the imperial crown, **13,** 55; opposes election of Charles V to the imperial throne, **8,** 343, **18,** 231, 239; struggle with Charles V, **4,** 301, **11,** 240, **18,** 245; taken prisoner by Charles V, **8,** 350, **11,** 241; makes alliance with England, **11,** 242; concludes treaty with Charles V, **4,** 295, **18,** 251; contemporary of Suleiman the Great, **14,** 145, 159; urges the Sultan against Hungary, 151; aids John I of Hungary, **17,** 216; concludes alliance with the Swiss Protestants, **13,** 444; Gustavus Vasa forms an alliance with, **16,** 160; interested in discoveries in America, **20,** 81; death of, **9,** 136
Francis II (1544–1560), King of France, 1559–1560: marries Mary Queen of Scots, **11,** 265, **12,** 307; reign of, **9,** 149
Francis I, King of the Two Sicilies: see **Francisco I**
Francis II, King of the Two Sicilies: see **Francisco II**
Francis II, Duke of Brittany, ca. 1460: rebels against Louis XI, **9,** 121, 124; at war with Anne of Beaujeu, 127
Francis de Borgia, St. (ca. 1510–1572), Duke of Gandia: consoles Emperor Charles V, **8,** 352
Francis of Bourbon (16th century), Duke of Enghien: wins battle of Cerisoles, **9,** 144
Francis, Duke of Lorraine: see **Francis I,** Holy Roman Emperor
Francis (1541–1587), Grand Duke of Tuscany: accession of, **4,** 332
Francis (d. 1758), Prince of Brunswick: death of, **18,** 339
Francis, David Rowland (1850-1927), an American merchant and politician: secretary of the interior, **24,** 993 note
Francis, Sir Philip (1740–1818), the reputed author of "Junius's Letters": his opposition to Hastings, **5,** 189, 190
Francis of Assisi, Saint (Giovanni Francisco Bernardone) (1182–1226), Italian monk and preacher: life of, **11,** 132
Francis Charles (early 19th century), Archduke of Austria: made member of council of regency, **17,** 345
Francis Ferdinand (living), Archduke of Austria: becomes heir apparent to Austrian throne, **17,** 456
Francis Joseph I (1830——), Emperor of Austria 1848: accession of, **17,** 371, 377, **18,** 402; early years of his reign, **17,** 378; dominated by Nicholas I of Russia, **14,** 444;

crowned King of Hungary, **17**, 397; marries Elizabeth of Bavaria, 383; sketch of, 455

Francis Xavier, Saint, a Jesuit missionary called the Apostle of the Indies: born at the castle of Xavier, in the kingdom of Navarre, Spain, April 7, 1506; was educated at Collège Saint-Barbe, Paris; taught philosophy in the College of Beauvais and was given the degree of doctor in philosophy from the Sorbonne, 1530; joined Loyola in organizing the Jesuits, 1534; labored in Italian prisons and hospitals, 1537–1541; toiled in India, Ceylon, Japan, and Malacca, 1541–1552, baptizing, it is claimed, more than 1,000,000 persons and establishing Christianity in fifty-two kingdoms; died on the island of Hiang-Shan, near Macao, China, December 2, 1552; was canonized in 1622

Inaugurates missionary efforts in the East, **5**, 151; in China, **6**, 33; preaches in Japan, **7**, 104; goes to India, **8**, 435, **20**, 48

Franciscans, an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, authorized by the Pope 1210: organization of, **11**, 132; advent in England, 133; work of, in Texas, **22**, 187

Francisco I, King of the Two Sicilies, 1825–1830: reign of, **4**, 352

Francisco II, King of the Two Sicilies, 1859–1861: reign of, **4**, 377, 380, 382

Francisco d' Assisi (ca. 1850), Neapolitan prince: marries Isabella II of Spain, 8, 501

Francisco de Xavier: see **Francis Xavier**

Francke, August Hermann (1663–1727), German preacher and philanthropist: sketch of, **18**, 308

Franco, Guillermo (ca. 1850), South American patriot: in the war between Ecuador and Peru, **21**, 110; made head of the government in Ecuador, 111

Franco-Brazilian Boundary Dispute (1899), **21**, 262

Franco-Dutch Guiana Boundary Dispute (1891), **21**, 262

Franco-German Convention, settling boundary lines in Africa (1894), **19**, 166, 177

François: see also **Francis**

François, Duke of Anjou: see **Alençon, François, Duke of**

François Phoebus (d. 1482), King of Navarre: reign of, **8**, 215

Franco-Portuguese Agreement, over boundaries in Africa (1886), **19**, 173

Franco-Prussian War, a war between Germany and France (1870–1871): causes, **18**, 416, 419; battles of Saarbrück, 420; Weissenburg, Courcelles, Mars-la-Tour, 421; Metz, 422; Sedan, 423; siege of Strasburg, 424; of Paris, 425; battles of Orléans and Le Mans, 425; peace treaty, 426; results to France, 426; to Germany, **17**, 408, **18**, 427; on Poland, **15**, 432; Russia during, **14**, 473; England's protection of Belgium during, **13**, 309

Franco-Spanish Agreement, over boundaries in Africa (1901): **19**, 168

Frangipani, The, a noble Roman family which came into prominence early in the 11th century: given the defense of Dalmatia, **17**, 54; treachery of, **18**, 170

Frankfort, Diet of, composed of representatives from all the German states (1848), **18**, 399

Frankfort, Treaty of, concluded between Germany and France (1871), **9**, 469, **18**, 426

Frankfort - on - the - Main, Prussia: founded, **18**, 86; Jews driven from, **1**, 423

Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia: taken (1631), **18**, 279

Frankfurt, Council of, an ecclesiastical council called by Charlemagne (794 A. D.), **9**, 43

Franklin, Tennessee: Schofield's army entrenched at, **24**, 803

Franklin, Benjamin, an American philosopher and statesman: born at Boston, Mass., January 17, 1706; was apprenticed to his brother

James to learn printing but broke his indentures and ran away, 1723, first to New York, then to Philadelphia, where he secured work as a journeyman printer; was in England, 1725–1726, on business for the governor of Pennsylvania; became editor and proprietor of the "Pennsylvania Gazette" at Philadelphia, 1729; established the Philadelphia Library, 1731; published "Poor Richard's Almanac," 1732; became clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1736; appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, 1737; founded the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Pennsylvania (afterwards the University of Pennsylvania), 1743; discovered electricity, 1753; became deputy postmaster-general for the British colonies in America, 1753–1774; proposed the "Albany Plan," 1754; was colonial agent for Pennsylvania in England, 1757–1762 and 1764–1775; was elected to the Continental Congress, 1775; was chosen as a member of the committee to draw up a declaration of independence, 1776; acted as ambassador to the court of France at Paris, 1776, and arranged for a treaty with France, February 6, 1778; corresponded with Lord Shelburne, 1782, to negotiate peace with England, and concluded the Treaty of Paris together with Jay and Adams on September 3, 1783; returned to America, 1785, and was president of the Council of Pennsylvania, 1785–1788; was chosen delegate to the constitutional convention, 1787; wrote his autobiography; died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790

Agent for colonies, **9**, 254, **23**, 122; believes in the single legislative house, **10**, 88 note; honors Cook, **20**, 124 note; aids in founding University of Pennsylvania, **23**, 141; early American author, 142; deputy postmaster-general of the colonies, 153; removed from office, 153; appointed postmaster-general by Congress, 153; proposes Plan of Union, 174; in Braddock's expedition, 177; interview with Grenville, 208; summoned before the bar of the House of Commons, 213; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; opposed to independence of colonies, 237; member of committee to draft a declaration of independence, 240; member of Secret Committee of Correspondence, 265; commissioned as minister to France, 265; signs Treaty of Versailles, 267; opens negotiations for peace with England, 286; in Constitutional Convention, 323; suggests an opening prayer in Constitutional Convention, 326; religious belief of, 384; signs abolition petition, **24**, 572

Franklin, Sir John, a noted English explorer: born at Spilsby in Lincolnshire, April 16, 1786; entered the royal navy; took part in the battle of Trafalgar, 1805; and in the attack on New Orleans, January, 1815; became commander of the "Trent" in the Arctic expedition under Captain Buchan, 1818; led an overland exploring expedition sent to follow the coast line of North America, 1819–1822; raised to rank of captain and went out with another exploring party to trace the coast of North America, 1825–1827; knighted, 1829; was lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, 1836–1843; commanded an expedition to find a Northwest passage, which sailed, May, 1845, but never returned; from a document left by the survivors of the exploring party in a cairn on the shore of King William's Land, it is now known that Franklin died, June 11, 1847

Explorations, **16**, 306, 307, 309

Franklin, William Temple (1729–1813), American politician: prominent Tory of Philadelphia, **23**, 294

Frankopan, Francis (d. 1671), Hungarian conspirator: leads conspiracy, **17**, 229

Franks, Confederation of German tribes (3rd century A. D.): origin, **18,** 27; capture of Syracuse, 30; defeat Romans at Soissons, 46; conquests of, **4,** 107; invade Gaul, 162; invade Spain, **8,** 26; sketch of, **9,** 15; invade the Netherlands, **13,** 10; struggle of, with the Saxons, 11

Franscini, Stefano (1796–1857), Swiss statesman: draws up a new government for the Vaud, **13,** 532

Franstadt, Russia: battle of (1706), **16,** 217

Franz Josef Land, an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean: discovered, **16,** 318

Franz of Taxis (ca. 1500), German official: sketch of, **18,** 231

Fraser (ca. 1800), British general: his campaign in Egypt, **1,** 37

Fraser, Simon, Lord Lovat (1667–1747), Scottish nobleman: death of, **12,** 369

Frasnes, Belgium: battle of (1815), **13,** 287

Frastenz, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1499), **13,** 418

Fraubrunnen, Switzerland: battle of (1375), **13,** 379

Frazer, Simon (ca. 1800), British explorer: explorations of, **20,** 129

Frazier's Farm, Virginia: battle near (1862), **24,** 761

Fredegar (Fredegarius) (ca. 600 A. D.), French chronicler: his estimate of Clotar II, **18,** 64

Fredegonda (Fredegunda) (d. 597 A. D.), Frankish queen: marries Chilperic, **9,** 27, **18,** 62

Frederic (d. 1504), King of Naples, 1496–1504: reign of, **8,** 269, **9,** 133

Fredericia, Denmark: battle of (1849), **16,** 271

Frederick (I) Barbarossa (1121–1190), King of the Germans and Holy Roman Emperor, 1152–1190: accession to throne of Germany, **4,** 190; joins crusaders, **9,** 75, **17,** 55, **18,** 145; his relations with Denmark, **16,** 80, 83; reign of, **4,** 191, **18,** 147; his relations with Bohemia, **17,** 66; sets up Calixtus III (anti-Pope) in opposition to Alexander III, **11,** 102

Frederick II (1194–1250), Holy Roman Emperor, 1214–1250: claims the throne of Germany, **18,** 159; reign of, **4,** 201, **9,** 84, **18,** 160; seeks an alliance with Denmark, **16,** 85; his relations with Bohemia, **17,** 69; his relations with Leopold VI of Austria, 93; condition of Switzerland under, **13,** 358; death of, **18,** 167

Frederick (III) the Handsome (1286–1330), King of the Germans and Duke of Austria: claims imperial throne, **13,** 364, **17,** 101; **18,** 187; death of, 220

Frederick III (1415–1493), **(IV** as King of the Germans), Holy Roman Emperor, 1440–1493: reign of, as Duke of Austria, **17,** 107; reign of, as emperor, **18,** 212; requests aid from Charles VII of France, **9,** 118; claims throne of Hungary, **17,** 162; quarrels with Charles the Bold, **13,** 406; at war with Mathias of Hungary, **17,** 164; condition of Switzerland under, **13,** 417; death of, **17,** 174

Frederick I (1471–1533), King of Denmark and Norway, 1522–1533: made Duke of Slesvig-Holstein, **16,** 137; Christian discovers plot in favor of, 191; reign of, 192; grants freedom of conscience to Denmark, **9,** 142; death of, **16,** 194

Frederick II (1534–1588), King of Denmark and Norway, 1559–1588: in the Seven Years' War, **16,** 162; reign of, 196

Frederick III (1609–1670), King of Denmark and Norway, 1648–1670: joins alliance against Sweden, **16,** 207; reign of, 230, 243

Frederick IV (1671–1730), King of Denmark, 1699–1730: sends an ambassador to Russia, **15,** 56; aids Hans Egede, **16,** 48; in the Great Northern War, 214, 221; reign of, 236; his relations with Slesvig-Holstein, 267; death of, 238

Frederick V (1723–1766), King of Denmark and Norway, 1746–1766: reign of, **16,** 239

Frederick VI (1768–1839), King of Denmark and Norway, 1808–1839:

joint ruler with his father, **16**, 243; reign of, 257; establishes consultative chambers, 263; death of, 264

Frederick VII (1808–1863), King of Denmark, 1848–1863: Oscar's relations with, **16**, 264; in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, 269; death of, **16**, 273, **18**, 408

Frederick VIII (1843-1912), King of Denmark, 1906——: accession of, **16**, 291

Frederick I (1657–1713), King of Prussia, 1688–1713: accession of, **18**, 311; his campaign against the French (1689), **9**, 217; elected king of Neuchâtel, **13**, 479; meets Peter the Great, **15**, 57; death of, **18**, 319; estimate of, 320

Frederick (II) the Great, King of Prussia: born at Berlin, January 24, 1712; educated with great rigor in accordance with his father's ideas; attempted to run away, 1730, was sentenced to death, but was afterwards pardoned on the petitions from several of the crown heads of Europe; married by compulsion Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick; succeeded his father, June 1, 1740; took part in the War of the Austrian Succession, 1740–1748, by which he gained Silesia; fought the Seven Years' War, 1756–1763, with the coalition whose chief members were Austria, Russia, and France and as a result of this war raised Prussia to the front rank of European powers; shared in the partition of Poland, 1772; took part in the War of the Bavarian Succession, 1778–1779; throughout his reign he encouraged commerce, manufactures, and the fine arts; died at Sans Souci near Potsdam, August 17, 1786; his works were published in 30 volumes, 1846–1857

Reign of, **18**, 326; claims Silesia, **9**, 236, **13**, 254, **17**, 240; concludes treaty with Russia, **14**, 320, **15**, 129; his intrigues at the Russian court, **15**, 138, 140, 146; attempts to secure Indian trade for Prussia, **5**, 174; defines the privileges of the Jews, **1**, 423; in the Seven Years' War, **9**, 244; forms alliance with England, **23**, 188; quoted on William Pitt, 188; praises Washington's military genius, 250; effects treaty with Turkey, **14**, 319; his relations with Sweden, **16**, 228; favored by Peter III of Russia, **15**, 152; ridicules Russian generalship, **14**, 324; offers mediation, 332; in the first partition of Poland, **15**, 173, 430, **17**, 246; refuses to conclude alliance with the United States, **23**, 268; growth of Prussia under, **10**, 133; death of, **15**, 189

Frederick III (1831–1888), King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, 1888: campaigns of, **18**, 410, 420; reign of, 448

Frederick II (ca. 1340–1377), King of Sicily, 1355–1377: at war with James of Aragon, **4**, 258, **8**, 248; struggles of, **18**, 186; death of, **8**, 256

Frederick I (1676–1751), King of Sweden, 1720–1751: reign of, **16**, 225; continues the Northern War, **15**, 67

Frederick I (1372–1440), Elector of Brandenburg (1415–1440), originally Frederick VI, Burgrave of Nuremberg: secures Brandenburg, **18**, 206; his campaign against the Hussites, 209

Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg: see **Frederick I**, King of Prussia

Frederick V (1596–1632), Elector Palatine, 1610–1620, called the winter king: Charles IX's relations with, **16**, 172; marries Elizabeth Stuart, **11**, 311; chosen King of Bohemia, **9**, 189, **13**, 203, **17**, 204, **18**, 270; deposed from the Palatinate, **18**, 272

Frederick (early 17th century), Elector of Saxony: concludes a peace with the emperor, **17**, 211

Frederick (III) the Wise (ca. 1463–1525), Elector of Saxony, 1468–1525: at the Diet of Worms, **18**, 226; founds the University of Wittenberg, 234; befriends Luther, 237,

240, 241; declines election as emperor, 239; sends a preacher to Denmark, **16**, 190

Frederick I, Duke of Austria, 1194–1198: reign of, **17**, 92

Frederick the Warlike (1211–1246), Duke of Austria: takes advantage of the misfortunes of the King of Hungary, **17**, 58; reign of, 93; deposed, **18**, 164; death of, **17**, 59

Frederick of the Empty Purse (1382–1439), Duke of Austria: reign of, **17**, 106; aids Swiss rebellion, **13**, 390; forfeits his duchy, **18**, 204; aids John XXIII in his schism, **13**, 396; death of, 398

Frederick V, Duke of Austria: see **Frederick IV**, Holy Roman Emperor

Frederick (early 17th century), Duke of Holstein: offers shelter to Remonstrants, **13**, 201

Frederick IV (Charles Frederick) (d. 1702), Duke of Holstein-Gottorp: minority of, **16**, 236; his relations with Russia, **15**, 80; his war with Denmark, **16**, 236; death of, **15**, 80

Frederick III (1597–1659), Duke of Slesvig-Holstein: in the Thirty Years' War, **16**, 201; Denmark pays indemnity to, 208; his sovereignty recognized, 267

Frederick VIII, Duke of Slesvig-Holstein, 1863: assumes his title, **16**, 274

Frederick (I) of Hohenstaufen (d. 1105), Duke of Suabia: made duke, **13**, 347; death of, **18**, 137

Frederick (II) of Hohenstaufen (1090–1147), Duke of Suabia: his relations with Henry V of Germany, **18**, 141; his war with Lothar II of Germany, 143

Frederick (late 18th century), Prince of Denmark: plots against Struensee, **16**, 242

Frederick (early 19th century), Prince of the Netherlands: his campaign against Napoleon, **13**, 287; in the Belgian Revolution, 296

Frederick (early 19th century), Prince of Nöer: in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, **16**, 268

Frederick (late 18th century), Prince of Saxe-Coburg: his campaigns in the Franco-Austrian War, **13**, 263

Frederick (1707–1751), Prince of Wales: quarrels with George II, **11**, 480; sketch of, 489

Frederick (late 13th century), Count of Hohenzollern and Burgrave of Nuremberg: enters into an alliance with Rudolph of Hapsburg, **17**, 75, **18**, 179

Frederick VI, Count of Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremberg: see **Frederick I**, Elector of Brandenburg

Frederick (1256–1324), Count of Thuringia: his quarrel with his father, **18**, 183; defeats Albert I of Germany, 184

Frederick VII, Count of Toggenburg, 1400–1436: sketch of, **13**, 397

Frederick of Baden (1249–1268), friend of Conradin, Duke of Suabia: sketch of, **18**, 169

Frederic of Toledo (late 16th century), son of the Duke of Alva: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 113

Frederick Augustus I, Elector of Saxony: see **Augustus II**, King of Poland

Frederick Augustus II, Elector of Saxony: see **Augustus III**, King of Poland

Frederick Charles (1828–1885), Prince of Prussia: his campaigns against the Danes, **18**, 408; his campaigns against the Austrians, 410; in the Franco-Prussian War, **9**, 463, **18**, 420, 422, 425

Frederick City, Maryland: occupied by Lee (1862), **24**, 764

Frederick Henry of Nassau (1584–1647), Prince of Orange: at battle of Nieuport, **13**, 174; his mission to England, 178; his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, 204; becomes Prince of Orange, 208; career of, 208; death of, 217

Frederick William (1620–1688), the Great Elector of Brandenburg, 1640–1688: policy of, **18**, 299; befriends Jews, **1**, 423; fosters African trade, **19**, 31

Frederick William I (1688–1740), King of Prussia, 1713–1740: reign of, **18**, 319; power of, **10**, 133; acquires Stettin, **15**, 64; invests Stralsund, **16**, 222; at war with Napoleon, **9**, 328; his estimate of Peter the Great, **15**, 68

Frederick William II (1744–1797), King of Prussia, 1786–1797, called the Philosopher of Sans Souci and Father Fritz: reign of, **18**, 354; visits Catherine, **15**, 174; joins in the Declaration of Pilnitz, **17**, 276; in the second Polish partition, **15**, 189; Poles secure an alliance with, 431

Frederick William III (1770–1840), King of Prussia, 1797–1840: reign of, **18**, 363, 366; makes war against France, **14**, 396, **15**, 213, 261; makes an alliance with Alexander I of Russia, **18**, 373; signs Peace of Tilsit, **8**, 485

Frederick William IV (1795–1861), King of Prussia, 1840–1858: reign of, **18**, 396; in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, **16**, 269; elected hereditary emperor, **18**, 402; his relation to Nicholas I of Russia, **14**, 444

Frederick William (d. 1710), Duke of Courland: marries Anne, **15**, 57

Fredericksburg, Virginia: Burnside's defeat at (1862), **24**, 769

Frederickstad, Norway: siege of (1850), **16**, 272

Frederika of Baden (ca. 1800), Queen of Sweden: marriage of, **16**, 250

Frederikshald, Norway: siege of (1718), **15**, 66, **16**, 223

Fredrikshamn, Treaty of (1809), concluded between Sweden and Russia, **15**, 217

Frederiksten, Norway: siege of (1716), **16**, 223

Free Conservatives, German political party: description of, **18**, 435

Free Soil Party, political party in United States: organized, **24**, 655; convention at Pittsburg (1852), 621; summons a constitutional convention in Kansas, 649; denounce Dred Scott decision, 660

"Free Speech, Free Soil, and Frémont," campaign cry of 1865, **24**, 655

Free Trade: see **Taxation**

Freedman's Bureau, in American history, a division of the War Department charged with aiding and protecting the freed slaves: established, **24**, 844; description of, 848

Freedom of Speech, Federalist enactments against: in the United States, **23**, 378

Freedom of the Press: victory for, in colonies, **23**, 107; Federalist enactments against, 378

Freedom of Worship: sought by colonists of Plymouth, **23**, 83

Freeman's Farm, New York: battle of (1777), **23**, 255

Freemantle, Port of, Australia: founded, **20**, 187

Freeport, Illinois: Lincoln-Douglas Debate at, **24**, 669

Freethinking Party (1879), German political party: description of, **18**, 446 note

Fregellae, Italy: revolt of (124 B. C.), **3**, 179

Freiberg, Germany: battles of (1644), **9**, 199; (1677), **18**, 301; (1762), 343

Freienbach, Switzerland: battle of (1443), **13**, 400

Fréjus: see **Forum Julii**

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore (1817–1885), American statesman: member of the Electoral Commission, **24**, 913 note; succeeds Blaine, 936; effort to abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1072

Frelinghuysen, Theodore (1753–1804), American statesman: nominated for Vice-President, **24**, 537

Frémont, John Charles, an American soldier and politician, called the Pathfinder: born at Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813; graduated from Charleston College, South Carolina, 1830; taught mathematics and afterwards turned his attention to engineering; served on the Mississippi survey; was made lieutenant of engineers, 1838; explored the

South Path of the Rocky Mountains, 1842, and the Pacific slope, 1843–1844 and 1845; took part in the conquest of California, 1846–1847; was United States Senator from California, 1850–1851; conducted an exploring party to the Pacific, 1853; was the Republican nominee for President, 1856; was appointed major-general of volunteers, 1861, and served in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley; proclaimed the emancipation of the slaves of those in arms against the United States, 1861, but the proclamation was annulled by President Lincoln as being premature; resigned from service, 1864, was governor of Arizona, 1878–1882; retired as major-general, April 28, 1890; died at New York City, July 13, 1890

His explorations in California, **22**, 295; elected senator from California, **24**, 598; earlier career, 654; nominated for Presidency (1856), 652, 654; (1864), 799; opposed by Choate, 657; commander of the Military District of the West, 741; relieved from command, 742; Union general in Shenandoah, 759; withdraws from Presidential campaign, 802

French and Indian Wars, a series of wars between France and Great Britain in America and forming part of the Hundred Years' War:

I. King William's War (1689–1697), known in Europe as the War of the Palatinate: causes, **23**, 157; massacre of Schenectady, 158; massacre of Salmon Falls, 158; capture of Port Royal by the English and its recapture by the French, 158; bombardment of Fort Quebec, 159; sack of York, Maine, 159; ended by Treaty of Ryswick, 159; results, 160.

II. Queen Anne's War (1702–1714), known in Europe as the War of Spanish Succession: causes, **23**, 160; massacre of Deerfield, 160; capture of Port Royal by the English, 161; ended by Treaty of Utrecht, 162; results, 162

III. King George's War (1744–1748), known in Europe as the War of the Austrian Succession: causes, **23**, 163; capture of Louisburg by the English, 164; ended by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 166; results, 166

IV. The French and Indian War (1754–1763), known in Europe as the Seven Years' War (1756–1763): causes, **23**, 167; preliminary operations, 170; resources of the contending belligerents, 173; Braddock's expedition, 176; expulsion of the Acadians, 179; English disasters and failures, 182; the victories of Pitt, 187; the fall of Quebec, 193; ended by the Treaty of Paris, 197; results, 198

French Club, The (ca. 1791), French political body: established by Bertrand de Molleville, **10**, 160

French Congo, Africa: description of, **20**, 281

French in America: colonies inferior to English, **23**, 157; population of, 157; Indians ally with, 157; claims in Mississippi Valley, 167; population in French and Indian War, 173; influence over Indians, 174

French Maccabæus, The: see **Montfort Simon de**

French Revolution, The, a revolution in France at the close of the 18th century, called the Fifteen Years' Farce: causes of, **9**, 253, **10**, 3, **16**, 249; principal battles were: Valmy (1792), **9**, 277, **10**, 210, **18**, 356; Jemmapes (1792), **9**, 279, **13**, 263, **17**, 280, **18**, 356; Nurwinden (1793), **9**, 283, **10**, 249, **13**, 263, **17**, 281, **18**, 357; peace treaties were: Basel (1795), **10**, 347; Campo Formio (1797), 395; Luneville (1801), 442; Amiens (1802), 444; principal phases were: the old régime, **10**, 3; the beginning of the Revolution, 17; establishment of the States-General, 41; the rise of popular government, 79; separation of national parties, 101; the close of the assembly, 132; the national legislative assembly,

151; the national convention and the trial of Louis XVI, 215; fall of the Girondists, 239; beginning of the terror, 267; fall of Robespierre, 296; the Thermidorian reaction, 320; the close of the national convention, 341; the government of the directory, 367; fall of the directory, 395; the finances of the French Revolution, 418; Napoleon and the consulate, 431; the empire, 461; the Hundred Days, 498

French Tiberius, The: see **Louis XI,** King of France

French War, Old: see **French and Indian War**

French West Africa, present condition of, **20,** 281

Freneau, Philip (1752–1823), American poet: edits the "National Gazette," **23,** 356

Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward (Sir Bartle Frere) (1815–1884), British official: his administration of Sind, **5,** 223; introduces adhesive postage stamp in Sind, 224; accompanies Edward VII in his visit to India, 253; his mission to Africa, **19,** 55; his influence on African affairs, 95; his requirements in Zululand, **20,** 229

Fréron, Louis Stanislaus (1765–1802), French revolutionist: obtains the accusation of Fonquier-Tinville, **10,** 275; forms the jeunesse dorée, 326

Frey, Colonel (19th century), French military officer: at war with Samory, **19,** 149

Freyre, General (ca. 1825), Chilian statesman: president of Chili, **21,** 215

Freytag (ca. 1793), Austrian military commander: his campaign against the allied forces, **9,** 286

Frey-Yngre, legendary king of Sweden: story of, **16,** 35

Friars Minorites: see **Minorites, Friars**

Friars Observant, English churchmen: suppressed, **11,** 255

Friars Preachers: see **Preachers, Friars**

Frias, Tomás (1805–1884), Bolivian statesman: made provisional president of Bolivia, then president, **21,** 191

Fribourg, Switzerland: submits to the Liberals (1847), **13,** 552

Fridigern (d. 381 A. D.), King of Goths: defeats the Romans, **18,** 34

Fridolin, Saint (ca. 481 A. D.), French missionary: sketch of, **13,** 338

Friedland, Bohemia: battle of (1807), **9,** 331, **10,** 470, **11,** 559, **15,** 215, **16,** 251, **18,** 373

Friedlingen, Germany: battle of (1703), **9,** 221

Friend, Good: see **Napoleon III,** Emperor of the French

Friend, The People's: see **Marat, Jean Paul**

Friend of the People, The Father and: see **Henry IV,** King of France

Friends, Society of: see **Quakers**

Friends of the Constitution, The, in French history a body of revolutionists: organized, **9,** 269

Friesland, Prussia: annexed to Frankish kingdom (ca. 800 A. D.), **18,** 85

Frischherz (d. 1640), Swiss official: death of, **13,** 467

Frisching, Von, Swiss statesman: leads peace party in Berne (ca. 1798), **13,** 511

Frisons or Frisii, The, early inhabitants of the Netherlands: description of, **13,** 7; ancestors of the Ditmarshes, **16,** 138

Fritz, Father: see **Frederick (II) the Great,** King of Prussia

Friuli, Italy: taken by the Austrians (1809), **17,** 298

Frobisher, Sir Martin, an English navigator: born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, about 1535; attempted to discover the Northwest Passage, 1576; made two more voyages, 1577 and 1578; accompanied Drake to the West Indies, 1585; was knighted for his services against the Spanish Armada, 1588; commanded a fleet sent to aid Henry IV of France, 1594; was mortally wounded in an attack near Brest and died at Plymouth, England, November 7, 1594

Searches for the Northwest Passage, **5**, 156, **16**, 301, **20**, 58, **23**, 52; his services against the Armada, **11**, 296, **23**, 54

Frode (I) the Peaceful (ca. 270 A. D.), King of Denmark: the legend of, **16**, 17

Fröhlich, Abraham Emanuel (1796–1865), German-Swiss poet and fable writer: sketch of, **13**, 530

Froissart, Jean (1337–1410), French writer: sketch of, **13**, 62; chronicles of, **14**, 43

"Frolic," British sloop: captured, **23**, 422

Frontenac, Count Lewis de Buade de (1621–1698), French officer: governor of Canada, **23**, 158; defends Quebec, 158; attitude toward Indians, 175

Fröschweiler, Battle of: see **Woerth, Battle of**

Frossard, Charles Auguste (1807–1875), French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **9**, 463, **18**, 420

Froude, James Anthony (1818–1894), English historian: his mission to Africa, **19**, 83

Fruella (Froila) I, King of Asturias, 757–768 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 131

Fruella (Froila) II, King of Asturias, 923–925 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 135

Fründ, Johannes (ca. 1450), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 427

Frundsberg, George von (1475–1528), German general: befriends Luther, **18**, 240; at siege of Rome, 246

Fry, Joshua (ca. 1750), English colonel: sent against French, **23**, 172; succeeded by Washington, 172

Frye, William Pierce (1831-1911), an American statesman: member of Spanish-American peace commission, **24**, 1031; elected president of Senate, 1064

Fu Tê (18th century), Chinese general: sketch of **6**, 97

Fu Wang (ca. 1650), Chinese commander: made emperor, **6**, 55; flight of, 56

Fuad, Grand (1814–1869), Turkish statesman: services of, **14**, 439, 442; resigns as foreign minister, 449; sent to Damascus, 466; policy toward Crete, 467; accompanies Abdul Aziz to Paris exposition, 472

Fuchs, Alois (ca. 1800), Swiss enthusiast: sketch of, **13**, 543

Fuchs, Christopher (ca. 1800), Swiss enthusiast: sketch of, **13**, 543

Fueillée (ca. 1650), French astronomer: his voyages of exploration, **21**, 34

Fuen-Clara, Pedro de Castro y Agustin, Count de, viceroy of New Spain, 1742–1746: administration of, **22**, 195

Fuenleal, Sebastian Ramirez de (1480–1547), Spanish bishop: made president of the audiencia, **22**, 107

Fuentes, Pedro Hemiguez d' Azedo, Count of (1560–1643), Spanish envoy: appointed governor of the Netherlands, **13**, 160; his intrigues with the Swiss Catholics, 461

Fuentes de Oñora, Spain: battle of (1811), **8**, 530, **9**, 339

Fueter (ca. 1700), Swiss conspirator: leads uprising in Berne, **13**, 499

Fugitive Slave Laws, in United States history: I. of 1793, **24**, 567; II. proposed in compromise (1850), 602; passed, 610; operation of, 614; violations of, in Ohio, 672; denounced in Western Reserve, 672; modification of, proposed, 701

Fuhsi (ca. 2300 B. C.), Chinese inventor: invents written characters, **6**, 5

Fujiwara-no-Fuhito (8th century), Japanese noble: aids the spread of Buddhism, **7**, 32; services of, 45

Fujiwara-no-Hidehira (ca. 1186), Japanese chief: kindness of, to Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune, **7**, 65; death of, 66

Fujiwara-no-Hidesato (ca. 800 A. D.), Japanese commander, defeats Taira-no-Masakado, **7**, 53

Fujiwara-no-Kamatari (ca. 800 A. D.), Japanese noble: services of, **7**, 45

Fujiwara-no-Michinaga (ca. 1000 A. D.), Japanese noble: influence of, **7**, 48

Fujiwara-no-Michinori (ca. 1150), Japanese politician: influence of, **7**, 57
Fujiwara-no-Morosuke (ca. 1000 A. D.), Japanese noble: minister of the right, **7**, 48
Fujiwara-no-Mototsune (ca. 880 A. D.), Japanese statesman: ministry of, **7**, 46
Fujiwara-no-Narichika (ca. 1175), Japanese noble: plots against the Tairasway, **7**, 59
Fujiwara-no-Nobuyon (ca. 1150), Japanese noble: rebellion of, **7**, 57
Fujiwara-no-Sadakuni (ca. 900 A. D.), Japanese conspirator: conspires against Sugawara-no-Michizane, **7**, 47
Fujiwara-no-Sanesuke (ca. 1050), Japanese official: opposes influence of Fujiwara-no-Michinaga, **7**, 49
Fujiwara-no-Saneyori (ca. 1000 A. D.), Japanese noble: minister of the left, **7**, 48
Fujiwara-no-Sumitomo (ca. 1100), Japanese commander: rebellion of, **7**, 53
Fujiwara-no-Tadahira (ca. 1000 A. D.), Japanese noble: chief minister of state, **7**, 48
Fujiwara-no-Tadamichi (ca. 1100), Japanese diplomat: regent for Emperor Konoye, **7**, 56
Fujiwara-no-Tokihira (ca. 900 A. D.), Japanese noble: conspires against Sugawara-no-Michizane, **7**, 47
Fujiwara-no-Yasuhira (ca. 1150), Japanese noble: kills Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune, **7**, 66
Fujiwara-no-Yoritsune (ca. 1200), Japanese nobleman: made shōgun, **7**, 70
Fujiwara-no-Yoshifusa (ca. 900 A. D.), Japanese noble: influence of, **7**, 46
Fu K'angan (18th century), Chinese general: his campaign against Formosa, **6**, 98; his campaign against Tibet, 102
Fukushima (ca. 1850), Japanese officer: appointed director of Korean administration, **7**, 267
Fukushima Masanori (ca. 1600), Japanese leader: at battle of Sekigahara, **7**, 123; his estates confiscated, 128
Fulah, Africa: description of, **19**, 148
Fuller, J. B. (1854——), an Englishman in the India Civil Service: made lieutenant governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, **5**, 303
Fulton, Robert, an American artist, engineer, and inventor: born at New Britain, 1765; did miniature painting in Philadelphia, 1782–1786; studied painting in London under Benjamin West for several years; abandoned this profession for that of mechanical engineering, 1793; moved to Paris, 1794; experimented with a submarine boat and a torpedo, 1797–1805; invented and successfully launched on the Seine a steamboat, 1803; returned to the United States, 1806; built the steamboat "Clermont," which made a successful trial trip on the Hudson, 1807; supervised the building of numerous ferry-boats and river steamers; launched the war-steamer "Fulton," 1815; died at New York City, February 24, 1815
Invents steamboat, **23**, 401
Fulvia (d. 40 B. C.), wife of Antonius: incites insurrection in Italy, **4**, 19; death, 19
Fundamental Articles of Bohemia (1871), incorporating Bohemia into Austria-Hungary, **17**, 410
Fundamental Constitution or "Grand Model" devised by Locke: **23**, 74; religious freedom promised by, 76; suspended, 78
Fundamental Law, The (1800), giving religious freedom to Belgium and Holland, **13**, 292
Fundamental Orders, First constitution of Connecticut (1639): character of, **23**, 92
Fundi, Italy: pillaged by the Saracens, **1**, 354
Fünfkirchen, University of, Hungary: founded, **17**, 154
Funston, Fred (1865-1917), American general: captures Aguinaldo, **20**, 317; his expedition to Cuba (1906), **22**, 490

Fur Seal Controversy, between Great Britain and United States, **24,** 1020
Fur trade with the Indians: important to French, **23,** 169; rivalry of French and English, 169, 174
Furius Camillus, Lucius (ca. 350 B. C.), Roman commander: defeats a Gallic host, **3,** 59
Furius Camillus, Marcus (ca. 400 B. C.), Roman general: founds the temple of Concord, **3,** 49; heroism of, 59; at battle of Alba, 59; victory in the Pomptine territory, 63
Furmali: see **Pelusium**
Furrer, Jonas (1805–1861), Swiss statesman: elected president of the Swiss Confederation, **13,** 556
Furtado, Francisco (1818–1870), Brazilian statesman: forms ministry, **21,** 176
Fury, The Spanish (1576), massacre at Antwerp: description of, **13,** 122
Fury and Hecla Strait, Arctic regions: discovered, **16,** 307
Fusan, Korea: attacked by Japanese (1510), **7,** 104; captured by the Japanese (1592), 117
Fushimi, Japan: battle of, **7,** 168
Fussachi: see **Hard**
Füssen, Treaty of, concluded between Austria and Bavaria (1745), **17,** 242
Füssli, Johann Conrad (1705–1775), Swiss author: sketch of, **13,** 494
Fust, Johann (d. 1460), German printer: his quarrel with Gutenberg, **18,** 221

G

Gabel, Christopher (ca. 1660), Danish official: at diet of Copenhagen, **16**, 232

Gabinius Alus (d. 48 B. C.), Roman politician: proposes measures against the pirates, **3**, 270; subdues Jewish revolts, 276; reinstates Ptolemy Auletes on his throne, 277; arrested, 283; elected consul, 290; refused a public thanksgiving, 318; banished, 319; in the Parthian war, 322; his Egyptian campaign, 322; defeat and death in Illyria, 354

Gablenz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von (1814–1874), Austrian general: campaigns of, **18**, 408

Gabrielle d' Estrees, Duchess of Beaufert (1571–1599), French court beauty: her relations with Henry IV of France, **9**, 171

Gabrielli of Agobbia (Giacomo), Italian politician: made tyrant of Florence (1336, 1340), **4**, 229

Gadalebi, Morocco: battle of the (ca. 1530), **8**, 437

Gade, Hemming (ca. 1503), Bishop of Linkoping: his estimate of the Danes, **16**, 139; sent as a hostage to Denmark, 141

Gades: see **Cadiz**

Gadsden, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between United States and Mexico (1853), **22**, 381, **24**, 641

Gadsden Purchase: see **Gadsden, Treaty of**

Gaeta, Italy: sieges of (ca. 846 A. D.), **1**, 355; (1435), **8**, 265

Gætulicus, Lentulus (ca. 39 A. D.), Roman statesman: plots against Caligula, **4**, 57

Gage, Thomas (1721–1787), British military officer: in Braddock's expedition, **23**, 177, 179; boasts of fear of colonists, 220; sent to Boston, **11**, 515, **23**, 221; fortifies Boston Neck, **23**, 225; attempts to arrest Adams and Hancock, 226; offers amnesty to all rebels, 231; reënforced, 231

Gaileswintha (ca. 567 A. D.), Visgothian princess, wife of Chilperic: sketch of, **9**, 27

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton (1777–1849), American soldier: sent to Georgia to prevent surveys of Indian lands, **23**, 470

Gaines' Mills, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 761

Gaj, Louis (1809–1872), Croatian journalist: his works in Croatia, **17**, 343

Gajitani, General, Belgian military officer: at siege of Antwerp (1585), **13**, 149

Galatia, Asia Minor: settled by Gauls, **2**, 515

Galatz, Roumania: siege of (1789), **15**, 185; massacre in (1821), **14**, 416

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (second century B. C.), Roman general and orator; his campaign in Spain, **8**, 19

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (3 B. C.-69 A. D.), Roman emperor, 68-69 A. D.: his campaign in the Alps, **3**, 303; conspires against Nero, **4**, 67; proclaimed emperor, **4**, 69, **8**, 25; death of, **4**, 70

Galdan (d. 1697), chief of the Eleuths, Manchurian military officer: account of, **6**, 66; defeat of, 69; death of, 71

Galen, Christopher Bernhard von (1600-1678), Dutch prelate and commander: in the war with the English, **13**, 230

Galerius, Valerius Maximus (d. 311 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 286-305 A. D.: made Cæsar, **4**, 114; death, 118

Galiano, Antonio Alcala (1790-1865), Spanish writer and orator: leader of Spanish Revolution, **8**, 492

Galicia, Austria-Hungary: forms part of Poland, **17**, 4; relics of the stone age found in, 10; does homage to Hungary, 54; taken by the Bohemians, 63; annexed to Austria, 248; spread of revolutionary ideas in, 346; revolution of 1848, 366; invaded by the Russians, 372 affected by Polish insurrection (1863), 389; the dual system of government, 404

Galileo Galilei, an Italian astronomer and philosopher: born at Pisa, Italy, February 14, 1564; studied the classics, invented small machines, and became an accomplished musician; studied at the University of Pisa, 1581–1586; discovered the principle of the pendulum, 1583, but did not apply it to the making of a clock until about 1633; was professor of mathematics at Pisa, 1589–1591, and at Padua, 1592–1610; invented a thermometer, 1597, and a telescope, 1609; discovered Jupiter's satellites, 1610; removed to Florence, 1610; noticed the sun's spots about 1610; called to Rome, where his doctrines were condemned by the Pope, 1616; compelled to reject the Copernican theory by the Inquisition, 1633; discovered the moon's libration, 1637; died at Arcetri, near Florence, Italy, January 8, 1642
Sketch of, **4**, 320

Galissonière (Gallisonière), Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la (1693–1756), French naval officer: defeats English at Minorca, **9**, 244; made member of cabinet, 263

Galitzin, Prince Alexander Michailovitch (1718–1783), Russian soldier: commands Russian forces, **14**, 324; negotiates for Rulhière's manuscript, **15**, 159

Galitzin, Prince Alexander Nikolawitch (1774–1884), Russian statesman: his campaign against Turks, **15**, 176; his influence on Alexander, 265

Galitzin, Prince Basil (1633–1713), Russian statesman and soldier: power of, **15**, 27; his campaign in the Crimea, 29; exile of, 31

Galitzin, Prince Dmitri I (d. 1738), Russian statesman: library of, **15**, 86; in the supreme privy council, 95; his relations with Anne, 103, 106; defeats Pugatchev, 168

Galitzin, Prince Michael (1674–1730), Russian general: at Poltava, **15**, 54; his campaigns against the Swedes, 64, 67

Galitzins, Russian noble family of the 17th century: faction of, **15**, 26

Gallas, Matthias von (1584–1647), Austrian soldier: his campaign in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 191, **18**, 286, 288, 291

Gallatin, Albert (1761–1849), American statesman and financier: appointed Secretary of Treasury, **23**, 388; ability of, 392; sent to St. Petersburg, 428; report on highway construction, 441; describes Jackson, 478

Gallegas, Mariquita (Périchole) (ca. 1767), Spanish actress: sketch of, **21**, 50

Galletti, Joseph (ca. 1848), Roman revolutionist: leader in insurrection in Rome, **4**, 365

Gallia, Province of Gaul: description of, **3**, 292

Gallicians (Gallaici), tribe of Spain: description of, **8**, 7

Gallieni, Joseph Simon (b. 1849), French officer and African explorer: his expedition through Africa, **19**, 149; crushes insurrection in Madagascar, 213

Gallienus, Publius Lisinius (d. 268 A. D.), Roman Emperor: reign of, **4**, 110

Gallipoli, Turkey: siege of (1366), **4**, 276; captured by the Turks (1356), **14**, 27

Gallissonière: see **Galissonière**

Gallo, Pedro Leon (19th century), Chilian military commander: in the revolt of Copiapo, **21**, 219

Galloway, Joseph (1730–1803), American loyalist: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223; prominent Tory of Pennsylvania, 294

Gallus, Ælius (1st century B. C.),

Roman general: his campaigns in the East, **1**, 187

Gallus (Caius Vibius Trebonianus) (205–253 A. D.), Roman Emperor: pays tribute to Goths, **18**, 29

Gallus, Hostilius (d. 282 A. D.), Roman officer: made emperor, **4**, 109

Galsunta (ca. 550 A. D.), Spanish princess: sketch of, **18**, 62

Galt (19th century), American military officer: in the Mexican War, **22**, 348

Galt, Peder (17th century), Danish admiral: in the War of 1643–1645, **16**, 202 note

Galton, Francis (1822-1911), English scientist: explorations of, **19**, 52

Galvani of Bologna, Luigo (1737–1798), Italian physician: sketch of, **4**, 339

Galvez, Bernardo de (1756–1794), Spanish count: campaigns in America, **22**, 212, 213

Galvez, José (1729–1787), Spanish statesman: conquers West Florida, **8**, 416; appointed visitador, **22**, 202

Galvez, José (d. 1866), Peruvian statesman: death of, **21**, 207

Galvez, Matias de (1731–1784), Spanish politician: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 212

Gama, Estavan de (16th century), Portuguese naval officer, cousin of Vasco de Gama: voyage to India, **8**, 327

Gama, Estavan de (16th century), son of Vasco de Gama: viceroy of the Indies, **8**, 435

Gama, Franciso de (ca. 1550), Portuguese commander: expels Dutch from the Indian seas, **8**, 459

Gama, Paulo de (ca. 1500), Portuguese admiral: suppresses mutiny against Vasco de Gama, **8**, 325

Gama, Vasco de, Count of Vidigueira, a Portuguese navigator: born at Sives, Portugal, about 1409; became a skilled mariner and a gentleman of the king's household; commanded a royal expedition to the East Indies, doubling the Cape of Good Hope, 1497; arrived at Calicut, 1498; returned to Lisbon, 1499; made Admiral of the Indies, 1499; made a second voyage, 1502–1503; made viceroy of India, 1524; died at Cochin, India, December 24, 1524

Voyages of, **5**, 138, 148, **8**, 325, 327, **19**, 18, **20**, 39, **21**, 14, **23**, 25; death of, **5**, 149, **8**, 434

Gamaleya (18th century), Russian editor: coöperates with Novikov, **15**, 194

Gamarra, Agustin (1785–1841), Peruvian general: rebellion of, **21**, 193; made president of Peru, 193; death of, 187, 196

Gambetta, Léon (1838–1882), French statesman: in the elections of 1869, **9**, 458; proclaims the third republic, 466; escapes from Paris, 468; opposes Thiers's government, 475; in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 425; his influence on African affairs, **19**, 154; ministry of, **9**, 482; death of, 483

Gambia, British colony in Africa: government of, **20**, 258

Gambier, James, Baron (1756–1833), English admiral: bombards Copenhagen, **16**, 256

Gambier Islands, South Pacific: under French rule, **20**, 276

Gandamak, Treaty of, concluded between Great Britain and Afghanistan (1879), **5**, 257

Ganges, a river in India: description of, **5**, 8

Ganges Canal, India: opened, **5**, 223

Gangud, Finland: victory of (1714), **15**, 64

Ganilh, Charles (1758–1836), French writer: appointed deputy to the Versailles Assembly, **10**, 69

Ganjeh, Persia: battle of (1827), **5**, 359

Gante, Padre (ca. 1500), a Spanish ecclesiastic: preacher in Mexico, **22**, 67

Garat, Dominique Joseph (1749–1833), French politician: opposes Napoleon, **9**, 319

Garay (d. 1573), Spanish administrator: usurps the governorship of the La Plata provinces, **21**, 42

Garcia, King of Asturias and Leon, 910–914 A. D.: reign of, **8,** 134
Garcia (11th century), King of Galicia: reign of, **8,** 142
Garcia (I) Sanchez (Garcia Iñiguez), King of Navarre, 885–905: reign of, **8,** 195, 197
Garcia (II) el Trembloso, King of Navarre, 924–970 A. D.; reign of, **8,** 199
Garcia III, King of Navarre, 1035–1054: reign of, **8,** 200; death of, 141
Garcia (IV) Ramirez, King of Navarre, 1134–1150: at war with Alfonso VII of Leon, **8,** 145; accession and reign of, 201, 235
Garcia (ca. 1800), South American patriot: made Minister of Finance, **21,** 120; his mission to Brazil, 121
Garcia, Lizardo (ca. 1900), South American patriot: his administration as ruler of Ecuador, **21,** 244
Garcia, Sancho (d. 1026), Count of Castile: rebellion of, **8,** 138
Gardar (ca. 850 A. D.), Swedish navigator: visits Iceland, **16,** 44
Garden of the West: see **Kansas**
Garderike: see **Russia**
Gardie, Count Magnus de la (1622–1686), Swedish statesman: a member of the council of regency, **16,** 210; impoverishment of, 212
Gardie, Ponte de la (1530–1585), French general in Swedish service: campaign against Russia, **16,** 167, 173
Gardien (d. 1793), French deputy: death of, **10,** 279
Gardiner, Luke, Lord Mountjoy (d. 1798), English statesman: introduces bill to relieve Irish Catholics from their disabilities, **12,** 181; supports free trade movement, 183; death of, 212
Gardiner, Stephen (1490–1555), English prelate: obtains appointment of Wolsey as papal legate, **11,** 246; made chancellor, 269
Garfield, James Abram, an American general and statesman, the twentieth President of the United States: born in Orange, Ohio, November 19, 1831; was graduated from Williams College, Mass., with distinction, 1856; elected to the senate of Ohio, 1859; became colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, 1861; promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, 1862; was appointed chief of staff by General Rosecrans, 1863; was made major-general for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, 1863; served in Congress, 1863–1880; elected United States Senator from Ohio, 1880; elected President of the United States, 1880; was inaugurated, March 4, 1881; shot in Washington by an assassin, July 2, 1881; died at Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881
Member of Electoral Commission, **24,** 913 note; candidate for Speaker of the House, 916; nominates Sherman, 928; Presidential candidate (1880), 929; sketch of, 929; resists Conkling, 933; assassination of, 934
Garganus, Mount: see **Mount Garganus**
Garibald, King of the Bavarians, 553–590 A. D.: his daughter marries Autharis, **18,** 54
Garibaldi, Giuseppe, an Italian soldier and patriot, called the Hero of Modern Italy and the Warrior of Freedom: born at Nice, Italy, July 4, 1807; took part in the movement of the Young Italians, 1833 and 1834, and was therefore exiled; went to South America, 1836, and entered the service of the Republic of Rio Grande, winning for himself the title of the Hero of Montevideo; returned to Italy, 1848; served the Roman Republic, 1849; lived as an exile in the United States, 1850–1854; lived as a farmer on the Island of Caprera, 1854–1859; served in the war of Sardinia and France against Austria, 1859; led an expedition against the Two Sicilies, 1860; retired again to Caprera upon the union of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies and the proclamation of Victor Emanuel as King of Italy,

1861; led expeditions against the Papal States, 1862 and 1867, but was defeated both times; served with the French in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871; became a member of the Italian Parliament, 1875; died on the Island of Caprera, June 2, 1882

His services in South America, **21**, 126, 139; aids republicans of Italy, **4**, 367; aids Sicilian insurgents, 377; enters Naples, 380; plots to join Rome to the kingdom of Italy, 386; retires to Caprera, 384; his campaign in the Tyrol, 390; incites revolts in Rome, 391; defends Rome, **9**, 439; in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 425

Garibay, Pedro (ca. 1800), Spanish viceroy: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 231

Garigliano, Italy: battle of (1504), **9**, 133

Garland, Augustus Hill (1832–1899), American politician: member of the senate, **24**, 916; Attorney-General, 950 note

Garland, William A. (early 19th century), American colonel: in the Mexican War, **22**, 348

Garnier, Marie Joseph François (1839–1873), French explorer: campaign in the Tonkin, **20**, 273

Garnier-Pages, Louis Antoine (1803–1878), French politician: made mayor of Paris, **9**, 435; fined, 454; in the elections of 1869, 458

Garrett, Thomas (ca. 1850), American abolitionist: aids slaves to escape, **24**, 617

Garrison, Cornelius (ca. 1850), American engineer: manager of San Francisco office of Accessory Transit Company, **24**, 626

Garrison, William Lloyd, an American philanthropist and abolitionist, called the Great Emancipator: born at Newburyport, Mass., December 10, 1805; was apprenticed to the printer's trade and while learning this trade wrote extensively upon political topics, carefully reserving his incognito; was joint editor with Benjamin Lundy of Baltimore of an anti-slavery paper; was in prison on libel charges for seven weeks, 1830; published "The Liberator," an abolitionist paper, at Boston, 1831–1865; established an abolition society at Boston, 1832; was President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1843–1865; died in New York City, May 24, 1879

Leader of abolition movement, **24**, 573; attacked by mob, 574; aids slaves to escape, 617; joins liberal movement, 890

Garter, Order of the, highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, dating from the 14th century, **11**, 163

Garza, Felix la (ca. 1800), Mexican leader: leads revolt, **22**, 258

Gasparin, Adrien Étienne Pierre (1783–1862), French politician and agriculturist: made minister of the Interior in Molé's cabinet, **9**, 410

"Gaspee, The," British revenue schooner: burned by colonials, **23**, 218

Gassion, Jean de (1609–1647), French general: suppresses insurrection in Normandy, **9**, 193

Gastein, Treaty of, concluded between Austria and Prussia (1865), **16**, 275, **17**, 391

Gaston, Duke of Orleans: see **Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of**

Gate of the Mediterranean, The: see **Gibraltar**

Gates, Horatio (1728–1806), American general: in Braddock's expedition, **23**, 179; his campaign against Cornwallis, **9**, 255; at battle of Saratoga, **12**, 181; appointed commander-in-chief of the Southern forces, **23**, 274; succeeds Schuyler in New York, 254; quarrels with Arnold, 255; plots in his favor, 261

Gath, city of the Philistines: conquered by David, **1**, 385

Gauchos, peasantry in the Platine states of South America: description of, **21**, 118

Gaudet, Marguerite Elie: see **Guadet, Marguerite Elie**

Gaudin, Emile (ca. 1799), French revolutionist: proposes a vote of thanks to the council of ancients, **10**, 413
Gaudin, Martin Michel Charles, Duke of Gaeta (1756–1844), French minister of finance: his financial reforms, **9**, 319
Gaugamela, Assyria: battle of (331 B. C.), **1**, 169
Gaul, the ancient name for France: conquered by Cæsar, **11**, 6; suppression of the mutiny in, **4**, 76; outbreak of the laboring party, 115; overrun by barbarians, 139; becomes France, 162; see also **France**
Gaul, Cisalpine, Gaul south of the Alps: receives full citizenship, **3**, 392
Gaul, The Constantine of: see **Clovis**
Gaul, Transalpine, Gaul beyond the Alps: growth of Italian civilization in, **3**, 392
Gauls, leading division of the Celtic race: description of, **3**, 294; revolt against Rome, **18**, 23; invade Britain, **11**, 6
Gauls, the Apostle of the: see **Denis, Saint**
Gaumala, Israel: siege of (67 A. D.), **1**, 411
Gautama: see **Buddha**
Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Paul (1851-1918), Austrian statesman: made premier of Austria, **17**, 435; second premiership of, 438
Gaveston, Piers, Earl of Cornwall (d. 1312), favourite of Edward II of England: career of, **11**, 152
Gawler, George (1796–1869), British colonial official: governor of South Australia, **20**, 193
Gaza, Syria: besieged by Alexander the Great, **1**, 168; battle of, **8**, 205; taken by Alexander, **2**, 495; by Napoleon (1799), **14**, 382
Gazi Hassan, Turkish admiral: plans reorganization of Turkish forces, **14**, 342; policy of, 350; commands Turkish army, 356; his unsuccessful efforts to improve the navy, 372; death of, 357
Gedge (ca. 1890), English explorer: his explorations in Africa, **19**, 188
Gedrosia (Baluchistan), ancient Asiatic country: Alexander in, **2**, 502
Geer, Baron Louis Gerhard de (1818–1896), Swedish statesman: ministry of, **16**, 278
Geffrard, Fabre (1806–1879), Haytian general and politician: leads insurrection, **22**, 500; elected president of Hayti, 501
Gehwor ben Mohammed (ca. 1030), Cordovian Caliph: reign of, **8**, 85
Geijer, Erik Gustaf (1783–1847), Swedish historian and poet: quoted on the Act of Union, **16**, 123; sketch of, 264
Geiseric (Genseric) (d. 477 A. D.), King of the Vandals: invades Africa, **4**, 147, **18**, 39; invades Italy and sacks Rome, **4**, 149; summoned to Rome, **18**, 43; death of, **4**, 150
Geiza I, King of Hungary, 972–997 A. D.; reign of, **17**, 44, 46
Geiza II, King of Hungary, 1141–1161: reign of, **17**, 53
Gela, Sicily: tyrants of, **2**, 217; taken by Carthaginians, 412
Gelders, Holland: taken by the French (1672), **18**, 300
Gelimer, King of Vandals, 530–534 A. D.: defeat of, **18**, 49
Gellir, Thord (ca. 964 A. D.), Swedish statesman: reforms of, **16**, 299
Gelo (Gelon), Tyrant of Syracuse, 485–478 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 217
Gelterkinden, Switzerland: battle of (1832), **13**, 537
Gelves, Diego Carrillo Mendoza, Marques de, viceroy of New Spain, 1621–1624: administration of, **22**, 153
Gembloux, Belgium: battle of (1578), **13**, 130
Gemmyo, Empress of Japan, 708 A. D.: reign of, **7**, 31
Gemot, The Great: see **Great Gemot, The**
General, No-flint: see **Grey, Charles, Earl Grey**
General, The Blind: see **Zisca, John of**
General Court of Masachusetts: pow-

ers of, **23**, 119; directs establishment of public schools, 140; regulates dress, 154

General Society, English trading company: organized (1698), **5**, 158

Genêt, Edmond Charles (1765-1834), French diplomat: minister to the United States, **23**, 359

Geneva, Switzerland: conditions in, under Calvin, **13**, 449; siege of (1602), 459; reforms in, 498; united to France, **10**, 399

Geneva, Convention of, international convention of various European states (1864), **13**, 562

Geneva Arbitration, The, a treaty between England and the United States (1872), **11**, 628, **24**, 884

Genghis Khan (Jenghiz Khan, Jinghis Khan, Jengis Khan, Chinghis Khan, Chingis Khan, Djenguiz Khan, Dschengis Chan, or Tchenguyz Khan) originally **Temujin (Temuchin, Temuchen, or Temudjin)**, a mongol conquerer born in Mongolia about 1162; succeeded his father as chief of the tribe Neyrun, 1175; in consequence of civil war was obliged to flee to the Khan of the Keraite Tartars, 1178; made himself master of the Keraites, 1203; made himself chief of Mongolia, 1204; took the name "Genghis Khan," 1206; crossed the Great Wall, 1211; sacked and burned Peking, 1215; had conquered all Turkestan, 1218; conquered central Asia, 1218-1221; ravaged Balkh, Khorassan, and Persia; penetrated Europe as far as the Dnieper; plundered Asia as far south as the Sutlej; was the founder of what afterwards became the Mogul Empire; maintained strict order through his vast domains; established a postal system; tolerated all religions; died at Liupan, China, August 18, 1227

Invades India, **5**, 97; his conquests, 334; plans subjugation of Japan, **7**, 73; ancestor of Timur the Great, **14**, 46

Genlis, Count de: see **Sillery, Marquis de**

Genoa, Italy: wars with Pisa, **4**, 236; at war with Venice, **14**, 25; history of, in the Middle Ages, **4**, 238; in the fifteenth century, 305; at war with Turkey, **14**, 84; leader in commerce with the East, **23**, 22; birthplace of Columbus, 26; bombarded (1683-1684), **4**, 325, **9**, 213; surrenders to the Austrians, **4**, 334; to Napoleon (1797), 344; siege of (1800), **4**, 345, **9**, 316, **18**, 363

Genseric: see **Geiseric**

Gensaleic, King of the Visigoths, 506-511 A. D.: usurps the throne, **8**, 39

Gensonné, Armand (1758-1793), French revolutionist: leads Girondist party, **9**, 272; attacked by Robespierre and Marat, **10**, 254; death of, 279

Genthius (second century B. C.), King of the Illyrians: defeated by the Romans, **17**, 11

Gentle Shepherd, The: see **Grenville, George** (1712-1770)

Gentleman George: see **George IV**, King of England

Gentleman of Europe, First: see **George IV**, King of England

Gentleman, Southern, of the United States: political talents, social character, **24**, 590

Gentz, Frederick von (1764-1832), German publicist and diplomat: career of, **17**, 292; in the Austrian service, 320

Genucius, Gnaeus (d. 473 B. C.), Roman tribune: murder of, **3**, 43

Geoffrey, Count of Brittany (1158-1186), English nobleman: marries Constance of Brittany, **11**, 109; death, 109

Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou (1113-1151), Norman noble: marries Empress Matilda, **11**, 93; conquers Normandy, 95; death of, 96

Geography, The Father of Physical: see **Humboldt, Alexander von**

Geok Tepe, Asiatic Russia: siege of (1881), **5**, 367

George (early 19th century), King of Georgia: resigns crown to Russia, **5**, 358, **15**, 213

George I (1660-1727), King of Great Britain, 1714-1727: accession of, **11**, 466, **18**, 319; reign of, **11**, 467; assumes possession of Bremen and Verden, **16**, 222; assists Sweden against Russia, **15**, 67; menaces Russia, 95; death of, **11**, 447

George II (1683-1760), King of Great Britain, 1727-1760, called The Little Captain, and Prince Tite: reign of, **11**, 477; campaigns of, **18**, 330; aids Maria Theresa, **13**, 255; loath to yield Louisburg, **23**, 166; death of, **11**, 503, **18**, 341

George III (1738-1820), King of Great Britain, 1760-1820, called Farmer George: accession of, **11**, 503; reign of 504; determines to force tax on colonists, **23**, 218; refuses to receive petition from American colonies, 237; his communications with the Emperor of China, **6**, 119; death of, **11**, 573

George IV (1762-1830), King of Great Britain, 1820-1830, called the First Gentleman of Europe, Prince Florizel and Gentleman George: assumes regency for his father, **11**, 564; reign of, 573; death of, 585

George I (1843-1913), King of Greece, 1863-1913; accepts throne of Greece, **2**, 546; assassinated, 554

George V (1819–1878), King of Hanover, 1851–1878: defeat of, **18**, 410

George (early 17th century), Duke of Brunswick: defeats the imperialists, **18**, 285

George I, Elector of Hanover: see **George I**, King of England

George (early 17th century), Duke of Lüneburg: fails Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 183

George (1653–1708), Prince of Denmark: joins William of Orange, **11**, 430

George (1869——), Prince of Greece: supported by Russia, **15**, 350

George, Farmer: see **George III**, King of Great Britain

George, Gentleman: see **George IV**, King of Great Britain

George of Podiebrad: see **Podiebrad, George of**

George von Wildenstein (14th century), Abbot of St. Gall: administration of, **13**, 389

George Brankovic (ca. 1427), Servian ruler: succeeds Stephen Laserovic, **14**, 60

George Castriot: see **Scanderbeg**

George Frederick (early 17th century), Margrave of Baden: defeat of, **18**, 272

George Frederick Ernest Albert (1865——), Prince of Wales: visits India, **5**, 309

George Petrovich: see **Czerny George**

George William (early 17th century), Elector of Brandenburg: his relations with Gustavus Adolphus, **18**, 280

Georgia, Transcaucasian Russia: occupied by Turkey, **15**, 79; annexed to Russia, **5**, 358, **15**, 213

Georgia, State of, one of the United States, called the Empire State of the South: founded, **20**, 85; growth of, 109; proprietary colony under Oglethorpe, **23**, 80; plan of government of, 80; first settlement, 81; dissatisfaction after departure of Oglethorpe, 81; becomes a royal colony, 81, 115; first representative assembly introduced (1752), 120; experiments with a single legislative house, **10**, 88 note; population at beginning of the Revolution, **23**, 126; Scotch-Irish settle in, 127; colonial newspapers, 144; Church of England established, 149; reduced to subjection to Crown, 272; refuses to surrender power of regulating commerce, 311; fails to pay her share of national government expenses (1781), 313; choses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 323; ratifies the Constitution, 336; troubles over Indian claims, 469; trouble with Cherokees, 486; delegates oppose slavery clause in Declaration of Independence, **24**, 563; cedes territory to national government, 567; circulation of Garrison's paper forbidden, 574; secession, 688; Confederates seize Forts Pulaski and Jackson, 691; Sherman's march through,

802; legislature refuses seats to negro members-elect, 847; readmitted, 848; Democrats regain control, 873; The Atlanta Exposition, 1010

Gepidæ, Germanic tribe: settle in Transylvania and Hungary, **17**, 14; drive back Huns, 16; defeated by the Lombards (565 A. D.), 17; destruction of, **18**, 51

Geraldine League, Irish clan: First, formed (1537), **12**, 81; Second, formed (ca. 1567), 90

Geraldine Rebellion, The (ca. 1560), in Ireland, **12**, 89

Gerard, Archbishop of Mayence (ca. 1291), German churchman: influence of, **18**, 183

Gerard, Balthasar (d. 1584), French fanatic: assassinates the Prince of Orange, **11**, 293, **13**, 142

Gerard, Conrad A. (18th century), English diplomat: signs Treaty of Versailles, **23**, 267

Gérard, Count Étienne Maurice (1773–1852), marshal of France: becomes minister of public instruction, **9**, 401; ministry of, 406; his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 302; his campaign against Russia, **15**, 248

Gerbillon, Jean François (1634–1707), French Jesuit missionary: in China, **6**, 67, 77

Gerdt, Count (15th century), Danish nobleman: his claims on Holstein, **16**, 135

Gergovia (Clermont), Gaul: siege of (52 B. C.), **9**, 10

Gerhard III (Black Geert) (1292–1340), Count of Holstein: in Denmark, **16**, 113

Gerhard VI (d. 1404), Duke of Slesvig-Holstein: in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, **16**, 266; death of, 125

Gerhard VII (ca. 1413), Count of Holstein: protests his loyalty, **16**, 126

Gerlache, Étienne Constantin, Baron de (1785–1871), Belgian historian and statesman: member of Belgian provisional government, **13**, 297; explorations of, **16**, 334

Germain, Lord George Sackville (1716–1785), English soldier: plans invasion of New York State, **23**, 251; fails to send dispatch to General Howe, **23**, 252

Germain de Paris (of Auxerre), Saint (d. 576 A. D.), French bishop: teaches St. Patrick, **12**, 27

German African Company (1878): work of, **19**, 89

German Anti-Slavery Society: places a steamer on Lake Nyasa, **19**, 142

German Colonial Society: formed (1882), **19**, 90; unites with the German Colonization Society, 138; incorporated, 174

German Colonization, Society for (1884): founded, **19**, 129

German Confederation, The, a league of German states formed 1815: description of, **16**, 258, **18**, 392

German East Africa, German dependency in Africa: sketch of, **19**, 127, **20**, 301

German East Africa Company, association of Germans: founded, **19**, 130; incorporated by imperial charter, 138; buys the coast rights of the sultan of Zanzibar, 142; experiments with tea, coffee and other cultures, 144

German Knights, Order of the, German monks: Otto enters the, **16**, 114; description of, **18**, 173, 195, 199, 215; see also **Teutonic Knights**

German Paul, The: see **Luther, Martin**

German Plantation Company: work of, **19**, 179

German Planters' Company: formed, **19**, 139

German Southwest African Company: obtains land, **19**, 106

German Togoland Company: sketch of, **19**, 180

German West Africa, German dependency in Africa: sketch of, **19**, 172, **20**, 300

"Germania," celebrated work by Tacitus relating to the Germans: issued, **18**, 439

Germanicus Cæsar, a Roman general, nephew of the Emperor Tiberius: born in 15 B. C.: adopted by Tibe-

rius 4 A. D.; accompanied Tiberius in his campaigns in Dalmatia, 7–10 A. D., and in Germany, 11 A. D.; made commander-in-chief of the legions on the Rhine, 14 A. D.; gained many and important victories; recalled because of the jealousy of Tiberius, 17 A. D.; given command of the eastern provinces, 18 A. D.; died near Antioch, 19 A. D., and is said to have been poisoned by order of the emperor

Commands forces in Germany, **4**, 45; his campaign in Germany, **4**, 47, **18**, 20; in the east, **4**, 48; death of, **18**, 21

Germans, a people of central Europe: in the time of Cæsar, **3**, 300; contribute to Austrian history, **17**, 5; influence of, 6; seek religious freedom in Maryland, **23**, 72; settle in North Carolina, 74; included in Penn's Colony, 113; in New Jersey and Delaware, 126; see also **Teutons**

Germans, The Apostle of the: see **Boniface, Saint**

Germantown, Pennsylvania: battle of (1777), **23**, 260

Germany, a county of central Europe: condition of the Jews, **1**, 420; in relation to modern Greece, **2**, 548; to China, **6**, 264, 272, 296; relation to the Eastern Question, **14**, 7; treaty with China (1898), **7**, 277; neutrality in Berlin Congress, **14**, 487; becomes ally of Turkey, 505, 508; enters the African field, **19**, 86: in the Cameroons and the Gulf of Guinea, 105; present African possessions of, 257; recognizes Samoan independence, **24**, 977; arbitration treaty with the United States, 1090

Germany, History of: the ancient Germans and their country, **18**, 3; the wars with Rome, 10; Hermann, the first German leader, 17; the first three centuries of our era, 23; the migration of the Goths, 31; the invasion of the Huns, 38; the rise and fall of the Ostrogoths, 45; Europe at the end of the migrations of the races, 53; the kingdom of the Franks, 59; the dynasty of the mayors of the palace, 67; the reign of Charlemagne, 78; the emperors of the Carolingian line, 89; Conrad I and the Saxon dynasty, 103; the decline of the Saxon dynasty, 116; the Franconian emperors, 124; end of the Franconian dynasty, and rise of the Hohenstaufens, 139; the reign of Frederick Barbarossa, 147; the reign of Frederick II and the end of the Hohenstaufen line, 158; the interregnum, 171; from Rudolf of Hapsburg to Lewis of Bavaria, 179; the Luxemburg emperors, Charles IV and Wenzel, 192; the reign of Sigismund and the Hussite war, 201; the foundation of the Hapsburg dynasty, 212; the reign of Maximilian I, 225; the Reformation, 233; growth of Protestantism, 254; beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 265; end of the Thirty Years' War, 288; decline of imperial power, 298; the War of Spanish Succession, 311; the reign of Frederick the Great, 326; Maria Theresa and Joseph II, 347; the end of the German empire, 354; Germany under Napoleon, 371; the War of Liberation; reaction, 387; the Revolution of 1848 and its results, 398; the struggle with Austria; the North German Confederation, 407; the Franco-Prussian War, 415; the German empire, 428

Gero, Count of Saxony (d. 965 A. D.), German hero: his campaigns against the Wends, **18**, 110

Gerona, Spain: siege of (1283), **8**, 246; battle of (1808), **10**, 477

Gerry, Elbridge (1744–1814), American statesman: in Constitutional Convention, **23**, 323; refuses to sign the Constitution, 334; opposes ratification in Massachusetts of the Constitution, 336; signs Declaration of Independence, 342; in first Congress, 342; sent to France by Washington, 373; Vice-President, 434

Gershom Mendes Seixas, Rabbi (ca. 1797), Jewish churchman: leads colony of Jews to Philadelphia, **1**, 425

Gerstenzweig (ca. 1861), Polish statesman: death of, **15**, 326
Gertrude (ca. 1230), Austrian princess: betrothed to Vladislav III of Bohemia, **17**, 70
Gertrude, daughter of Lothar II (ca. 1125), German princess: marries Henry the Proud, **18**, 143
Gertrude of Meran (ca. 1205), Queen of Hungary: death of, **17**, 55
Gervais, Alfred Albert, French admiral: his visit to Russia (1891), **15**, 344
Geshov, Ivan (ca. 864), Bulgarian diplomatist: sketch of, **15**, 335
Gesiths, the war band of the Angles: description of **11**, 20
Gessi Pasha (19th century), African soldier in English army: defeats the forces of Suleiman, **19**, 167
Gessner, Konrad von (1516-1565), Swiss naturalist and scholar: sketch of, **13**, 455
Gessner, Salomon (ca. 1758), Swiss poet: sketch of, **13**, 490
Geta, Publius Septimus (189-212 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 211-212 A. D.: death of, **4**, 102
Getæ, tribe of Thrace: invade India, **5**, 73
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: battle of (1863), **24**, 778; national cemetery dedicated, 783; Lincoln's address at, 783
Gevaerts, Jan Kaspar (1593-1666), Belgian philologist: negotiates treaty with the States of the Netherlands, **13**, 184
Gezer, Syria: captured by the Egyptians, **1**, 387
Ghats, mountain range in India: description of, **5**, 15
Ghazali (d. 1520), governor of Syria: crushed by Suleiman the Great, **14**, 146
Ghazan Mahmud (1271-1304), Persian ruler: reign of, **5**, 336
Ghazi Mollah (d. 1833), Mohammedan leader: in the insurrection in the Caucasus, **15**, 298
Ghazni, Afghanistan: siege of (1839), **5**, 217
Ghent, Belgium: insurrections of (1138), **13**, 33; (1539), 58; siege of (1789), 261
Ghent, Pacification of, a union concluded (1576) between the provinces of Netherlands against Spanish supremacy, **13**, 123
Ghent, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States (1814): terms of, **23**, 429; disagreement of commission provided by, 443; provides for a commission to settle Northeast Boundary Dispute, **24**, 529
Ghent, van (d. 1672), Dutch admiral: death of, **13**, 236
Gherardesca, Ugolino, Count of the: see **Ugolino, Count of the Gherardesca**
Gheria, India: battle of (1763), **5**, 187
Ghibellines, Imperial party of Italy in the Middle Ages: rise of, **4**, 199; political cry of, **18**, 144
Ghiberti, Lorenzo (1378-1455), Italian sculptor: his effect on the Renaissance, **4**, 284
Ghika, Gregory (d. 1777), Turkish soldier: death of, **17**, 249
Ghirlandaio (Domenico Corradi) (1450-1495), Italian painter: instructs Michael Angelo, **4**, 297
Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak (ca. 1300), Ruler of India: founds dynasty, **5**, 101
Ghulam Mohammed (d. 1877), Indian prince: sketch of, **5**, 200
Ghurgin Khan (d. 1707), Russian governor of Kandahar: oppresses the Ghilzis, **5**, 348
Giafieri (d. 1618), French conspirator: member of plot against Venice, **4**, 315
Giambelli, Federigo (ca. 1570-1590), Italian engineer: at the siege of Antwerp, **13**, 148
Gian Galeazzo (ca. 1350), Italian noble: reign of, **4**, 219
Giano della Bella (ca. 1250), Italian statesman: reforms of, **4**, 228
Giants, Battle of the: see **Marignano**: battle of (1515)
Gibbon, Edward (1737-1794), English historian: visits Switzerland, **13**, 489

Gibbon, John (1827–1896), American general: in expedition against Sitting Bull, **24**, 905
Gibbons (ca. 1600), English explorer: voyages of, **16**, 304
Gibbs, James (1825–1886), Indian civil service: sketch of, **5**, 262
Gibeon, Palestine: battle of, **1**, 377
Gibraltar, Spain, called The Gate of the Mediterranean, and The Key of the Mediterranean: origin of the name, **1**, 312; sieges of (1329), **8**, 112; (1607), **13**, 183; (1704), **9**, 221, **18**, 331; (1705), **8**, 394, **11**, 456, **13**, 250; (1779), **8**, 417; (1782), **9**, 256, **11**, 523; history of, **20**, 253; government of, 254
Gibraltar of America, or of the New World, The: see **Quebec**
Gibraltar of the West Indies, The: see **Bermudas, The**
Giddings, Joshua Reed (1795–1864), American anti-slavery leader: member of Buffalo Convention (1848), **24**, 548; aids cause of negro abduction, 617
Gideon (d. 1236 B. C.), Hebrew warrior: defeats the Ammonites, **1**, 377
Giers, Nikolaide (1820–1895), Russian statesman: death of, **15**, 346
Giglius (ca. 1550), Belgian diplomat: member of governing council of the Netherlands, **13**, 120
Gil (Gill), Juan Bautista (d. 1877), Paraguayan politician: made president of Paraguay, **21**, 161; his administration, 260
Gil Colunje (ca. 1850), South American patriot: made president of Panama, **21**, 89
Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, an English soldier and navigator, half-brother to Sir Walter Raleigh: born near Dartmouth, England, 1539; educated at Eton and Oxford for the law, but entered the army; suppressed a rebellion in Ireland, 1570, was made governor of Munster and knighted; served in the Netherlands, 1570–1575; was authorized by the English government to take possession of any uncolonized land in North America upon payment to the government of one-fifth of all the gold and silver found there, 1578; attempted an expedition for discovery and colonization, 1578–1579, but failed; started again, 1583; established a colony on Newfoundland, August 5, 1583; on his return voyage, was lost at sea off the Azores, September 9, 1583
Expeditions to America, **20**, 84, **23**, 52
Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester: see **Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of**
Gilden, political organizations of Flanders in the 9th and 10th centuries A. D.: description of, **13**, 18
Gillespie (ca. 1800), English colonel in Indian service: suppresses Vellor mutiny, **5**, 204
Gillespie, George (1613–1648), Scottish Presbyterian minister: sketch of, **12**, 358
Gillespie, George L. (ca. 1825), American lieutenant: his mission to Frémont, **22**, 295
Gilyan, Persia: ceded to Russia (1722), **15**, 79
Gimirrai: see **Kimmerians**
Ginkle (Ginkel or Ginckell), Godert (1630–1703), Dutch soldier: at sieges of Limerick (1690), **12**, 146; (1691), 153; of Athlone, 150; created Earl of Athlone, 155
Giolitti, Giovanni (1844——), Italian statesman: ministry of, **4**, 405
Giornico, Switzerland: battle of (1478), **13**, 414
Giotto (Bondone) (1276–1336), Italian painter: sketch of, **4**, 412
Giovanni Maria Visconti (d. ca. 1410), Duke of Milan: death of, **4**, 250
Gipps, Sir George (1791–1847), British statesman: governor of New South Wales, **20**, 210
Giraldus Cambrensis or Gerald of Wales (1146–1220), British historian: work of, **11**, 116
Girard, Father (1765–1850), Swiss teacher: persecuted, **13**, 529
Girard, Stephen, an American merchant and banker: born near Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750; was a cabin-boy, a mate and finally mas-

ter of a coasting-vessel; settled in Philadelphia and became the owner of a fleet of merchant-vessels; founded a private bank in Philadelphia, 1812; at times was a public benefactor, but had no friends; died without issue at Philadelphia, December 26, 1831, and left two millions for the founding of a school for orphan boys

One of the early millionaires, **23**, 479

Girondists, The, French Revolutionary party: formed, **10**, 168; its principal speakers, 154; its true chiefs, 155; wishes for rigorous measures against the emigrants, 158; attacks the ministry, 161; motives of, 164; its principles and position at the opening of the convention, 215; denounced by the Mountainists, 240; struggle of, with the Jacobins, 247; conspiracies against, 253; attacked by Guadet, 255; accused of conspiring with Dumouriez, 260; insurrection against, 260; fall of, 265

Gisela (11th century A. D.), Suabian princess: sketch of, **18**, 124

Giselbert (d. 939 A. D.), Duke of Lorraine: revolts, **18**, 105, 109; death of, 110

Gisella (10th century A. D.), Bavarian princess: marries Prince Stephen of Hungary, **17**, 46

Gislikon, Switzerland: battles of (1653), **13**, 473; (1847), 552

Gist, Christopher (18th century), American soldier: accompanies Washington, **23**, 170

Gitchin, Bohemia: battle of (1866), **18**, 411

Giulay, Prince of Transylvania, Turkish ruler, ca. 1000: resists St. Stephen of Hungary, **17**, 47; his campaign in Italy, 385

Giurgevo, Roumania: battle of (1790), **14**, 357

Giustiniani, John (ca. 1452), Italian commander: in the war with Turkey, **14**, 74, 76

Gizeh, The Great Pyramid of, Egypt: built, **1**, 16

Gjo, Henrik (early 16th century), Danish nobleman: supports Christian II of Denmark, **16**, 192

Glabrio, Manlius Acilius (ca. 191 B. C.), Roman general and statesman: appointed to command of army in the East, **3**, 269; his campaign in Asia, 270

Gladiatorial Combats, Etruscan sport: advent of, **3**, 61

Gladiatorial War, a war between Rome and its slaves (73 B. C.): causes, **3**, 261; battle of Apulia, 262; results, 263

Gladstone, William Ewart, an eminent English statesman, financier, and orator, called the People's William: born in Liverpool, December 29, 1809; was graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, with the rank of double first-class, 1831; was elected to Parliament by the Conservatives of Newark, 1832; received the appointment of lord of the treasury by Sir Robert Peel, 1834; retired from office, 1835; upon the formation of a new ministry by Peel, he became vice-president of the Board of Trade, 1841, and president of the same, 1843; appointed secretary of the colonies, 1845, and gave his support to the repeal of the corn-laws, 1846; identified himself with the Conservative Liberals and acted as Chancellor of the Exchequer to Lord Aberdeen's ministry, 1852; resigned upon Palmerston becoming premier; tried to end the Crimean War; appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in the cabinet of Palmerston, 1859; made his speech of four hours on the Budget of 1860; represented Oxford University in Parliament, 1847–1865; became leader of the House of Commons and kept the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Earl Russell; helped to introduce a bill for electoral reform, and made an important speech upon it, 1866; advocated the disendowment of the Episcopal Church of Ireland; was chosen prime minister, December 4, 1868; retired, 1874; came into office

again, 1880, and brought the Boer War to an end; effected parliamentary reform; tried to carry his Home Rule Bill for Ireland through Parliament, but was defeated; retired on account of ill-health, 1894; died at Hawarden, May 19, 1898, and was buried in Westminster Abbey
Chancellor of the Exchequer, **11**, 614; opposes China War, 620; becomes leader of the House of Commons, 624; first ministry of, 625; second ministry of, 633; third ministry of, 635; fourth ministry of, 637; his efforts for Home Rule, **12**, 238; quoted on the United States Constitution, **23**, 330

Glamorgan, Herbert, Earl of, see **Somerset, Edward, Marquis of Worcester**

Glarean (Heinrich Loziti of Glarus) (1488-1563), Swiss poet, musician and scholar: sketch of, **13**, 428

Glasgow, University of, Scotland: founded, **12**, 296; graduates of, in Constitutional Convention, **23**, 323

Glass: invention of, **1**, 133

Glaucia, Caius Servilius (d. 100 B. C.), Roman demagogue: leader of the populace, **3**, 199; rupture with Marius and death, 201

Glaucus the Spartan: consults the oracle of Delphi, **2**, 44

Glebov (ca. 1720), Russian noble: death of, **15**, 76

Glen Fruin, Scotland: battle of (1604), **12**, 333

Glencairn, William Cunningham, Lord (ca. 1654), Scotch noble and commander: rising of, **12**, 344

Glencoe, Scotland: massacre of (1692), **11**, 437, **12**, 353

Glendower, Owen (1359-1415), Welsh noble and rebel: leads Welsh revolt, **11**, 192; forms alliance with France, 193

Glenelg, Lord (1778-1866), British politician: attempts to manage Canadian affairs, **11**, 596

Glenshiel, Scotland: battle of (1719), **12**, 365

Glimes, Admiral de (d. 1574), Spanish naval officer: death of, **13**, 116

Gloucester, England: siege of (1643), **11**, 345

Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of (1291-1314), English nobleman: appointed Elector, **11**, 140; quarrels with Simon de Montfort, 141; at battle of Evesham, 141

Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of (1391-1447), English nobleman: regent for Henry VI in England, **11**, 201; marries Jacqueline of Holland and Hainault, 202; feud with Beaufort, 202; opposes peace with France, 206; charged with treason, 207; gives nucleus of Bodleian Library, 238; death of, 207

Gloucester, Richard, Duke of: see Richard III, King of England

Gloucester, Robert, Earl of (d. 1147), English noble and commander: revolt against Stephen I, **11**, 94

Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of (1355-1397), English nobleman: quarrels with Richard II, **11**, 180; takes up arms against Richard, 181; restored to favor, 182; plots against Richard, 183; murder of, 184

Glück, Christopher Willibald (1714-1788), German operatic composer: sketch of, **17**, 261

Glycerius, Emperor of the Western Empire, 473-474 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 150

Gneisenau, August Wilhelm Anton, Count Neidhardt von (1760-1831), Prussian general: defends Colberg, **18**, 372; his efforts to liberate Germany, 375

Go Huei, General (18th century), Chinese military officer: bribes the Gurkhas, **6**, 100

Goa, Portuguese possession in India: captured by the Portuguese (1510), **5**, 149; sieges of (1603), 152; (1639), 152; under Portuguese rule, **20**, 298

God, Peace of or **Truce of:** see **Truce of God**

Godaigo, Emperor of Japan, 1319-1339: reign of, **7**, 83

Godard, Louis (living), French aëronaut: builds the Wellman airship, **16**, 340

Goddard, Thomas (d. 1783), English

soldier in the first Maratha War, **5**, 193

Goderich, Viscount: see **Robinson, Frederick John**, Earl of Ripon

Godfrey, Count of Ardenne (9th century A. D.), Norman leader: made governor of Lorraine, **13**, 21

Godfrey, Duke of the Normans (ca. 882 A. D.), French noble: makes an agreement with the Netherlands, **13**, 21

Godfrey, Sir Edmond Barry (d. 1678), English magistrate: murder of, **11**, 406

Godfrey de Bouillon, King of Jerusalem, 1099-1100, called Defender and Bawn of the Holy Sepulchre: born at Baisy, Brabant, 1061; created Duke of Lower Lotharingar, 1088; joined the Crusaders, 1096; fought at the siege of Jerusalem, July 15, 1099; was elected King of Jerusalem, July 23, 1099; completed the conquest of the Holy Land by the battle of Ascalon, August 12, 1099; died at Jerusalem, July 18, 1100

Leads crusade, **9**, 70, **11**, 87, **13**, 29; concludes an Armistice with Koloman II of Hungary, **17**, 52, **18**, 138

Godfrey of Eenham (early 11th century), Duke of Lower Lorraine: his expedition against the Frisons, **13**, 24; revolt of, **18**, 130; concludes peace with the empire, 131; death of, 132

Godfrey of Strasburg (ca. 1256), German poet: sketch of, **18**, 178

Godolphin, Sidney, Earl of (1635-1712), English statesman and financier: sketch of, **11**, 453; promotes union between Scotland and England, **12**, 356

Godoy, Manuel de (1767-1851), Spanish statesman, called the Prince of Peace: wins his sobriquet, **20**, 140; influence of, **9**, 332; administration of, **8**, 481

Gods, Dynasty of the, Egypt: reign of, **1**, 14

"Godspeed," English ship: carries settlers to Virginia, **23**, 57

Godthaab, Greenland: foundation of, **16**, 237

Godunov, Boris Feodorovitch (1552-1605), Emperor of Russia, 1598-1605: career of, **15**, 19, 20, 25

Godwine (d. 1053), Earl of the West Saxons: wins confidence of Cnut, **11**, 59; quarrels with Edward the Confessor, 61; restoration of, 63; bribes Harthaknud, **18**, 33

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, an illustrious German poet: born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 28, 1749; entered the University of Strasburg, 1770; received the degree of licentiate of law, 1771; returned to Frankfort, and wrote "Götz von Berlichingen" and "Sorrows of Young Werther," of which the latter attracted universal admiration; was invited by Charles Augustus, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, to his court, which was the beginning of a long and sincere friendship; broke away from the gayety of court life to seek the solitude of Waldeck, but was recalled by the Duke and appointed to an official position; devoted himself to study; went to Italy, 1786; returned to Weimar, 1788, where he met the young woman who afterwards became his wife; took part in the invasion of France by the Prussian army, 1792, and displayed great courage; became a friend of the poet Schiller, 1789; produced the first part of "Faust," 1806; finished the second part, 1830; studied and wrote until a few days before his death, which occurred at Weimar, March 22, 1832

Influence of, **18**, 333, 353

Goffe, William (1605-1679), New England patriot: repels attack on Hadley, **23**, 98

Gohier, L. Jerome (1746-1830), French revolutionist: made member of the directory, **9**, 309

Gohorikawa, Emperor of Japan, ca. 1222: accession of, **7**, 72

Goignies, Antoine de (ca. 1578), Belgian commander: his campaign against the Spanish, **13**, 130

Goislard (ca. 1788), French royalist: arrest of, **10**, 35
Goitia, Colonel (ca. 1836), South American soldier: leads revolution in Bolivia, **21**, 187
Gokameyama, Emperor of Japan, ca. 1393: abdication of, **7**, 91
Gokashiwabara, Emperor of Japan, 1501–1527: reign of, **7**, 100
Gokhale, Gopal Krishna (1866-1915), East Indian official: president of Indian National Congress, **5**, 293
Gokomatsu, Emperor of Japan, ca. 1393: accession of, **7**, 91
Gokōmyō, Emperor of Japan, 1644–1655: reign of, **7**, 132
Gokteik Viaduct, India: construction of, **5**, 289
Gold and Silver Ratio in United States: as first established, **23**, 354; changed, 506; in Independent Treasury Bill, 514
Gold Coast, British colony in Africa: trade with New England, **23**, 136
Gold Fields of South Africa Company, southern Africa: obtains rights in Matabeleland, **19**, 223
Gold Mine of Europe, The: see **Transylvania**
Gold Standard in Japan: established (1898), **7**, 226
Golden Bull, Bavarian law (1222), promulgated, **17**, 56
Golden Bull of Charles IV: promulgated (1346), **17**, 116, **18**, 193
Golden Fleece, Order of the, Spanish royal honor: introduced into the Netherlands, **13**, 43
Golden Gate, The City of the: see **San Francisco**
Golden League, league of Catholic states (1586): formed, **13**, 458
Golden State, The: see **California**
Goldie, Sir George Taubman (19th century), English officer: checks French plans for Africa, **19**, **152**; influence of, 154; made vice-governor of the Royal Niger Company, 156
Göldli, George (ca. 1531), Swiss commander: at the battle of Kappel, **13**, 444
Goldoni, Carlo (1770–1793), Italian dramatist: leader in the drama of the 18th century, **4**, 339
Goliad, Mexico: battle of (1836), **24**, 533
Golovchino, Russia: battle of (1708), **15**, 47
Golovkin, Count Gabriel (early 18th century), Russian diplomatist: sketch of, **15**, 89; in the supreme privy council, 95; under Anne, 105, 112; under Anna Leopoldovna, 128, 132; arrested, 133; banished, 137
Golovnin, Count Feodor Alexievitch (d. 1745), Russian statesman: accompanies Peter the Great in his travels, **15**, 33; becomes minister of public instruction, 324; at the battle of Narva, 39
Goloyken, Count (early 19th century), Russian statesman: his embassy to China, **6**, 120
Goluchowski, Count Agenor (1812–1875), Austrian statesman: made prime minister, **17**, 386; leads the diet of Lemberg, 404; gives warning to Turkey, 449; policy of, 450
G. O. M. (The Grand Old Man): see **Gladstone, William Ewart**
Gomarus, Francis (1563–1641), a Belgian Calvinistic controversialist: opposes doctrines of Arminius, **13**, 193
Gomates (ca. 500 B. C.), King of the Medes and Persians: usurps the throne, **1**, 162
Gomensoro, Tomás (b. 1820), Uruguayan politician: concludes armistice with insurgents, **21**, 146
Gomer: see **Kimmerians**
Gomez (19th century), Italian conspirator: attempts to assassinate Napoleon III, **9**, 449
Gomez (19th century), South American general: made president of Venezuela, **21**, 246
Gomez, José Miguel (ca. 1880), Cuban general: chosen governor of Santa Clara, **22**, 468; refuses to acquiesce in the reëlection of Palma, 490
Gomez, Maximo (1822——), Cuban soldier: leads Cuban patriots, **22**, 453

Gominöo, Emperor of Japan, 1612–1630: grieves over power of the nobles, **7,** 132
Gomphi, Thessaly: siege of (48 B. C.) **3,** 348
Gomurakami, Emperor of Japan 1339–1350: reign of, **7,** 90
Gonara, Emperor of Japan, ca. 1400 reign of, **7,** 100
Gondebaud, King of Burgundy, 491–516 A. D.: at war with Clovis, **9,** 19; reign of, **13,** 337, **18,** 63
Gondelour, India: siege of (1783), **9,** 257
Gondemar, King of Burgundy, 524–534 A. D.: defeats Clodomir, **9,** 24
Gondevald (d. 584 A. D.), Frankish chief: rebellion of, **9,** 29
Gondi, Paul of (1614–1679), French prelate: becomes leader of parliamentary party, **9,** 201; removes Condé from power, 203; arrested, 206
Gondomar (ca. 1600), Spanish ambassador: negotiates a Spanish alliance with James I of England, **11,** 312 313
Gonds, aboriginal race of India: description of, **5,** 28
Gonijō, Emperor of Japan, 1301–1308 accession of, **7,** 83
Gonsalo de Cordova: see **Gonsalvo de Cordova**
Gonsalves, Alvaro (d. 1360), Portuguese traitor: death of, **8,** 289
Gonsalvez, Antonio (ca. 1400), Portuguese explorer: explorations of, **19,** 17
Gonsalvo (Gonzalvo) de Cordova, Hernando (1443–1515), Spanish commander: career of, **8,** 269; his campaign in Italy, **9,** 133; serves as a military model for Europe, **14,** 144
Gonzaga, Charles de (d. 1637), Duke of Nevers: revolt of, **9,** 178; becomes Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 186
Gonzales, Texas: battle of (1835), **24,** 532
Gonzalez (19th century), South American commander: attempts to aid Pezet against the insurgents, **21,** 206
Gonzalez, Juan G. (19th century), a Paraguayan politician: made President (1890), **21,** 260
Gonzalez, Manuel (1833–1893), Mexican general and statesman: at the battle of Lecoac, **22,** 406; his administration as president, 408; death of, 410
Gonzalvo de Cordova: see **Gonsalvo de Cordova**
Good Duke of Argyle, The: see **Argyle, John Campbell, Duke of** (1678–1743)
Good Emperors, The Five, in Rome 70–180 A. D.: condition of Germany under, **18,** 25; see also **Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius** and **Marcus Aurelius,** Roman Emperors
Good Friend: see **Napoleon III,** Emperor of the French
Good Hope, Cape of: see **Cape of Good Hope**
Good Lord James: see **Douglas, Sir James**
Good Parliament, The, the English Parliament of 1376, **11,** 172
Good Queen Anne: see **Anne of Bohemia,** Queen of Richard II of England
Good Regent, The: see **Murray, James Stewart, Earl of**
Good Swordsman, The: see **Murat, Joachim**
Goodwin Lands, England: battle of (1652), **13,** 230
Goody Palsgrave: see **Elizabeth,** Queen of Bohemia
Gopher State, The: see **Minnesota**
Gorchakov, Prince Alexander (1798–1883), Russian statesman: proclaims abrogation of Treaty of Paris, **14,** 473; at Berlin Congress, 487
Gorchakov, Prince Mikhail (1795–1861), Russian general: in the Crimean War, **15,** 317; made governor of Poland, 324
Gordian, Emperor of Rome, 238–244 A. D.: reign of, **4,** 109, **5,** 317
Gordium, Asia Minor: Alexander at, **2,** 490

Gordon, Lady Catherine (ca. 1450), English noblewoman: marries Perkin Warbeck, **11**, 227, **12**, 298

Gordon, Charles George, known as **Chinese Gordon,** an English general: born at Woolwich, England, January 28, 1833; was trained at the Royal Military Academy; admitted to the Royal Engineers in 1852; took part in the Crimean War; served in China, 1860–1862, and commanded the Chinese forces in the Taeping rebellion, 1863–1865; was "Governor-General of the Equator" under the Khedive of Egypt, 1874–1876, and governor-general of the Sudan, 1877–1880; went to Khartum, 1884, and took command of the Egyptian forces; was killed in the storming of the city, January 26, 1885

Takes command of Ever Victorious Army, **6**, 199; captures Kunshan, 201; retires from force, 202; retakes command, 203; resigns, 204; campaign in the Sudan, **1**, 40, **11**, 635, **19**, 271

Gordon, Lord George (1751–1793), English agitator: leads anti-Catholic mob, **11**, 520

Gordon, George Hamilton, Earl of Aberdeen: see **Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of**

Gordon, John Campbell Hamilton, Earl of Aberdeen: see **Aberdeen, John Campbell Hamilton, Earl of**

Gordon, Patrick (1635–1699), Scottish officer: career of, **15**, 28, 36

Gordon, Thomas (ca. 1700), Scottish soldier: plots of, **15**, 66

Goremkin, Count (19th century), Russian statesman: becomes premier, **15**, 366

Gorey, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12**, 211

Gorgas, William Crawford (1854–1920), American soldier: aids in stamping out yellow fever in Cuba, **20**, 329

Görgei, Arthur (1818——), Hungarian general: in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 300, 401; surrenders to the Russians, **17**, 372; made minister of war under Kossuth, 372; imprisoned, 373

Gorges, Sir Ferdinando (1566–1647), English colonial proprietor; appointed councilor, **23**, 57; secures grant for New Hampshire, 95; made palatine of Maine, 96; purchase of claims of heirs of, 99

Gorica, Austria-Hungary: united with Hungary and Bohemia, **17**, 4; condition of peasants relieved by Maria Theresa, 259; under Napoleon, 300

Goritz, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1809), **9**, 336

Gorman, Arthur Pue (1839——), United States Senator: defeats Force Bill, **24**, 971

Gormden Gamle (ca. 860–935 A. D.), King of Denmark: career of, **16**, 20; his aversion to Christianity, 28; at war with Henry I, **18**, 107

Gormlaith (ca. 1000 A. D.), wife of Brian Boru; incites the Danes, **12**, 42

Gorni Dubinck, Turkey: battle of (1877), **15**, 336

Görtz, Georg Heindrich von (1668–1719), Swedish statesman: arrest of, **13**, 253; his relations with Peter the Great, **15**, 65; policy of, **16**, 223; in the Holstein-Gottorp difficulty, 236; execution of, **15**, 66, **16**, 225

Gosaga, Emperor of Japan, 1242–1246: reign of, **7**, 83

Gosai-in, Emperor of Japan, 1655–1663: reign of, **7**, 132

Goshenland, Africa: founded, **19**, 214

Goshirakawa, Emperor of Japan, 1158: accession of, **7**, 56

Goslin (ca. 850 A. D.), Bishop of Paris: saves Paris, **9**, 53

Gosnold, Bartholomew (d. 1607), English navigator: voyages of, **23**, 54

Gosvinda (ca. 550 A. D.), Queen of Leovigild: her quarrel with Ingunda, **8**, 41

Gotama: see **Buddha**

Göteborg, Sweden: foundation of, **16**, 172; relief of (1788), 248

Gotha, Germany: siege of (1567), **18**, 262

Goths, early Teutonic race: location of, **18,** 6; invade Greece, **2,** 529, **4,** 108; sketches of, 136, **8,** 35, **17,** 14; found kingdom in Spain, **4,** 145; depart from Italy, 162; condition of the people under, **8,** 53; their conquest of Scandinavia, **16,** 6; settlements of, 34; plunder Roman territory, **18,** 29; make treaty with Aurelian, 29; end of power of, 50

Goths, The Apostle of the: see **Ulfilas, Saint**

Gothus (ca. 1550), Archbishop of Sweden: accession of, **16,** 165

Gotō Shōjirō (ca. 1850), Japanese statesman: counsels war with Korea, **7,** 178; reforms of, 182; attempts to negotiate treaties with European powers, 190

Gotō Sukenori (ca. 1400), Japanese sculptor: sketch of, **7,** 107

Gotoba (ca. 1200), Emperor of Japan: plots against feudal administration, **7,** 70

Gotsuchimikado, Emperor of Japan, 1465–1501: reign of, **7,** 100; death of, 100

Gottfried (ca. 800 A. D.), King of Denmark: invades Holstein, **18,** 85

Gottfried (ca. 850 A. D.), Chief of the Norsemen: marries a Carolingian princess, **17,** 97

Gotthelf, Jeremiah (1797–1854), Swiss author: sketch of, **13,** 584

Gottorp, Germany: taken by the Danes, **16,** 214

Gouda, Emperor of Japan, 1276–1288: at war with the Mongols, **7,** 76

Goudchaux, Michel (1801–1862), French financier; member of the provisional government, **9,** 435

Gough, Sir Hugh (1779–1869), British general: his services in the Opium War, **5,** 213; his campaign against the Sikhs, **5,** 221, **6,** 137

Goupil (living), French aëronaut: associated with the Wellman Expedition, **16,** 340

Gourges, Dominique de (1530–1593), French adventurer: his vengeance on the Spaniards, **20,** 82, **23,** 48

Government and Constitutional Development:

AFRICA: Cape Colony, **19,** 51, **20,** 223; French West Africa, **20,** 281; German South Africa, 303; Congo Free State, **13,** 311, **19,** 119, 122, 250, **20,** 299; Liberia, **19,** 49; Madagascar, **19,** 211, **20,** 278; Rhodesia, **20,** 260; Togoland, **19,** 180; Transvaal, **11,** 41, **19,** 276, 283, **20,** 234

ALGERIA: French rule, **20,** 280

ARABIA: causes of the fall of the Saracen Empire, **1,** 364, 365

AUSTRALIA: under British rule, **11,** 630, **20,** 195; self-government of, **20,** 203, 342

AUSTRIA - HUNGARY: Golden Bull (1222), **17,** 56; organization under Leopold, 186; Bohemia in 1300, 83; Bohemian Constitution of 1627, 209; under Maria Theresa, 258; constitution of 1848, 378; of 1860, 386; of 1867, 398, 400

BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA: as a firm kingdom (2200 B. C.), **1,** 77; under the Second Empire, 82; an absolute monarchy, 113

CANADA: a British royal government (1791), **20,** 131, 151, 155; Upper and Lower Canada united, **11,** 596; administration under Lord Elgin (1847–1854), **20,** 159; constitution of 1867, **11,** 629, **20,** 165, 171, 177, 342

CARTHAGE: main treatment, **3,** 94, 96

CENTRAL AMERICA: attempt at uniting the five republics, **22,** 438; republic of Panama organized (1904), **20,** 333, **24,** 1074

CHINA: organization in (900 B. C.), **6,** 8; absence of constitutional unity (1790), 103; reforms attempted, 319, 322

CUBA: under Spanish rule, **20,** 325, **24,** 1023; constitution of 1895, **22,** 453; under United States protection, **20,** 330, **22,** 463, **24,** 1032, 1045; inauguration of the Republic (1902), **22,** 468

EAST INDIES: Dutch, **20,** 295; French, **20,** 272

EGYPT: its division into districts (3000 B. C.), **1**, 9; policy of the Ptolemies, **3**, 137; becomes a Roman province, **1**, 35, **2**, 522; under the rule of Arabia, **1**, 298; under Turkish rule, **1**, 36, **14**, 134; under British protection, **1**, 40, **11**, 638, **19**, 269, 273, **20**, 262

ENGLAND: a Roman province, **4**, 75, **11**, 10, 13; clan system (500 A. D.), **11**, 22; in 7th century, A. D., 33, 39; growth of king's power (975 A. D.), 51; under William the Conqueror, 80, 81; the Great Council, under Henry II, 99; growth of the power of the state under Richard I 115; Magna Carta (1215), 127; first representative Parliament (1265), 140; rise of the Commons (1322), 154, 182; separation of the two Houses of Parliament (1341), 162; absolute rule under Richard II (1399), 184; Act of Appeals and Act of Treasons under Henry VIII, 250, 254; Act of Succession under Henry VIII, 256; Act of Supremacy, under Elizabeth, 275; the Privy Council and Charles I, 323; Petition of Right under Charles I, 325; the Star Chamber (1630), 329; "Long Parliament" (1640), 337, 339; the Commonwealth, 367, 368, 371; popular charters confirmed under Charles II, 379; Conventicle Act and Act of Settlement under Charles II, 385, 390; Charles II and the Cabal, 395; recall of the Declaration, 398; Royalist Parliament (1673), 398; Catholics excluded from both Houses (1678), 407; Exclusion Bill relating to the Succession, 408; constitutional progress under Charles II, 416; Ecclesiastical Commission Court (1686), 424; Declaration of Indulgence under James II, 426; Declaration of Rights (1688), 431; Toleration Act under William and Mary, 435; Whigs under William, 441; Triennial Act of 1694, 442; restoration of coinage (1695), 444; Act of Settlement (1701), 449; Whig ministry under William and under Anne, 458; growing strength of the Cabinet and Parliament, 468, 478; Pelham's ministry under George II, 486; supremacy of the Cabinet under George II, 490; Pitt's ministry under George III, 504; Parliament passes Stamp Act, 509; the colonial system, 514; Pitt's reforms under George III, 530, 551; Parliament under George IV, 583; Reform Bill of 1831, 587, 589; postal reform (1840), 597; Peel's ministry under Victoria, 602, 604; Reform Bill of 1866, 624; Ballot Act (1872), 627; Salisbury's ministry, 635; dependencies (Ceylon), **20**, 251; (Gibraltar), 254; (Hong-Kong), 255; (Mauritius), 263

FRANCE (GAUL): of the Celtic tribes, **3**, 296, **9**, 7; a Roman province, **9**, 11; under Clovis, 22; in 8th century A. D., 38; under Charlemagne, 45; under the feudal system, 63; an absolute monarchy, **9**, 214, **10**, 4, 9, **11**, 539; the States-General (1789), **10**, 41; the Assembly (1789), 74, 82, 85, 87, 88; provisions of the Assemblies, **9**, 258, 268, **10**, 89; reorganization under the Assembly, **10**, 103, 105; constitution of 1791, 145, 147, 148; the revolutionary commune (1792), 201; the national Convention (1792–1793), 215, 252; revolutionary power (1793), 280, 302; constitution of 1795, 351, 353, 362; under the Directory (1795–1797), **10**, 370, 400, **11**, 544; under the Consulate, **9**, 315, **10**, 432, 434, **18**, 363; constitution of 1802, **10**, 453; under the First Empire, 461; the senatorial constitution (1814), **9**, 350, 356; constitution of 1848, **9**, 442; under the Third Republic, 471, 473; constitution of 1875, 479, 480

GERMANY: tribal system, **18**, 8, 56; under Charlemagne (800 A. D.), 86; Golden Bull (1356), 193; administrative system under Maximilian, 228; under Napoleon, 371; decentralization (1848), 297, 308; the Empire (1870), 428

GREECE: in Homeric times, **2**, 34,

36; ephors in Sparta, 73; cities under the "Tyrants" (600 B. C.), 95; oligarchy at Athens, 99; Athens under Solon's constitution, 104; Athens under the reforms of Cleisthenes (508 B. C.), 146; archonship ceases to be elective, 174; democratic reforms at Athens (458 B. C.), 239; Athens under the Four Hundred (411 B. C.), 358; Athens under Spartan rule (404 B. C.), 384; under Macedonian rule (338 B. C.), 479, 512; under Roman rule, 521; under Mohammedan rule, 537; an independent monarchy, 545; constitution of 1864, 549

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: under native rule, **20**, 308; under the United States, **20**, 310, **24**, 997

INDIA: under native and British rule, **5**, 20; in the time of the Rig-Veda, 38; under Mohammedan rule, 96; under Akbar, the Mogul, 111, 115; under British rule, **5**, 128, 137, **11**, 527, 529; under Portuguese control, **5**, 150, **8**, 330; colonial empire of the Dutch, **5**, 155; under Warren Hastings, 192; under English government and the British East India Company, 194; under the vice regal control of England, 240

IRELAND: tribal system, **12**, 18, 21; under English rule (1173), 51; Poyning's Law (1494), 74; Assembly of 1642, 119; agrarian legislation (1665), 130; Parliament declares itself independent (1693), 155; division in the Parliament, 177; concessions gained (1782), **11**, 522, **12**, 185, 188; parliamentary reform, **12**, 191, 216; union with England, 217; Parnell's platform, 237; Home Rule, 239, 243

ISRAEL and JUDAH: as a tribal organization, **1**, 378; under David and Solomon, 384, 387, 389; Judah, under Persian control (500 B. C.), 403; under the Sanhedrim (50 A. D.), **4**, 78

ITALY: early Latium, **3**, 9, 12, 16, 20, 21; Etruria, 24; under Charlemagne, **4**, 175; Sicily under the Normans, 185; under Frederick Barbarossa, 192, 196; in the republican cities of the 12th and 13th centuries, 209, 210; at Florence (13th century), **4**, 226, 228; Venice (600–1400), 246, 249; under Victor Amadeus (1720), 331; under Napoleon's governments, **4**, 345, 348, **18**, 371; Rome under the Papal power (1848–1859), **4**, 369; Naples under the dictatorship of Garibaldi (1860), 383; a united monarchy (1870), 396, 397; see also ROME

JAPAN: by local rule (150 A. D.), **7**, 11; public offices in the hands of guilds (600 A. D.), 19; reforms in (645 A. D.), 23, 24; feudal system organized (1190), 67, 68; administrative system (1600), 114, 129, 133; end of the feudal system (1868), 170, 173; local administration (1868), 174; Constitution of 1890, 185, 186, 201; imperial diet, 205, 207

MEXICO: under the Aztecs, **22**, 84; as a Spanish province, 98; freed from Spain, becomes a republic, **8**, 519; constitution of 1824, **22**, 263, 279, 381

NETHERLANDS: Belgium, a Roman province, **13**, 9; under Charlemagne, 17, 18; under Charles V, 63; under Philip II, 71, 75, 105; the States-General, 123, 134; declared free (1609), 189; States-General (1701), 248; as the Batavian republic, 266; constitution of 1815, 285; Belgium an independent kingdom, 304; Thorbecke's ministry, 315; constitutional reforms (1848), **20**, 293

PERSIA: rise of a single monarchy (625 B. C.), **1**, 158; under Darius, **1**, 164, **2**, 130; under Macedonian rule, **5**, 315; under Parthian rule, 315; under Sassania dynasty (580 A. D.), 319; under Mohammedan rule (643–1502), 326; under the Safawi dynasty (1502–1733), 340; present form, 372

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: under Spanish rule, **20**, 312; under United States rule, **20**, 318, 355, **24**, 1033, 1036, 1043

PHOENICIA: founded on an oligarchy of wealth, **1**, 134
POLAND: aristocratic republic (ca. 1500), **15**, 422; divided among Russia, Prussia, and Austria before 1800, 419
PORTUGAL: under a liberal constitution (1820), **9**, 373; constitution of 1822, **8**, 534; present constitution, 539
ROME: the end of the monarchy (509 B. C.), **3**, 30; magistrates of the Republic, 32; as a Republic, 33, 35, 41, 96; with the Senate as the governing power, 53; the colonies of Rome, 83, 85; by the city officials, 154; appearance of the new democratic spirit, 158; under popular leaders, 191; under the Gracchan reforms, 200; under the Sullan constitution, 233; collapse of oligarchic rule, 269; under the Triumvirate, 313; in the time of Caesar, 368, 390, 393; under Augustus, **4**, 30, 40; after Augustus, 103; under Diocletian, 114, 115; under the pontifical power, **4**, 172; see also ITALY
RUSSIA: in the 9th century A. D., **15**, 6, 7; constitution of 1730, 105; reforms under Nicholas II, 357, 360, 365, 367
SAMOA: under the United States, **20**, 321, **24**, 978
SCANDINAVIA: early tribal system, **16**, 11, 12; Union of Calmar (1397), 125; Sweden under Gustav Adolph, 178; monarchy becomes hereditary in Denmark (1665), 232; reforms under Oscar of Sweden, 277, 279
SCOTLAND: under Irish rule, **12**, 38; dependent on English king (1174), 266; of the cities (1150), 270; under English rule (1303), 276; an independent kingdom (1314–1603), 282, 292, 308, 310, 329; under the Commonwealth, 343; Privy Council of 1661, 345; union with England, 356, 371
SOUTH AMERICA: Argentine Republic, **21**, 119, 128; Brazil, under Portuguese sovereignty (1534), **37**; kingdom of Brazil (1815), **20**, 299, **21**, 164, 169, 171, 172; republic of Brazil (1889), **8**, 519, **20**, 299, **21**, 253; Chilian constitution of 1833, **21**, 216; Colombia as a republic (1821), 73; Peru, under Spanish sovereignty, 41; Peruvian constitution of 1860, 200; Uruguay's constitution of 1830, 137; present constitution of Venezuela, 246
SPAIN: Roman province, **3**, 136, **8**, 28; under the Visigoths, **8**, 54; under Ferdinand and Isabella, 185, 193; constitution of 1869, 511; constitution of 1886, 517; Canary Islands, **19**, 248
SWITZERLAND: as a Roman province, **13**, 330; under Charlemagne, 340; under the German Empire, 349, 353; as a Confederation (1390), **13**, 384, 414; (1500), 423; Calvin's ecclesiastical system (1541), 449; aristocratic systems, 467, 474, 497; constitutions of 1798, **9**, 306, **13**, 512, 515, 518; of 1815, 528; of 1830, 532, 539; of 1848, **13**, 553; of 1874, 565, 583
SYRIA: as a Roman province, **1**, 409, 413
TIBET: under nominal suzerainty of China, **5**, 377
TURKEY: an absolute monarchy, **14**, 89, 91, 92; local self-government, 97; in the 18th century, 364; reforms of 1876, 478, 491
UNITED STATES: Spanish rule, **23**, 43; charters granted in Virginia, 56, 59, 62; annulled (1624), 63; Virginia under the Commonwealth, 64; Maryland as a proprietary government, 69; legislature in Maryland made bicameral, 71; Georgia a royal province (1752), 82; Massachusetts Bay charter, 87; Connecticut charter (1662), 93; charter of Pennsylvania, 111; colonies before the Revolution, **20**, 107, 110; general colonial system, **23**, 116; Stamp Act passed (1765), 210; repealed (1766), 214; Boston Port Bill (1774), 220; Massachusetts charter annulled (1774), 220; First Continental Con-

gress, 222; Second Continental Congress, 229, 299; Articles of Confederation, 301; constitution (1787), 23, 324, 24, 1102; the Northwest Territory (1789), 23, 319; organization of departments, 344; Federalist measures under John Adams, 376; Republican reforms (1801), 388; Monroe Doctrine (1823), 447; South Carolina convention (1860), 24, 685; Southern Confederacy, 695; Reconstruction (1865), 834, 836, 844; Tenure of Office Act (1867), 850; Alaska, 20, 306, 24, 878; civil service reform (1883), 24, 938; presidential succession (1886), 953; naturalization laws reformed (1906), 1097

WEST INDIES: Dutch, 20, 286; Porto Rico under the United States, 20, 324, 24, 1035, 1040; see also CUBA

Government of India, Act for the Better (1858), 5, 240, 11, 527

Governors, American Colonial: appointment of, 23, 116; tenure of office of, 116; salary of, 116; powers of, 117; powers limited, 121

Gower, John (ca. 1325–1408), English poet: his poetry, 11, 187

Gowrie, William Ruthven, Earl of (d. 1584), English conspirator: forcibly detains James VI of Scotland, 12, 325

Gowrie Conspiracy, The: against James VI of Scotland, by Earl of Gowrie (1600), 12, 328

Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony: magistracy established at, 19, 37

Grabe, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier: his campaign in the Caucasus, 15, 298

Gracchus, Gaius Sempronicus (159–121 B. C.), Roman statesman: reforms of, 3, 171; death of, 184; his schemes revived, 200; his principles adopted by Caesar, 366

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (210–158 B. C.), Roman general: his rule in Spain, 3, 136

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius (168–133 B. C.), Roman politician: reforms of, 3, 171; death, 176

Grace, Richard (ca. 1650), Irish governor: defends Athlone, 12, 144

Grace, Act of, granting amnesty to Scottish rebels (1717), 12, 364

Gradac, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1878), 17, 423

Gradiska (Gradisca), Austria-Hungary: united with Hungary and Bohemia, 17, 4; condition of peasants relieved by Maria Theresa, 259

Graeco-Turkish War, war between Turkey and Greece (1897): causes of, 14, 504; battles of Metuna Pass, 504; Domokos, 505; ended by Treaty of Constantinople, 505; results of, 2, 548, 14, 505

Graf, Michael (ca. 1400), Swiss officer: opposes Reding, 13, 398

Graff, Frau: see **Merian, Maria Sibylla**

Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of (1736–1811), English nobleman: becomes nominally Prime minister, 11, 510

Graham, James, Marquis of Montrose: see **Montrose, James Graham, Marquis of**

Graham, Sir James Robert George (1792–1861), British statesman: member of Peel's ministry, 11, 602

Graham, John (1643–1689), Scottish soldier: attacks covenanters, 12, 348

Graham, Sir Robert (d. 1437), Scotch nobleman: conspires against James I of Scotland, 12, 292

Gramont, Antoine Agénor Alfred (1819–1880), French diplomat: made minister of foreign affairs, 9, 461; in the Franco-Prussian war, 18, 416

Gran, Hungary: taken by the Mongols (1241), 17, 58

Granada, Spain: massacre of the Jews, 1, 417; conquest of, by Christians, 8, 124, 23, 29; battle of (1319), 8, 159; siege of (1810), 9, 337

Granada, Kingdom of: history of, 8, 104

Granada, Treaty of, a treaty between France and Spain (1500), 9, 133

Granadine Confederation: see **Colombia**
Granary of Europe, The: see **Hungary**
Granary of Turkey, The: see **Egypt**
Grand, Johan (ca. 1300), Archbishop of Lund: account of, **16**, 111
Grand Alliance, The, formed between the Emperor, England, and Holland against France and Spain (1701), **11**, 451, **13**, 247
Grand Banks, Newfoundland: frequented by English fishermen, **23**, 51; fisheries off, 443
Grand Bassam, Africa: claimed by France, **19**, 49
Grand Champ, France: battle of (1800), **10**, 441
Grand Corrupter, The: see **Walpole, Robert**
Grand Gulf, Mississippi: in Vicksburg campaign, **24**, 776
Grand Model: see **Fundamental Constitution**
Grand Monarque, Le: see **Louis XIV,** King of France
Grand Old Man: see **Gladstone, William Ewart**
Grand Remonstrance, The, protest passed in House of Commons, England (1641), **11**, 341
Grandella, Italy: battle of (1266), **9**, 84
Grand-Pré Proclamation, the English decree exiling the people of Acadia (1755), **23**, 81
Grandson (Granson), Switzerland: taken by the French (1475), **13**, 407; battle of (1476), **9**, 124, **13**, 47, 408, **18**, 217
Graneikos, Persia: battle of, **1**, 168
Grange (d. 1573), Scotch commander: at battle of Langside, **12**, 319; death of, 324
Grangers or Patrons of Husbandry, an organization in the United States to promote the interests of the farming class: rise of, **24**, 917
Granīcus, river in Asia Minor: battle of the (ca. 335 B. C.), **2**, 488
Granite State, The: see **New Hampshire**
Grant, James Augustus (1827–1892), Scotch explorer of Africa: arouses an interest in Africa, **19**, 59
Grant, Sir James Hope (1808–1875), British general: his expedition to China, **6**, 171, **9**, 451
Grant, Ulysses S., an American general and eighteenth President of the United States: born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; was graduated at West Point, 1843; served in the Mexican War, 1846–1848; settled at St. Louis; went to Galena, Illinois, 1860; became colonel, 1861, then brigadier-general; captured Fort Donelson, 1862, and received the appointment of major-general of volunteers; put in command of the Army of the District of West Tennessee, and won the battles of Shiloh and Iuka; became commander of the department of the Tennessee; captured Vicksburg, 1863; promoted to the rank of major-general in the regular army; was put in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi; won the battle of Chickamauga, Nov. 23–25, 1863; appointed lieutenant-general and became commander of all the Union armies; received the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court-House, 1865; appointed to the specially created grade of General of the Army of the United States; became secretary of war ad interim, 1867, but gave it up against the will of Johnson, 1868; received the nomination to the Presidency and was elected by a large majority, 1868; reëlected, 1873; made a tour of the Old World and was given ovations everywhere; died of cancer at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 23, 1885

In Mexican War, **24**, 554; visits Japan, **7**, 191; sends troops into Kentucky, **24**, 742; commands forces at Cairo, Illinois, 743; captures Fort Henry, 744; captures Fort Donelson, 745; early life, 746; at battle of Pittsburg Landing, 747; with

Rosecrans in North Mississippi, 773; in siege of Vicksburg, 775; receives surrender of Vicksburg, 778; ordered to Chattanooga, 784; made lieutenant-general, 786; his theory of war, 787; changes plan against Lee, 788; tactics criticized, 790; urges Thomas to attack, 804; favors Lee's overtures for peace, 811; receives Lee's surrender, 812; approves Lincoln's reconstruction plans, 836; made full general, 846; Secretary of War ad interim, 850; quarrels with President Johnson, 850; nominated for President, 857; elected President, 860; inaugurated, 861; favors annexation of Dominican Republic, 879; settlement of Alabama claims, 881, 883; summary of his first term, 889; renominated for President (1872), 892; second inauguration, 894; approves the Resumption Act, 900; strengthens military forces about Washington, 911; urged for third term, 925; his efforts to check spoils system, 938; appoints canal commission, 1056; death, 962 note; Roosevelt's Presidential majority compared to that of, 1086

Granvelle, Antoine Perrenot de (1517-1586), Spanish ecclesiastic and statesman, Bishop of Arras: influences Margarita of Parma, **8**, 357; his speech before the estates, **13**, 72; made Primate of the Low Countries, 77; conspiracy against, 78; recalled from the Netherlands, 81; proposes the murder of William of Orange, 135 note

Granville, France: battle of (1793), **10**, 276

Granville, Lord (ca. 1704), English churchman in America: proprietor of South Carolina, **23**, 78

Granville, George Leveson-Gower, Earl of (1815-1891), English statesman: negotiates the Congo Treaty, **19**, 75

Granville, John Cartaret, Earl of: see **Carteret, John, Earl of Granville**

Grasse, François Joseph Paul de (1723-1788), French admiral: in American War, **9**, 256, **23**, 284; defeated by Admiral Rodney, **11**, 522

Gratian (359-383 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 367-383 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 132

Grattan, Henry, an Irish statesman and orator: born at Dublin, July 3, 1746; was educated at Trinity College and afterwards studied law in London; became representative of the borough of Charlton in the Irish Parliament, 1775; received fifty thousand pounds from the Irish Parliament in recognition of his public services; opposed the propositions concerning trade between Great Britain and Ireland, called Orde's Propositions, and they were given up through his influence; represented Dublin in Parliament, 1790, and supported the bill for Catholic emancipation; retired for a short time, but took his seat again to oppose the union of Ireland with Great Britain; became a member of the Imperial Parliament, 1805; refused the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; went to London to present a petition to the British Parliament, and died there, June 4, 1820

Leader of the Patriot Party, **12**, 177; withdraws from Parliament, 208; opposes Union, 217; labors for Catholic emancipation, 220

Grattan's Parliament, name given to the Irish Parliament of 1783, **12**, 190

Gratz, Austria-Hungary: progress of the Reformation at, **17**, 178; influence of the Jesuits in, 180

Grau, Miguel (1834-1879), Peruvian naval officer: in the war with Chili, **21**, 235

Grauholz, Switzerland: battle of (1798), **13**, 511

Grave, Belgium: battle of (1586), **13**, 151; surrenders to the States-General, 178

Gravelines, France: battle of (1558), **9,** 148, **11,** 297, **13,** 70
Gravelotte, France: battle of (1870), **9,** 464, **18,** 422
Graves, Thomas (1725-1802), British admiral: attacks French fleet in Chesapeake Bay, **23,** 285
Gray, George (1840-1925), American legislator: member of Spanish-American peace commission, **24,** 1031
Gray, Robert (1757-1806), American sailor and discoverer: discoveries of, **24,** 541
Grayson, William J. (18th century), American politician and poet: in first Congress, **23,** 343
Great Charter of Virginia, Government of Virginia: history of, **23,** 63
Great Commoner, The: see **Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham**
Great Contract, agreement between King James of England and the House of Commons (1610), **11,** 310
Great Duke, The: see **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of**
Great Elector, The: see **Frederick William,** the Great Elector of Brandenburg
Great Gemot, The, Assembly of Englishmen (1086): William the Conqueror convokes, **11,** 80
Great Indian Peninsular Railways, India: opened, **5,** 223
Great Kanawha River, United States: French claims of, **23,** 169
Great Lakes, United States: French explorations, **23,** 167
Great Meadows, Ohio: battle of (1757), **23,** 172
Great Northern Railroad, United States: United States Supreme Court decision respecting, **24,** 972
Great Pan, The: see **Voltaire**
Great Plains, Africa: battle of (204 B. C.), **3,** 130
Great Pyramid of Gizeh, The, Egypt built, **1,** 16
Great Schism, The, division in the Catholic Church (1738), **11,** 173
Great Sword Society, The, a semi-religious organization of Chinese, **6,** 297
Great Wall, The, China: description of, **6,** 11
Grebel, Konrad (ca. 1523), Swiss churchman: teachings of, **13,** 437
Greco-Turkish War: see **Graeco-Turkish War**
Greece, History of: geography, **2,** 3; Aegean civilization: origin of the Greek nationality, 20; Homeric poems and the Greeks of the Homeric age, 29; religion of the Greeks, Olympia and Delphi, 38; the great migrations, 46; colonies in Asia, 51; Dorians in the Peloponnesus — the legislation of Lycurgus, 58; establishment of Spartan supremacy in the Peloponnesus, 70; age of colonization, 78; age of the tyrants, 90; early history of Attica, 97; Solon and Peisistratus, 102; the Lydian monarchy, 114; Cyrus and Darius, 119; Darius and the Greeks — the Ionian revolt, 131; constitution of Cleisthenes, 140; European Greece — jealousy of the states, 154; battle of Marathon to the invasion of Xerxes, 165; the invasion of Xerxes, 181; Salamis and Plataea, 195; Greeks of Italy and Sicily, 214; events in Asia Minor and Greece, 222; rise of Athenian empire, 232; Athens at the height of her power, 241; the years of peace, 251; rivalry of Sparta and Athens, 262; early years of the Peloponnesian War, 274; siege of Plataea, 286; Sphacteria and Delium, 299; Brasidas in Thrace — the Peace of Nicias, 313; Truce of Nicias, 320; expedition to Sicily, 328; decline of Athens, 349; surrender of Athens, 363; Spartan supremacy in Greece, 379; revolt from Sparta, 396; the Greeks of the West, 407; last years of Spartan hegemony, 419; uprising of Thebes, 426; Theban predominance, 436; the peace of 362 B. C. to Philip's invasions, 452; Philip and Demosthenes, 463; end of freedom, 471; Alexander the Great, 483; Al-

exander's successors and the Greek leagues, 511; under Roman rule, **2**, 521, **3**, 166; the Middle Ages and the Turkish Yoke, **2**, 532, **14**, 45; The War of Independence, **2**, 542; in Treaty of Adrianople, **14**, 432; the present kingdom, **2**, 546; supports Cretan revolt from Turkey, **14**, 503

Greece, The Light of: see **Corinth**

Greek Fire, a chemical composition used in warfare: description of, **1**, 333, **14**, 76

Greek Orthodox Church: status of, **2**, 550; projected union with the Anglican, **15**, 83 note; in Turkey, 287; its reconciliation with the Uniates, 297

Greek War of Independence, a war between Greece and Turkey (1821-1829): causes, **2**, 539; **14**, 411; **15**, 268; battle of Constantinople (1826), **2**, 543, **14**, 419; Treaty of Adrianople (1829), **2**, 545, **14**, 431, **15**, 287; results, **2**, 545, **14**, 418, **15**, 274

Greeks: in Italy, **3**, 25; in India, **5**, 67; in France, **9**, 4

Greeley, Horace, an American journalist and politician, called the premier of American editors: born at Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811; learned printing at East Poultney, Vermont, where he worked from 1826-1830; went to New York for employment, 1831; became a partner of Francis Story in the publishing of The Morning Post, 1833, which was the first daily penny paper ever published; published The New Yorker, 1833-1840; wrote for The Daily Whig, The Jeffersonian, and The Log Cabin, 1833-1840; merged The New Yorker and The Log Cabin into The Tribune, 1841; was a member of Congress, December 1, 1848, to March 4, 1849; visited Europe, 1851, and was one of the judges of the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London; made a second visit to Europe, 1855, chiefly to attend the French exhibition; visited California, 1859, and was given public receptions in San Francisco and Sacramento; opposed the Civil War at Republican Convention, 1860; advocated hostilities before their actual commencement, 1861; advocated universal amnesty, 1865, and became one of the bondsmen for Jefferson Davis; was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Liberal and the Democratic Parties, 1872, but was defeated at the election; died at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., November 29, 1872

Opposes nomination of Clay for Presidency, **24**, 520; favors Douglas's reëlection, 664; quoted on right of secession, 714; Lincoln's letter to, 767; opposes Lincoln, 799; joins liberal movement, 890; early career, 891; nominated for President (1872), 891; end of his career, 893

Greely, Adolphus Washington, an American Arctic explorer: born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844; graduated from Newburyport High School, 1860; served in the volunteer army of the North during the Civil War, 1861-1865; appointed second lieutenant in the Thirty-Sixth U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867; assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, July 14, 1869; appointed first lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, May 27, 1873, and captain, June 11, 1886; commanded the government expedition for the establishment of the American Polar Station, 1881; made brigadier-general and chief signal officer, 1887; during the Spanish-American War and consequent military operations, there was built and operated under his direction, 1000 miles of telegraph in Porto Rico, 3800 miles in Cuba, 250 miles in China, and 10,500 miles of lines and cables in the Philippines; installed a system of 3900 miles of telegraph lines, submarine cables and wireless in Alaska, 1900-1904; United States dele-

gate to the International Telegraph Conference at London, 1903; member of board to regulate wireless telegraphy in the United States, 1904; member of board to report on coast defenses, 1905; lives Washington, D. C.

Establishes the United States Polar Station, **16**, 319

Green, Beriah (early 19th century), American statesman: president of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574

Green, Duff (early 19th century), American journalist: in Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," **23**, 485

Green, Roger (ca. 1653), American colony leader: leads Virginia dissenters and founds Albemarle, **23**, 73

Green Mountain Boys, body of soldiers from Vermont in American Revolution: revolt of, **23**, 96

Green Mountain State, The: see **Vermont**

Greenback Party, United States political party: nominates Peter Cooper for President (1876), **24**, 909; nominates Weaver (1880), 930; nominates Ben Butler for President (1884), 946

Greene, Nathaniel, an American general: born in Warwick, R. I., May 27, 1742; was elected to the General Assembly of the colony, 1770; appointed brigadier-general of the Rhode Island militia, 1775; was put in command of the army sent to protect Long Island; was leader of a division at the battle of Trenton, 1776, and took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; became quartermaster-general, 1778; won a victory over Sir Henry Clinton at Springfield, 1780; was given command of the Southern army and gained the victory of Cowpens, 1781; retreated before Cornwallis and fought at Guilford Court House; was defeated at Hobkirk's Hill; won the victory of Eutaw Springs, 1781; presented with a medal by Congress; settled on an estate in Georgia, near Savannah; died there of a sunstroke, June 19, 1786

Estimate of, **23**, 234; sent to fortify Brooklyn Heights, 243; abandons Fort Lee, 245; at battle of Brandywine, 259; succeeds Gates in the South, 280; at battle of Guilford Court House, 281; at battle of Hobkirks Hill, 282; at battle of Eutaw Springs, 282

Greene's Cotton Factory, Jackson, Mississippi: destroyed, **24**, 776

Greenland, island off the North American coast: settlement of, **16**, 47, **21**, 3; brought under the control of Norway, **16**, 99; reopened to the world, **237**; visited by Davis, 301

Greensboro, North Carolina: Davis holds council with Confederate cabinet, **24**, 813

Greenville, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between United States and the Indians (1795), **23**, 366

Greenwich Hospital, England: founded, **11**, 443

Greenwood, John (d. 1593), English pilgrim: death of, **11**, 301

Gregg, Maxcy (1814-1862), American general: death of, **24**, 770

Grégoire, Abbé Henri (1750-1831), French revolutionist and ecclesiastic: opposes Napoleon, **9**, 319; elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39

Gregorian Calendar, the calendar containing reforms of Gregory XIII made in 1582: adopted, **4**, 313; replaces the republican calendar, **10**, 467; adopted in England, **11**, 488

Gregory (I), Saint, the Great (ca. 540-604), Pope, 590-604: accession of, **4**, 167; sends St. Augustine to England, **11**, 28; musical reforms of, **4**, 414

Gregory II (d. 731), Pope, 715-731: opposes Leo the Isaurian, **2**, 534, **4**, 169; his relations with Karl Martel, **18**, 74

Gregory III (d. 741), Pope, 731-741: accession of, **4**, 70; opposes Leo the Isaurian, **2**, 534

Gregory IV (d. 844), Pope, 827-844:

makes Anscarius Papal legate, **16**, 27; attempts to reconcile Louis the Pious and his sons, **9**, 48, **18**, 91

Gregory V (Bruno of Carinthia) (d. 999), Pope, 996–999: account of, **18**, 119; excommunicates Robert II of France, **9**, 67

Gregory VII, Saint (Hildebrand) (ca. 1020–1085), Pope, 1073–1085: power of, 130; pontificate of, 133; quarrels with Emperor Henry IV, **11**, 77; his relations with William the Conqueror, 77; aids Hungary against the emperor, **17**, 51; his relations to Zvonimir, 38; his relations with Svend Estridsen, **16**, 68, 70; attempts to reconcile Catholics and Mohammedans in Africa, **1**, 323; reforms of, **2**, 535, **9**, 69

Gregory IX (Ugolino) (ca. 1147–1241), Pope, 1227–1241: demands money from English clergy, **11**, 135; contention of, with Frederick II, **4**, 202, **18**, 161, 164; urges the crushing of heresy in Germany, **18**, 162

Gregory X (Teobaldo di Visconti) (d. 1276), Pope, 1271–1276: character of, **9**, 85; enforces measures of reconciliation in all Italian cities, **4**, 213; demands the election of a German king, **18**, 179; his relations with Rudolf of Hapsburg, **17**, 74, **18**, 180

Gregory XI (Pierre Roger de Beaufort) (d. 1378), Pope, 1370–1378: indignation of the Florentines against, **4**, 232; upholds rights of daughter of Frederic II of Sicily, **8**, 256; death of, **9**, 105

Gregory XII (Angelo di Corraro) (ca. 1325–1417), Pope, 1406–1415: acknowledged by the emperor, **17**, 121; deposed, **18**, 201; abdication of, 204

Gregory XIII (Ugo Buoncompagni) (1502–1585), Pope, 1572–1585: offers to mediate between Spain and the Netherlands, **13**, 133; his relations with Sweden, **16**, 165; founds the college of St. Athanasius, **15**, 72; reforms the calendar, **4**, 313, **11**, 488

Gregory XIV (Nicolo Sfondrati), Pope, 1590–1591: supports claims of Charles of Guise, **9**, 168

Gregory XV (Alessandro Ludovisi) (1554–1623), Pope, 1621–1623: receives library of Heidelberg, **18**, 272

Gregory XVI (Bartolommeo Alberto Cappellari) (1765–1846), Pope, 1831–1846: promises to make reforms in the Papal states, **9**, 399

Gregory V (d. 1821), Greek Patriarch of Constantinople: death of, **15**, 268

Gregory (7th century), Roman prefect: in battle with the Saracens, **1**, 301

Greifensee, Switzerland: siege of (1444), **13**, 401

Greig, Admiral (ca. 1829), Russian sailor: in Russo-Turkish war, **14**, 429, **15**, 278

Greig, Sir Samuel (1735–1788), Scottish sailor: at the battle of Tchesmé, **15**, 179; blockades the Swedish fleet, 187

Grenada, an island in the West Indies: ceded to England, **20**, 120; seized by France (1778), 128; becomes a crown colony, 246

Grenadines, group of islands north of Grenada: ceded to England, **20**, 120

Grenelle, Camp of, Paris: reception of the Babœuf conspirators at, **10**, 377

Grengam, island near Sweden: victory of (1721), **15**, 67

Grenier, Paul (1768–1827), French general: member of provisional government, **9**, 365

Grenoble (ca. 1788), French rebel: rebellion of, **10**, 102

Grenville, George (1712–1770), English statesman, called The Gentle Shepherd: made Prime Minister, **11**, 507; attempts to enforce the Navigation Acts, **23**, 205; proposes the Stamp Act, 207; fall of his ministry, 212; death of, **11**, 514

Grenville, Sir Richard (1541–1591), British naval officer: his part in the colonization of Virginia, **23**, 53

Grenville, William Wyndham, Baron Grenville (1759–1834), English statesman: his reply to Napoleon, **11**, 549; made Prime Minister, 557

Gresham, Sir Thomas (1519–1579), English merchant: agent in Antwerp, **13**, 74 note

Gresham, Walter Quinton (1832–1895), American politician: candidate for Presidential nomination, **24**, 965; Secretary of State, 993 note; death, 993 note, 1000

Grévy, Jules (1807–1891), President of the French Republic: presidency of, **9**, 481

Grey, Charles, Earl Grey (1764–1845), English statesman, called No-Flint General: proposes Parliamentary reforms, **11**, 586; forms ministry, 586; favors Belgian independence, **13**, 299; his attitude toward Poland, **15**, 296

Grey, Sir George (1837–1898), British statesman: governor of South Australia, **20**, 195; made governor of New Zealand, 212; his second term of office in New Zealand, 215; sends convicts to South Africa, 223; urges a United South Africa, 228

Grey, Henry, Earl of Suffolk (d. 1554), English nobleman: rebellion of, **11**, 270

Grey, Lady Jane, Queen of England, July 10–20, 1553, daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset and Frances Brandon, called the Nine Days' Queen: born about 1537; under the tutorship of Roger Ascham, she exhibited a remarkable capacity for learning; married Lord Guilford Dudley, May, 1553; upon being offered the crown she at first refused, but influenced by her hushand and father, she finally accepted; within ten days, upon the selection of Mary as queen, Lady Jane was sent to the tower, together with her husband; was executed February 12, 1554

Proclaimed Queen of England, **11**, 269; death of, 270

Grey, Lord Leonard (ca. 1500), English statesman: his rule in Ireland, **11**, 261; crushes Geraldine rebellion, **12**, 80

Grey, Sir Richard (d. 1483), English noble: taken prisoner by Gloucester, **11**, 219; death of, 220

Grey, Thomas, Marquis of Dorset: see **Dorset, Thomas Grey, Marquis of**

Grey, Sir William (1818–1878), English statesman: sketch of, **5**, 252

Grey of Wilton, Lord Arthur (1536–1593), English general: campaign in Ireland, **12**, 90

Greynville, Sir Richard: see **Grenville, Sir Richard**

Greytown: see **San Juan**, Central America

Griboiedov, Alexander Sergeivitch (1795–1829), Russian poet; sketch of, **15**, 272, 283

Gridley, Richard (1711–1796), American general: at capture of Louisburg, **23**, 165

Griffenfeld, Peder Schumacher, Count (1635–1699), Danish statesman: career of, **16**, 232

Griffin, Lepel Henry (1840 ——), English administrator; political agent at Kabul, **5**, 258

Griffith, De Haven (ca. 1850), American explorer: commands Arctic expedition, **16**, 312

Grifo (ca. 740 A. D.), son of Karl Martel: career of, **18**, 75

Grig: see **Cyric**

Grijalva, Mexico: battle of the (1519), **22**, 13

Grijalva, Juan de (1490–1527), Spanish soldier: explorations of, **22**, 4, **23**, 38

Grimkel, Bishop of Norway, ca. 1000 A. D.: recalled to Norway, **16**, 57

Grimm, Baron Friedrich Melchior (1723–1807), German-French critic: his correspondence with Catherine, **15**, 140, 197

Grimoald (d. 656 A. D.), son of Pippin of Landen: made mayor of the palace, **9**, 33

Grimoald (d. 681 A. D.), mayor of the palace: career of, **18**, 68

Grimoald (d. 714 A. D.), son of Pippin of Heristal: made mayor of the palace, **9**, 36

Grindal, Edmund (1579–1583), Archbishop of Canterbury: suspended from his office, **11**, 290

Grindelwald, Switzerland: battle of (ca. 1190), **13**, 349

Grinnell, Henry (1799–1874), Ameri-

can merchant: sends out Arctic expeditions, **16**, 312
Grinnell Land, North polar regions: discovered, **16**, 312
Grippenberg (ca. 1875), Russian general: at battle of Hokau-tai, **7**, 312
Griqua-land-west, Africa: annexed by Great Britain, **19**, 80, 216, **20**, 227
Griswold, Roger (1762–1812), American politician: views on Louisiana Purchase, **23**, 398
Grobnik, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1241), **17**, 58
Grochow, Poland: battle of (1831), **15**, 294
Grocyn, William (1442–1519), English educational reformer: attempts to introduce the study of Greek into the University of Oxford, **11**, 239
Groeneveldt, Regnier van (ca. 1600), Dutch conspirator: plots against life of Maurice of Nassau, **13**, 205
Grog, Old: see **Vernon, Edward**
Groningen, Holland: siege of (1594), **13**, 161
Groot, Hugh de: see **Grotius, Hugo**
Gros (ca. 1850), French baron: his expedition to China, **9**, 451
Grosbeeren, Prussia: battle of (1813), **9**, 343, **18**, 383
Grossetête, Robert (d. 1253), an English divine: leads opposition of clergy to papal exactions, **11**, 35
Gross-Jägerndorf, Prussia: battle of (1757), **15**, 147
Grosvenor (ca. 1850), English diplomat: appointed secretary of legation, **6**, 239
Grote, George (1794–1871), English historian: sketch of, **11**, 613
Grotius (de Groot), Hugo, a Dutch jurist, theologian, and scholar: born at Delft, April 10, 1583; studied at Leyden; went to Paris on a Dutch embassy, 1598; admitted to the bar, 1599; appointed pensionary at Rotterdam, 1613; connected with the Liberal party, upon whose defeat he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment upon the charge of treason; studied and wrote at the fortress of Loevestein, where he was imprisoned; escaped within eighteen months, and went to France; was well received by Louis XIII and given a pension; returned to Holland, 1631, upon the death of the stadtholder, Maurice, but his enemies were still active and he had to leave; entered the services of Queen Christina of Sweden and was appointed privy councilor and ambassador to France, 1634; asked for a recall in 1645 because he had tired of court life; sailed for Germany and encountered a severe storm on the Baltic which made him extremely ill and died shortly after reaching Rostock, August 28, 1645
Arrest of, **13**, 199; escapes from prison, **20**, 219
Grouchy, Marquis Emmanuel de (1766–1847), French marshal: at the battle of Waterloo, **10**, 390, 501; in expedition to Ireland, **12**, 207; in the campaigns of the Hundred Days, **13**, 287
Groveton, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 763
Grubenmanns, The (ca. 1700), Swiss architects: sketch of, **13**, 494
Grudzinska, Julia (ca. 1800), Princess of Lowicz: marriage of, **15**, 271
Grumbach, William von (1503–1566), German adventurer: sketch of, **18**, 262
Grumentum, Italy: battle of, **3**, 128
Grundy, Felix (1777–1840), American lawyer: in Congress, **23**, 417
Guadaloupe, West Indies: discovered, **21**, 9; taken by the English (1759), **20**, 118; (1810), 143; restored to France by Treaty of Paris, **23**, 198
Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Treaty of (1848), concluded between Mexico and United States, **22**, 379, **24**, 552
Guadet, Marguerite Élie (1758–1794), French Girondist leader: attacked by Robespierre and Marat, **10**, 254; attacks the Girondists in the convention, 255; incites insurrection in the departments, **9**, 272, 284; death of, **10**, 279
Gual, Pedro (1784–1862), Venezuelan statesman: suppresses the insurrection, **21**, 96

Gualo (13th century), papal legate: appointed guardian of Henry III of England, **11**, 130
Guam (Guahan), island in the Pacific Ocean: history of, **20**, 321; ceded to the United States, **24**, 1032
Guanahani: see **San Salvador**
Guantanamo, Cuba: battle of (1898), **22**, 459; granted to the United States, 479
Guarantee, Law of (ca. 1880), securing to the Pope the position of a sovereign, **4**, 399
Guarina, Peru: battle of (1547), **21**, 27
Guarnieri, Duke (ca. 1350), Italian noble: leader of mercenaries, **4**, 252
Guastalla, Italy: battle (1734), **9**, 236
Guasto, Marquis of (ca. 1550), Spanish soldier: at battle of Wernsfeld, **13**, 151
Guatemala, Central America: conquered by Spanish, **22**, 429; republic of, founded, 438
Guatemozin (Guauhtemotzin), Emperor of Mexico, 1520–1525: accession of, **22**, 44; at the siege of Mexico, 56; tortured, 62; death of, 69, 433
Guauhnahuac: see **Cuernavaca**
Guayaquil, Ecuador: description of, **21**, 106; insurrection in (1864), 114
Guaynacapac (16th century), Mexican ruler: founds a kingdom in Guiana, **21**, 27
Gubel, Switzerland: battle of the (1531), **13**, 445
Gudea, King of Babylonia, ca. 3000 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 76
Gudleif (ca. 1000 A. D.), Iceland traveler: account of his voyage to Vinland, **16**, 49
Gudröd (ca. 900 A. D.), Norwegian prince: mission of, **16**, 42
Gudstadt, Prussia: battle of (1807), **9**, 331
Guébriant, Jean Baptiste (1602–1643), French marshal: his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 194
Guelders, Charles of Egmont, Duke of: see **Charles of Egmont, Duke of Guelders**
Guelders, War of, struggle of Guelders against Emperor Philip (1500), **13**, 52
Guelf or **Guelphs**: see **Welf**
Guerande, Treaty of, concluded between Montfort of England and Charles Blois (1365), **9**, 103
Guerra, Lieutenant-Colonel (ca. 1800), Colombian soldier: insurrection of, **21**, 185
Guerra, Cristóbal (ca. 1500), a Spanish merchant: discoveries of, **21**, 15
Guerra, Garcia, Archbishop of Mexico, (d. 1611), Spanish-American prelate: made viceroy of Mexico, **22**, 151
Guerrero, Vicente (1782–1831), Mexican soldier: in the rebellion of 1821, **22**, 247; member of provisional government, 264; attempts to crush rebellion (1827), 266; declared president of Mexico, 268; death of, 270
Guerrier (ca. 1825), Haytian patriot: made ruler of Hayti, **22**, 499
"Guerriere," British frigate: captured, **23**, 422
Guesclin, Bertrand du (1314–1380), French captain: career of, **9**, 102, **11**, 168
Gueux, Dutch confederates (16th century): name adopted, **13**, 88
Gugger (ca. 1750), Swiss divine: teachings of, **13**, 492
Guiana (Guayana), South America: settlement of, **20**, 87; surrenders to the British, 139; Indian kingdom founded in, **21**, 27
Guiana, British, a British colony in South America: history of, **20**, 247
Guiana, Dutch, a Dutch colony in South America: history of, **20**, 285
Guiana, French, a French colony in South America: attempts to colonize, **20**, 121
Guiche, Marshal de (ca. 1625), French general: his campaign against the Spanish, **13**, 214
Guido, Cardinal, a Papal legate (ca. 1160): sent to Bohemia, **17**, 66
Guignes, France: battle of, **9**, 346
Guilds, leagues instituted for the purpose of securing to their members mutual protection (12th century), **16**, 77

Guilford Court House, North Carolina: battle of (1781), **23,** 281
Guillemot, Charles Armand (1774–1840), French general and diplomatist: negotiates truce of Slobosia, **14,** 403
Guillotin, Joseph Ignace (1738–1814), a French physician: elected member of the States-General, **10,** 39
Guinea, French, a French colony in Africa: Germans settle in, **19,** 107; sketch of, **20,** 281
Guinea, Portuguese, a Portuguese colony in Africa: description of, **20,** 298
Guinegate, France: battle of (1479), **9,** 125, **13,** 50; battle of (1513), called battle of the Spurs, **9,** 135, 236, **13,** 54
Guines, Treaty of, concluded between England and France (1547), **9,** 144
Guiomar de Castro (ca. 1450), a Spanish princess: her relations with Enrique IV of Leon, **8,** 181
Guise, Charles of Lorraine, Duke of: see **Lorraine, Charles,** Duke of Guise
Guise, François de Lorraine, Duke of (1519–1563), leader of the Catholic party in France, called the Butcher of Vassy: his campaign against the Spanish in Italy, **8,** 354; captures Calais, **9,** 148; regent for Francis II of France, 149; death of, 154
Guise, Henry of Lorraine, Duke of: see **Henry of Guise**
Guiteau, Charles Julius (1841–1882), American politician; Garfield assissinated by, **24,** 934; probable insanity of, 935
Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume (1787–1874), French statesman and historian: leader of the doctrinaires, **9,** 372; enters parliamentary life, 389; his relation to the revolution of 1830, 391; made minister of the interior, 396; in Soult's ministry, 402; made minister of public instruction in Molé's cabinet, 410; ministry of, **9,** 415, **14,** 437
Gujarat, India: battle of (1849), **5,** 226
Gujarat, Kingdom of, India: early history of, **5,** 107; conquered by Moguls, 113
Gujer, Jacob (ca. 1700), Swiss farmer: sketch of, **13,** 490
Gujer, Jakob (ca. 1800), Swiss politician: opens the assembly at Uster, **13,** 535
Guldberg, Count Ove Högh (1731–1808), Danish historian and statesman: ministry of, **16,** 243; dismissal of, 254
Guld-Harald (10th century), of the royal family of Scandinavia: sketch of, **16,** 29
Gule Law, The (ca. 950 A. D.), to restore allodial lands to the Scandinavian peasantry: promulgated by Hakon, **16,** 52
Gulistan, Treaty of, concluded between Persia and Russia (1813), **5,** 359
Gunderic (ca. 409 A. D.), King of the Vandals: leads invasion into Spain, **8,** 35
Gundobad or **Gundobald:** see **Gondebaud**
Gungunyana (19th century), King of Gazaland, Africa: sends envoys to England, **19,** 232
Gunhild (ca. 940 A. D.), Queen of Norway: sketch of, **16,** 52, 54
Gunhilde (ca. 1025), daughter of Canute: betrothed to Henry III of Germany, **18,** 125
Gunner (ca. 1241), Scandinavian prelate: revises Valdemar's code of law, **16,** 89
Gunning, Sir Robert (ca. 1775), English diplomat: at the Russian court, **15,** 165, 171
Gunpowder: introduction into Europe, **4,** 255; trade in, made a state monopoly in Switzerland, **13,** 580
Gunpowder Plot, in English history: a plot to blow up the king, the Lords, and the Commons (1605), **11,** 308
Gunter, Edmund (1581–1626), English mathematician: applies logarithms to nautical calculations, **20,** 122
Gunther (ca. 450 A. D.), King of the Burgundians: Attila defeats, **18,** 41

Günther of Schwarzburg (1304–1349), German count: rival of Charles IV, **18**, 192

Gunthram (Guntram), King of the Franks, 561–593 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 26, **18**, 61

Gunzburg, Germany: battle of (1805), **9**, 326

Gunzburg, Baron (ca. 1900), Russian diplomat: represents Russia at Seul, **7**, 296

Gupta Dynasty, India, 319–470 A. D.: reign of, **5**, 74

Gurkhas, principal race in kingdom of Nepal: seek protection from Galdan, **6**, 68; at war with China, 100; submission of, 103; at war with the English, **5**, 207

Gurko, Count Joseph Vladimirovitch (1828-1901), Russian general: his campaign against Turkey, **15**, 334; removed from the government of Poland, 345

Guru, India: battle of (1904), **5**, 298

Gurzon (ca. 1830), a South American colonel: rebellion of, **21**, 138

Gustaf (d. 1607), son of Erik XIV of Sweden: sketch of, **16**, 164

Gustaf Adolf: see **Gustavus (II) Adolphus**, King of Sweden

Gustavus (I) Vasa, King of Sweden, 1523–1560: born at Lindholm, Upland, Sweden, May 12, 1496; received a careful education; entered public service, 1514; was a hostage for the Danish king, 1518, and was treacherously imprisoned; escaped, 1519; heard Luther and returned to Sweden, 1520; led a rebellion of the Dalecarlians, 1521; made King of Sweden, 1523; favored Protestantism and made Lutheranism the state religion, 1528; his reign was disturbed by domestic wars and by contests with Russia; died at Stockholm, September 29, 1560

Career of, **16**, 150; sent as a hostage to Denmark, 141; accession of, 151, 154; adheres to the Augsburg Confession, **9**, 142; at the diet of Vesteraas, **16**, 156; reforms of, 159; death of, 160

Gustavus (II) Adolphus, King of Sweden, 1611–1632; called **The Star of the North**, **The Lion of the North**: born at Stockholm, December 19, 1594; succeeded his father, 1611, at a time when Sweden was involved in wars with Denmark, Poland, and Russia; concluded a treaty with Denmark, 1613; forced the Russian emperor to a disadvantageous peace, 1617; concluded an armistice with Poland, 1629; led the Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War; killed at the battle of Lutzen, November 6, 1632

Early life of, **16**, 175; reign of, 176; charters Delaware colony, **23**, 108; offers shelter to Remonstrants, **13**, 201; acquires Livonia, **15**, 22; his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 190, **13**, 211, **18**, 278; loses Livonia, **15**, 428; death of, **13**, 215, **16**, 184, **17**, 211, **18**, 284

Gustavus III (1746–1792), King of Sweden, 1771–1792: reign of, **16**, 247; visits Catherine, **15**, 174; his war with Russia, 187; death of, **15**, 189, **16**, 249

Gustavus (IV) Adolphus (1778–1837), King of Sweden, 1792–1809: reign of, **16**, 250; in the third coalition, **15**, 214; his war with Russia, 216; forced to abdicate, **16**, 252

Gutenberg, John (1400–1468), German inventor of printing: sketch of, **18**, 220

Guthrie, Oklahoma: established in one day, **24**, 985

Guthrie, James (d. 1662), Scottish divine: death of, **12**, 345

Guthrum (d. 890 A. D.), Danish chieftain: struggle with Ælfred the Great, **11**, 43, **16**, 15

Gutierrez, Juan Maria (1809–1878), an Argentine author: sketch of, **21**, 118

Gutierrez, Marcelino (ca. 1875), a South American colonel: assassinates Baltá, **21**, 210

Gutierrez, Santos Joaquin (1820–1872), South American general and politician: president of Colombia, **21**, 90

Gutierrez, Tomás (ca. 1870), South American Minister of War: insurrection of, **21**, 210

Guttorm (d. 1204), King of Norway: reign of, **16**, 98
Guzman Blanco, Antonio: see **Blanco, Antonio Guzman**
Guzman, Luis Enriquez (ca. 1650), Mexican commander: made viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 167
Guzman, Nuño de (ca. 1485–1544), a Spanish lawyer and soldier: appointed president of the audiencia, **22**, 67; presides over trial of Cortéz, 71
Gwalior, Hindustan: siege of (1780), **5**, 193
Gwin, William M. (19th century), an American politician: elected senator from California, **24**, 598
Gyda (ca. 900 A. D.), Scandinavian princess: sketch of, **16**, 141
Gyges, King of Lydia, ca. 690–650 B. C.: aids Egyptian revolt against Assyria, **1**, 31; sends tribute to Ashurbani-pal, 90; reign of, **1**, 144, **2**, 116
Gyldensjerne, Knud (ca. 1525), Scandinavian commander: takes Christian II prisoner, **16**, 192
Gylfe, King of the Goths, 1st century B. C.: the legend of, **16**, 35
Gylippus (ca. 425 B. C.), Spartan general: in Sicily, **2**, 339; defeats the Athenians, 344, 347
Gyllenborg, Count Karl (1679–1746), Swedish statesman: the party of, **15**, 130
Gyllenstjerna, Johan (ca. 1675), Swedish diplomat: aids reform, **16**, 212
Gyogi (Bosatsu) (ca. 724 A. D.), Japanese priest: doctrine of, **7**, 32
Gyrth (ca. 1050), Earl of East Anglia: made earl, **11**, 63
Gythium, Greece: taken by Athenians, **2**, 246; burned by Thebans, 441

H

Haan, de (ca. 1619), Dutch statesman: arrest of, **13**, 201
Haarlem, Holland: siege of (1572) **13**, 113
Habeas Corpus, Writ of, United States law suspended by Andros, **23**, 100; Lincoln suspends, **24**, 738, 815
Habeas Corpus Act, law of England: passed (1679), **11**, 407
Habibrilla, Amir of Afghanistan (1901-1919): accession of, **5**, 287
Habits, Land of Steady: see **Connecticut**
Hadadezer (Hadad-idri) of Damascus (ca. 854 B. C.): opposes Shalmaneser II, **1**, 80; relations with Ahab, King of Israel, 390
Hadji Beytarch (ca. 1326), Ottoman dervish: names the Janissaries, **14**, 21
Hadji Mustapha (ca. 1803), Servian Pasha: becomes Pasha of Belgrade, **14**, 387
Hadlaub, John (ca. 1263), German poet: sketch of, **13**, 361
Hadley, Massachusetts: attack on (1675), **23**, 97, 146
Hadrian (Publius Ælius Hadrianus) (76–138 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 117–138 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 91; condition of Greece under, **2**, 524, 525; visits Britain, **11**, 11; death, **4**, 93
Hadrian's Wall, Great Britain: built, **4**, 92, **12**, 249
Haedui, Gallic tribe: aided by Rome, **3**, 300; made tributary to the Sequani, 301
Hæmon (d. 1343), Duke of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 275
Haemstede, Admiral von (16th century), Spanish naval officer: captured by the Dutch, **13**, 117
Haffkine, Waldeman Mordecai Wolff (1860——), Russian bacteriologist: discoveries of, **5**, 282
Hafiz (Lishan ul Ghaid) (14th century), Persian philosopher and poet: sketch of, **5**, 336
Hafiz, Pasha (17th century), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 216
Hafurstfjord, Norway: battle of (872 A. D.), **16**, 41
Hagenau, Treaty of, a treaty arranging for the acquisition of Carinthia by Austria (1330), **17**, 101
Hagenbach, K. (19th century), a Swiss theologian: sketch of, **13**, 586
Hagenbach, Peter von (d. 1474), Swiss favorite of Charles the Bold: widens breach between Burgundy and the Confederates, **13**, 405; death of, 406
Hager, Lorens (ca. 1708), Swedish Protestant clergyman: his account of the death of Patkul, **15**, 46
Hagerup, G. F., Norwegian statesman, premier, 1895–1898: ministry of, **16**, 285
Haggard, Henry Rider (1856-1925), English novelist and barrister: visits East Africa, **19**, 133
Hagiwara Shigehide (ca. 1650), Japanese politician: proposes the issue of a debased currency, **7**, 143
Hague, Congress of, meeting of the sovereigns of England, Holland, and Prussia (1790), **14**, 360
Hague, The, capital of the Netherlands: taken by the Spanish, **13**, 114
Hague, Treaty of the, a treaty between the Empire, Prussia, and Russia (1710), **15**, 63
Hague Conference, The (1608), conference of representatives of Spain, France, and England: **13**, 188
Hague International Peace Conference, The (1899), **13**, 318, **15**, 351
Hahn, Michael (19th century), American politician: elected to Congress,

24, 833; elected governor of Louisiana, 834
Hai-cheng, China: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 268, 272
Haida Indians: their slate carving, **23**, 14
Haidar Ali: attempts to expel English from India, **5**, 193
Haidarabad (Patala), India: founded, **5**, 69
"Hail, Columbia," popularity of, **23**, 374
Haileybury, India: East India College established at, **5**, 202
Hairan, Hagib of Cordova, ca. 1012: at war with Solyman, **8**, 80; deserts Ali ben Hamad, 81
Hajji Ibrahim (ca. 1790), Persian officer: treachery of, **5**, 356
Hajji Mirza Aghasi (ca. 1832), Persian vizier: under Russian influence, **5**, 360
Hakar: see **Akhoris**
Hakhi Pasha (early 19th century), Turkish commander: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 284
Hakon (I) the Good (ca. 920–961 A D.), King of Norway: career of, **16**, 52
Hakon (II) Jarl, King of Norway 977–995 A. D.: secures the throne, **16**, 29; reign of, 54
Hakon III, King of Norway, 1202–1204: reign of, **16**, 98
Hakon IV, King of Norway, 1217–ca 1263: reign of, **16**, 98
Hakon V, King of Norway, 1299–1319: reign of, **16**, 100
Hakon VI, King of Norway, 1350–1380: Magnus resigns the throne to, **16**, 100; marriage of, 108, 117; defeated by Hanseatic League, **18**, 195
Hakon VII, King of Norway, 1906 ——: accession of, **16**, 288
Hakozaki, Japan: battle of (1274), **7**, 74
Hale, John Parker (1806–1873), American statesman: nominated for President (1844), **24**, 559; (1852), 621
Hale, Nathan (1756–1776), American soldier: fate of, **23**, 278
Haleppa, Pact of, in Turkish history a pact providing for reduction of taxes (1867), account of, **14**, 467, 502
Hales, Sir Edward (ca. 1686), English nobleman: trial of, **11**, 424
Half King (ca. 1753), Indian chief: accompanies Washington, **23**, 170; efforts of French to alienate, 175 note
Half-breeds, The, Republican faction in United States: so named, **24**, 934; succeeded by Stalwarts, 945
Halfdan (9th century A. D.), Norwegian prince: mission of, **16**, 42
Halfdan Svarte (d. 863 A. D.), King of Norway: reign of, **16**, 41
Haliartus, Greece: destroyed by Xerxes, **2**, 196; battle of, 398
Halicarnassus, Asia: founded, **2**, 56; siege of, 489
Halidon Hill, England: battle of (1333), **12**, 285
Halifax, Nova Scotia: fisheries commission meet at, **24**, 884, 886
Halifax, Earl of: see **Sir Charles Montague**
Halifax, Charles Wood, Viscount: see **Wood, Charles, Viscount Halifax**
Halifax, George Saville, Marquis of (1630–1695), English politician: supports Charles II against Shaftesbury, **11**, 408; dismissed from office, 423; desires reforms in Parliament, 519
Halket, Sir Peter (d. 1755), English officer: in Braddock's expedition, **23**, 179
Halkett, General (19th century), a German soldier: in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 270
Hall, General (early 19th century), American officer: his expedition against Canada, **20**, 154
Hall, Captain (middle 19th century), English naval officer: his expedition in the White Sea, **15**, 309
Hall, Charles (1821–1871), American Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 312
Halle, Germany: taken by Tilly (1631), **18**, 280; taken by Schill (1809), 376
Halle, University of: founded, **18**, 320

Halleck, Fitz Greene (1790–1867), American poet: in American literature, **23**, 481

Halleck, Henry Wager (1815–1872), American soldier: gives permission to Grant to capture Fort Henry, **24**, 744; captures Corinth, 750; appointed general in chief, 762; sends Buell to Chattanooga, 773; commander in chief, 775

Haller, Albrecht von (d. 1777), a Swiss poet and naturalist: sketch of, **13** 488

Haller, Berthold (ca. 1525), Swiss reformer: reforms of, **13**, 439

Haller, Karl L. von (ca. 1820), Bernese professor: advocates opposition to all liberal institutions, **13**, 528

Halley, Edmund (1656–1742), English astronomer: aids nautical science, **20**, 122

Hallvil, Hans von (15th century), Swiss soldier: at the battle of Morat, **13**, 409

Halm, Michael (19th century), American politician: elected to Congress, **24**, 833; elected governor of Louisiana, 834

Hals, Frans (1580–1666), Dutch painter: sketch of, **13**, 220

Halys, river in Lydia: battle of the (547 B. C.), **1**, 146

Hamada Yahei (ca. 1650), Japanese adventurer: conquers Formosa, **7**, 136

Hamadanites, line of Arabian princes: reign of, **1**, 365

Hamburg, Germany: a member of the Hanseatic League, **18**, 174; surrenders to Wallenstein (1628), 276; recovered from French (1813), 382

Hamburg, Peace of, a peace between Prussia and Sweden (1762), **16**, 228

Hamed ben Mohammed, King of East Morocco, ca. 1500: reign of, **8**, 437

Hamelin, Germany: siege of (1625), **18**, 274

Hamilcar (d. 480 B. C.), Carthaginian commander: invades Sicily, **2**, 218; killed, 218

Hamilcar Barca (d. ca. 229 B. C.), Carthaginian soldier: his African campaign, **3**, 102; campaign in Sicily, 104; concludes peace with Rome (241 B. C.), 105; made commander-in-chief of all Africa, 111; his career in Spain, **3**, 112, **8**, 13; killed, **3**, 112

Hamilton, Marquis of (ca. 1600), British nobleman: appointed commissioner to Scotland, **12**, 337

Hamilton, Alexander, an American statesman and soldier: born in the Island of Nevis, West Indies, January 11, 1757; was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz while a child; became a clerk in a counting-house there, 1769; was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, N.J., 1772; entered King's College, 1773; his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles attracted great attention, 1774–1775; received a captain's commission in the artillery, 1776, and served with honor, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington, 1777; resigned his commission, 1781, but received the command of a New York battalion of light infantry; served with distinction at the siege of Yorktown, 1781; was a member of Congress, 1782–1783, and 1787–1788; member of the Constitutional Convention, 1787; was the chief author of the papers afterward called "The Federalist;" was Secretary of the Treasury, 1789–1795; was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general, 1798, and was commander-in-chief for a short time, 1799; chosen president-general of the Cincinnati, 1800; opposed Aaron Burr for the governorship of New York State, 1804; mortally wounded by Burr in a duel at Weehawken, N. J., July 11, 1804, and died the following day

Graduates from King's College, **23**, 140; defends Joshua Waddington, 309; proposes the Constitutional Convention, 322; in Constitutional Convention, 324; writes for the Federalist, 335; member of New York ratification convention, 337; absent from first Congress, 343;

Secretary of the Treasury, 344; proposes tax on whiskey, 348; plans payment of public debts, 349; proposes a national bank, 350; plans for national currency, 353; retires from Cabinet, 357; favors neutrality, 358; defend's Jay Treaty, 363; in command of army, 375; enmity between Jefferson and, 382; duel with Burr, 402

Hamilton, Andrew (ca. 1775), American lawyer: extent of his reputation, **23**, 138

Hamilton, Gavin (ca. 1610), Bishop of Galloway: consecrated, **12**, 332

Hamilton, Sir James (15th century), Scottish chieftain: joins cause of James II of Scotland, **12**, 296

Hamilton, James, first Earl of Arran (ca. 1477–ca. 1529), Scottish politician: commands fleet for invasion of France, **12**, 300

Hamilton, James, second Earl of Arran (d. 1575), Scottish statesman: regent for Mary Queen of Scots, **12**, 305

Hamilton, Richard (17th century), English soldier: at siege of Derry, **12**, 135

Hamilton, Port, an island off the southern coast of Korea: occupied by the British, **6**, 253

Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, James (ca. 1570), Scottish desperado: murders Earl of Murray, **12**, 321

Hamley, Sir Edward Bruce (1824–1893), a British soldier and author: in the Crimean War, **15**, 311

Hamlin, Hannibal (1809–1891), American statesman: nominated for Vice-President (1860), **24**, 682; in Congress, 862; hostile to Hayes, 915

Hammer and Scourge of the English, The: see **Wallace, William**

Hammer of Scotland, The: see **Edward I,** King of England

Hämmerlin, Felix (1389–ca. 1460), Swiss theologian: taken prisoner, **13**, 402

Hammurabi (Amraphel), King of Babylonia, 2287–2232 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 76

Hampden, John (1594–1643), English statesman: refuses to pay ship-money, **11**, 334; impeached, 343

Hampton, Wade (1818–1901), American confederate general: at Columbia, **24**, 807

Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia: W. H. Harrison educated at, **22**, 524

Hampton Roads Conference, between Confederate States and the Union (1865): failure of, **24**, 809

Hamsad Bey (d. 1834), Circassian commander: leads the Circassians, **15**, 298

Han Dynasty, The (202 B. C.–220 A. D.), second historical and fifth imperial dynasty of China: reign of, **6**, 12

Hanabusa Yoshimoto (ca. 1875), Japanese minister: minister to Korea, **7**, 195

Hanau, Prussia: battle of (1813), **9**, 343, **10**, 489, **17**, 310, **18**, 385

Hanazons, Emperor of Japan, 1308–1319: accession of, **7**, 83

Hancock, John, an American statesman: born in Quincy, Mass., January 12, 1737; graduated at Harvard, 1754; became a merchant of Boston, 1764; was elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1766; delivered an address at the funeral of those killed in the Boston Massacre, 1770; became president of the Provincial Congress, 1774, and president of the Continental Congress, 1775; signed the Declaration of Independence, 1776; resigned his seat in Congress through ill health, and was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, 1780; was annually re-elected with the exception of two years until his death, October 8, 1793

Guilty of smuggling, **23**, 205; president of Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 225; Gage attempts to arrest, 226; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; desires to be commander-in-chief of army, 230; excepted from amnesty offered

by Gage, 231; opposed to Constitutional Convention, 324; not in favor of the Constitution, 336

Hancock, Winfield Scott, a noted American general: born in Montgomery Co., Pa., February 14, 1824; was graduated at West Point, 1844; served as lieutenant in the Mexican War, 1846–1847; became captain, 1855, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 1861; fought in the battle of Antietam, 1862; commanded a corps at Gettysburg, 1863, and near Spottsylvania Court-House, 1864; was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, 1864, brevet major-general, 1865, and major-general, 1866; held department commands after the war; was a Democratic candidate for the Presidency; died at Governor's Island, near New York, February 9, 1886

Arrives at Gettysburg, **24,** 780; valor at Gettysburg 782; wounded in Pickett's charge, 782; at Spottsylvania, 789; Presidential nominee, 930; sketch of, 930

Handsome Englishman, The: see **Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke** of

Hanging Gardens of Babylon, 6th century B. C.: description of, **1,** 92

Hanging Rock, South Carolina: battle of (1780), **23,** 274

Hanka, Wenceslaus (1791–1861), Bohemian philosopher and poet: sketch of, **17,** 343

Hanki (ca. 1850), Chinese general: in the Anglo-China War, **6,** 175

Hanlin College, Peking, China: established, **6,** 27, 28; destruction of, 283, 302

Hanna, Marcus Alonzo (1837–1904), United States Senator: agitated for Presidency, **24,** 1077

Hannecourt, Netherlands: battle of (1642), **13,** 214

Hannibal (d. 406 B. C.), grandson of Hamilcar, Carthaginian general: takes Selinus, **2,** 408; Himera, 409; death of, 410

Hannibal, one of the most celebrated conquerors of the world: born about 247 B. C.; swore everlasting enmity to the Romans as a child; became commander-in-chief of the army, 221; and first subjugated some Spanish tribes; attacked Saguntum, an ally of the Romans, 219, and captured it after a siege of eight months; thus began the second Punic War; crossed the Alps to invade Italy; gained the victories of the Ticino and the Trebia, 218, of Lake Thrasymene, 217, and of Cannæ, 216; captured the city of Capua and took up his winter quarters there; won Tarentum, 213; gained a victory over the two Scipios in Spain, 212; fought against superior forces for nearly four years in the peninsula of Bruttium; returned to Africa, 203, in defense of his country; was defeated at Zama, 202, and in the peace which followed the Romans dictated the conditions; became chief magistrate of the republic, 201; went into voluntary exile, 195; went to Antiochus of Syria about 194 and was kindly received; his fortune there suffering reverses, he fled to the court of Prusias, King of Bithynia; upon the demand for his surrender by a Roman embassy, he poisoned himself, 183 B. C.

At battle of Mylae, **3,** 101; swears enmity to Rome, 112; sketch of, 113; character of, **8,** 14; attacks Saguntum, **3,** 114; invades Italy, 114; at the battle of Lake Trasimene, 118; at battle of Nola, 123; at battle of Grumentum, 128; recalled to Africa, 130; reorganizes Carthage, 134; received at the court of Antiochus, 144; death, 146

Hanno, King of Gaza, ca. 750 B. C.: revolts against Assyria, **1,** 84

Hanno (ca. 264 B. C.), Carthaginian naval commander: blockades Messana, **3,** 100

Hanno, surnamed the Great (ca. 240 B. C.), leader of the aristocratic party at Carthage: his colonizing expedition along the coast of Africa, **19,** 6

Hanno (ca. 200 B. C.), Carthaginian general, son of Gisgo: defeated by Scipio, **8**, 16; taken prisoner by the Romans, 18

Hanno (d. 1075), Archbishop of Cologne: conspiracy of, **18**, 131

Hanoi, capital of Tongking, China: taken by the French, **20**, 273; made capital of Indo-China, 274

Hanover, province of Prussia: surrendered to the French, **18**, 336, 339; given to Prussia, 371; taken by the Prussians (1866), 410

Hanover, Treaties of:

1725. Concluded between England, France, and Prussia, **9**, 234

1726. Concluded between Holland and the Emperor Charles VI, **13**, 253

Hanriot (Henriot), François (1761–1794), French revolutionist: receives the title of commandant-general of the insurrectionists, **10**, 258; released by Coffinhal, 315; outlawed by the convention, 315; turns the cannon upon the convention, 316; arrest and death of, **9**, 291, **10**, 318

Hans (1455–1513), King of Denmark and Norway: reign of, **16**, 137; proclaimed King of Sweden, 138; resigns the Swedish crown, 140

Hans (ca. 1550), son of Frederick I of Denmark: sketch of, **16**, 194

Hans von Rapperswil, Count (ca. 1350), Swiss political leader: attempts to aid the councilors of Zurich, **13**, 376

Hanseatic (Hanse) League (The Hansa), defensive commercial confederacy formed (1241) by port towns of northern Germany for the purpose of checking the growth of Danish power: founded, **18**, 174; growth of, 195; acknowledges Valdemar (II) Syr, **16**, 85; accorded autonomy, 89; Albert bestows privileges on the, 109; at war with Valdemar IV of Denmark, 115; Christian gives a monopoly of trade to, 136; presses claim against Gustavus Vasa, 154; decline of, **18**, 231; power of, **20**, 15

Hanway, Jonas (1712–1786), English traveler and philanthropist: his efforts in behalf of slaves, **20**, 130

Hapsburg, House of, German princely family ruling from the 11th to the 18th century: rise of, **13**, 361, **17**, 99, **18**, 179; as kings of Bohemia, **17**, 194; ends with death of Charles VI, **13**, 254, **15**, 133, **17**, 192, **18**, 328, **23**, 163

Harald (I) Hildetand (8th century), King of Denmark: at the battle of Bravalla, **16**, 19

Harald (II) Blaatand (d. ca. 985), King of Denmark, ca. 935–ca. 985): accession of, **16**, 28; his enmity to Hakon, 53; repelled by Otto I, **18**, 111; pays tribute to Otto, **16**, 60

Harald III, King of Denmark, 1014–1018: reign of, **16**, 31

Harald (IV) Hejn, King of Denmark, 1076–1080: reign of, **16**, 71

Harald (I) Haarfager, King of Norway, ca. 895: forms kingdom, **12**, 254; Scandinavian expansion under, **16**, 34; collects sagas, 37; reign of, 41, 51

Harald (II) Graafell (d. 963), King of Norway, 950–963: reign of, **16**, 54; death of, 29

Harald (III) Haardrade (d. 1066), King of Norway, 1046–1066; accession of, **16**, 33; ravages Denmark, 67; plunders coast of England, **11**, 65; killed at Stanford Bridge, **11**, 66, **16**, 68

Harald (IV) Gille (d. 1136), King of Norway, 1130–1136: defeats Magnus Sigurdson, **16**, 80; career of, 98

Harald Kesia (d. 1135), brother of Erik II, King of Denmark: death of, **16**, 80

Harald Klak (9th century), King of Slesvig: convertion of, **16**, 25

Harald: see also **Harold**

Haranguer (ca. 1590), Dutch naval commander: plans capture of Breda, **13**, 156

Harbin, Manchuria, China: occupied by Russia, **7**, 285, **15**, 363

Harcourt, Count of (d. 1355): execution of, **9**, 97

Harcourt, Henry of Lorraine, Count of: see **Lorraine, Henry of, Count of Harcourt**

Hard (Fussach), Switzerland: battle of (1499), **13,** 418

Hardcastle, Edmund (19th century), American commander: in the Mexican War, **23,** 348

Hardee, William J. (1815–1873), American soldier in Confederate service: at battle of Pittsburg Landing, **24,** 747; at Stone River, 774; defends Savannah, 805; evacuates Charlestown, 808

Hardegon (Hardeknud) (ca. 850 A. D.), King of Leire: career of, **16,** 21

Hardenberg, Prince Karl August von (1750–1822), Prussian statesman: concludes the Treaty of Basel, **18,** 357; his efforts to liberate Germany, 379, 381

Hardicanute: see **Harthaknud**

Hardinge, Sir Henry (1785–1856), English general: his governor-generalship of India, **5,** 219

Hardy (ca. 1795), English factionist: trial of, **11,** 543

Harebone, William (ca. 1579), English merchant: sent to Constantinople, **14,** 202

Harfleur, sea-port of northern France: siege of (1415), **9,** 111, **11,** 197

Hargraves, Edward Hammond (b. 1816), English farmer: discovers gold in Australia, **20,** 201

Hargreaves, James (d. 1778), English inventor: invents the spinning-jenny (1767), **11,** 533

Harlaw, Scotland: battle of (1411), **12,** 289

Harlem Heights, New York: battle of (1776), **23,** 243

Harley, Robert (1661–1724), Earl of Oxford: holds office as a moderate Tory, **11,** 455; becomes Lord High Treasurer and Earl of Oxford, 463; resigns office, 466; impeached, 469

Harmar (ca. 1790), American general: sent against Indians, **23,** 365

Harmodius (d. 527 B. C.), Athenian patriot: attempts overthrow of tyranny at Athens, **2,** 112

Harmon, Judson (1846-1927), an American lawyer: attorney-general, **24,** 993 note

Harmosts (ca. 404 B. C.), Spartan governors: system of, **2,** 381

Harmozan (ca. 650 A. D.), Persian satrap: surrenders to Arabs, **1,** 264

Harney, William Selby (1800–1889), American general: in the Mexican War, **22,** 326

Haro, Nuñez de (ca. 1787), Archbishop of Mexico: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22,** 214

Harold I (d. 1040), King of England 1035–1040: reign of, **11,** 60, **16,** 32

Harold II, King of England, January 10–October 14, 1066: son of Godwin, Earl of Kent; was appointed commander of the royal army and won victories over the Welsh about 1062; imprisoned by William, Duke of Normandy, when he was shipwrecked upon the coast of France about 1065, but was set free upon his oath to help William to the throne upon the death of Edward the Confessor; was proclaimed king himself, 1066, and William soon demanded the crown of him; Harold refused; defeated his brother Tostig and the King of Norway, but three days later was killed in the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, by which victory William became the ruler of England

Becomes Earl of Wessex, **11,** 63; accession to English throne, 64; at battle of Stamford Bridge, 66; defeated by William the Conqueror, **9,** 68; death of, **11,** 67

Harold: see also **Harald**

Haroun Al Raschid (ca. 766–809 A. D.), Eastern caliph: his relations with Charlemagne, **18,** 85; invades the Eastern Empire, **1,** 350; reign of, **1,** 350, **5,** 326

Harpagus, the Mede (6th century B. C.), Persian general: conquests of, **2,** 125

Harper's Ferry, West Virginia: John Brown's raid upon, **24,** 674; seized

by confederates, 717; Lee enters Maryland at, 764; captured by Confederates (1862), 765
Harris, George (1746–1829), English general: at siege of Seringapatam, **5**, 200
Harris, Isham G. (1818–1897), American statesman: heads secession movement in Tennessee, **24**, 719
Harris, James, Earl of Malmesbury: see **Malmesbury, James Harris, Earl of**
Harris, Townsend (1804–1878), American diplomat: sent as consul-general to Japan, **7**, 157
Harris Papyrus, Egyptian document of 13th century B. C.: value of, **1**, 28
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: convention for protection of manufacturers meets at, **23**, 472; Whig convention (1839), **24**, 520; Lincoln makes speech at, 706; Lee's objective point, 779
Harrison, Benjamin (1740–1791), American politician: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223; great-grandfather of President Harrison, **24**, 965
Harrison, Benjamin (1833–1901), President of the United States, 1889–1893: nominated President, **24**, 965; sketch of, 965; election, 967; pardons Mormon polygamists, 984; nominated for President (1892), 988; complications with Hawaii, 998
Harrison, John (1693–1776), English mechanician: aids nautical science, **20**, 123
Harrison, William Henry (1773–1841), President of the United States, March 4–April 4, 1841: defeats Indians at Tippecanoe, **23**, 416; Perry's dispatch to, 423; victory at Fort Meigs, 425; recaptures Detroit, 425; his rise in War of 1812, 433; candidate for Presidential nomination, 510; nominated for President, **24**, 521; early life of, 524; election, 524; inauguration, 525; death, 525
Harrison Expedition, The (1905), Arctic exploring expedition: history of, **16**, 338
Harrison's Landing, Virginia: McClellan's retreat to, **24**, 762
Harry the Minstrel, Blind (15th century), Scottish bard: sketch of, **12**, 309
Hart, Sir Robert (1835-1911), British administrator: his services to China, **6**, 250
Hartford, Connecticut: founded, **23**, 91; convention at (1814), 433
"Hartford," Union ship: at the capture of New Orleans, **24**, 751; Farragut's flagship, **24**, 798
Harthacnut: see **Harthaknud**
Harthaknud (ca. 1019–1042), King of Denmark, 1039–1042; becomes King of England, **11**, 60; reign of, **16**, 32
Hartmann von Kibung (d. 1322), Swiss rebel: attempts to extend his rights, **13**, 360; death of, 373
Hartslime, Lieutenant (19th century), American military officer: rescues the Kane expedition, **16**, 312
Harun al Raschid: see **Haroun al Rashid**
Harvard, John (1607–1638), English clergyman: first benefactor of Harvard University, **23**, 91; bequeaths property and library to college, 140
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts: founded, **23**, 91, 140; early catalogues of, 131; graduates in Constitutional Convention, 323; John Adams a graduate from, 371; Roosevelt, a graduate from, 371
Harvey, Bagenal (d. 1798), Irish rebel leader: in the Rebellion of 1798, **12**, 211; death of, 213
Harvey, Sir John (1778–1852), British soldier: makes concessions to the legislature of New Brunswick, **20**, 163
Hasan (ca. 1600), Pasha of Bosnia: defeated at Sisek, **17**, 223
Hasan Uzum (Hasan the Long) (15th century), Turkish governor: conquests of, **5**, 339
Hasankin, King of Shiragi, ca. 200 A. D.: submits to the Japanese, **7**, 13
Hasdai ben Isaac (915–970 A. D.),

Jewish councilor: vizier of Cordova, **1**, 417
Hasdrubal (d. 221 B. C.), Carthaginian general, son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca: his campaign in Sicily, **3**, 102; statesmanship of, 112; accompanies Hamilcar to Spain, **3**, 112, **8**, 13; death, **3**, 113
Hasdrubal (d. ca. 200 B. C.), son of Gisgo, Carthaginian soldier: defeated by Martius, **8**, 17; defeated by Scipio Africanus, 18
Hasdrubal (ca. 150 B. C.), Carthaginian soldier: defeated by Massinissa, **3**, 163
Hasdrubal Barca (d. 207 B. C.), Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar Barca and brother of Hannibal: defeated by Scipios, **8**, 16; in command in Spain, **3**, 114; at battle of Cannae, 121; at battle of Baecula, 127; crosses the Pyrenees, 128; death, 128
Hashiba Hideyoshi: see **Toyotomi Hideyoshi**
Haspinger (ca. 1800), Tyrolese insurrectionist, called Father Joachim of the Red Beard: sketch of, **17**, 297
Hassan (625–699 A. D.), Mohammedan caliph: abdicates, **1**, 248
Hassan (ca. 690 A. D.), governor of Egypt: attempts conquest of Africa, **1**, 306
Hassan ibn as-Sabbah (ca. 13th century), leader of a fanatic sect of the Ismailites: sketch of, **5**, 332
Hassan Pasha (ca. 1800), Turkish general: at the battle of Tchesmé, **15**, 179; defeated by Repnin, 185
Hasselaar, Catherine van (16th century), Flemish patriot woman: sketch of, **13**, 114
Hasslach, Germany: battle of (1805), **9**, 326
Hastenbeck, Prussia: battle of (1757), **9**, 245, **11**, 499
Hastings, English sea-port: battle of (1066), **9**, 68; see also **Senlac**
Hastings, Francis Rawdon (1754–1826), English general: his governorship of India, **5**, 206; at battle of Hobkirk's Hill, **23**, 282
Hastings, John (ca. 1300), heir of William the Lion, of Scotland: claims Scottish throne, **12**, 271
Hastings, Warren (1732–1818), English statesman: attempts to compromise with Mir Kasim, **5**, 187; made governor of India, 189; appointed governor of Bengal, **11**, 526; impeachment of, **5**, 192, **11**, 192
Hastings, William, Lord (ca. 1430–1483), English nobleman: death, **11**, 220
Hatakeyama Masanaga (ca. 1450), Japanese war official: plots against, **7**, 98
Hatakeyama Yoshinari (ca. 1450), Japanese factionist: claims regency, **7**, 98
Hatasu (ca. 1450 B. C.), aunt of Thothmes III of Egypt: regency of, **1**, 23
Hate of Englishmen, The: see **O'Neill, Shane**, Lord of Ulster
Hatria, Italy: founded, **3**, 57
Hats (Hattar), political party of Sweden, **16**, 226
Hatti Humaiun, The, decree issued by the Porte of Turkey, recognizing the rights of Christians (1856), **14**, 471
Hatto (ca. 800 A. D.), Swiss prelate: commands the collection of books, **13**, 341
Hatto, Archbishop of Mayence, 891–913 A. D.: appointed regent of Germany, **18**, 100
Hatzfeld (ca. 1650), Austrian general: at the battle of Jaukowitz, **16**, 187
Haugwitz, Christian August Heinrich Kurt, Prince von (1752–1832), a Prussian statesman: policy of, **15**, 214; made chancellor of the hereditary provinces, **17**, 257
Haultain (ca. 1605), Dutch admiral: at battle of Dover, **13**, 180
Havana, Cuba: founded, **22**, 447; battle of (1628), **13**, 209; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 118, **22**, 201; massacres of (1869), 327
Havelock, Sir Henry (1795–1857), a British soldier: his campaigns during the Indian Mutiny, **5**, 237

Haverhill, Massachusetts: heroism of Hannah Dustin at, **23**, 159; attack on (1708), 161

Havlicek, Charles (ca. 1850), Bohemian satirist: founds the "Official Gazette," **17**, 351

Havre, France: bombarded (1759), **11**, 501

Hawaiian Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific: history of, **20**, 307; concludes treaty with Japan, **7**, 189; revolution, **24**, 998; President Harrison concludes treaty with, 998; republic organized, 999; annexed to the United States, 1034

Hawke, Sir Edward (1705–1781), an English admiral: sent against the French (1755), **11**, 496; (1759), 501

Hawke's Bay, province of New Zealand: formed, **20**, 213

Hawkeye State, The: see **Iowa**

Hawkins, Sir John (1532–1595), English naval hero: his voyages to Africa, **19**, 29; visits the French colony on the St. John's, **23**, 47; in the war with Spain, 54

Hawkins, William (ca. 1600), English captain: envoy to the court of the Great Mogul, **5**, 160

Hawkwood, Sir John (ca. 1320–1394), English adventurer: in the Italian wars, **4**, 253

Hawley (ca. 1700), British general: his campaign against the Young Pretender, **11**, 487

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804–1864), American author: in American literature, **23**, 481

Hay, John, an American writer and diplomat: born at Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838; graduated at Brown University, 1858; and entered the bar at Springfield, Illinois, 1861; became private secretary and aide to President Lincoln, 1861–1865; employed in diplomatic service, 1865–1870; joined the editorial staff of the "New York Tribune;" was assistant secretary of state in Washington, 1879–1881; and ambassador to England, 1897; became secretary of state, 1898; died, 1905

His negotiations with the Great Powers, **7**, 279; his note to Russian and Chinese governments concerning Manchuria, 289; decides the principle in the settlements of the claims of the allied powers against China, **24**, 1048; the isthmian canal, 1058; concludes treaty with Panama, 1060

Hay Bond Commercial Reciprocity Treaty, proposed treaty between the United States and Newfoundland (1904), **24**, 1077

Hayashi, Viscount (ca. 1900), Japanese representative to England: negotiates treaty with England, **7**, 232

Haydn, Joseph (1732–1809), Austrian musical composer: sketch of, **17**, 261

Hayes, Isaac Israel (1832–1881), American Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 312

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822–1893), President of the United States, 1877–1881: nominated for President (1876), **24**, 907; early career, 908; elected President, 913; inauguration, 914; "star route" frauds, 936; civil service reform, 938

Hay-Herran Treaty, concluded between United States and Colombia (1903), **20**, 332

Haynau, Julius Jacob, Baron von (1786–1853), Austrian general: in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 301; **17**, 372, **18**, 402

Hayne, Robert Young (1791–1840), American politician: attacks Foote's resolution, **23**, 489; views on nullification, 495

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, concluded between the United States and Great Britain (1901), **20**, 331, **24**, 1058

Hayti (Hispaniolo), one of the West India Islands: discovered and named, **21**, 7, **23**, 32; becomes independent, **20**, 139; French expedition against, 140; attacked by Spaniards, **22**, 180; main treatment, 491

Hay-Varilla Treaty, concluded between the United States and the Republic of Panama (1903): liberal concessions granted by, **24**, 1060

Hazael (ca. 886–842 B. C.), King of

Damascus: reign of, **1**, 181; at war with Israel, 392
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur (ca. 1640), English statesman; impeached, **11**, 343
Head, Sir Edmund (1805–1868), English colonial governor: governor of Canada, **20**, 161
Hearne, Samuel (1745–1792), English explorer: explorations of, **16**, 307
Hearst, William Randolph (1863——), newspaper publisher: candidate for Presidential nomination, **24**, 1065
Hearts, The Queen of: see **Elizabeth,** Queen of Bohemia
Hearts of Oak, association of Irish peasantry in Ulster against tyranny of the gentry (ca. 1765), **12**, 176
Hearts of Steel, Irish insurgents against tyranny of the gentry (1769), **12**, 176
Heath, William (1737–1814), American general: at West Point, **23**, 284
Heathfield, England: battle of (633 A. D.), **11**, 34
Heber, Reginald (1783–1826), English prelate and Bishop of Calcutta: made bishop, **5**, 206
Hébert, Jacques René (1755–1794), French revolutionist: arrest of, **10**, 256; death of, **9**, 288
Hébertists, The (ca. 1790), French revolutionary party: principles of, **10**, 1283; struggle of, with the committee of public safety, 284; attacked by Robespierre, 284
Hebrews: see **Israel, History of**
Hebrides, The, group of islands west of Scotland: Magnus Lagabaeter sells, **16**, 100
Hecataeus of Miletus (ca. 500 B C.), Greek geographer and historian: ridiculed by Herodotus, **2**, 21; makes a map of the world, **19**, 8
Hecker, Friedrich Karl Franz (1811–1881), a German revolutionist: leads political faction, **18**, 399
Hector, in Greek legend, the heroic son of Priam and Hecuba: in Homer's Iliad, **2**, 29
Hedemann, General (ca. 1850), Danish general: in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 270
Hedervary, Count (living), Hungarian statesman: made premier of Hungary, **17**, 442
Hedges, Sir William (ca. 1650), English statesman: made governor of Bengal, **5**, 165
Hedvig Sofia (ca. 1700), Duchess of Holstein-Gottorp: her claim on the Danish throne, **16**, 225; regency of, 236
Hedwig (ca. 1350), Queen of Denmark: marriage of, **16**, 114
Hedwig Eleanore of Holstein-Gottorp (1660), Queen of Sweden: a member of the council of regency, **16**, 210
Hedwiga (1371–1399), Queen of Poland: reign of, **15**, 423
Heemskirk, Jakob van (d. 1607), Dutch navigator: discovers Spitzbergen, **13**, 167; at battle of the Bay of Gibraltar, 183
Heemskirk, Van (ca. 1860), Dutch politician: leads Conservative party, **13**, 315
Heer, Oswald (1809–1883), Swiss naturalist: sketch of, **13**, 584
Hegetschweiler (1789–1839), Swiss botanist: publishes his plant descriptions, **13**, 521
Hegira, The, the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina: forms the starting point of the Mohammedan calendar (622 A. D.): **1**, 221
Hegushagu, Korea: battle of, **7**, 119
Hei-an Epoch, the interval during which the Japanese seat of government was at Hei-an Kyō (794–1186 A. D.), **7**, 38
Heidegger, Johann Heinrich (1633–1698), Swiss author: sketch of, **13**, 482
Heidelberg, Germany: destroyed by Tilly, **18**, 272
Heights of Abraham: see **Abraham, Plains of**
Heiji Insurrection, oligarchic disturbance in Japan (1159), **7**, 57
Heilbronn, Germany: meeting at, **18**, 285
Heiligerlee, Germany: battle of (1568), **13**, 109

Heilsburg, Germany: battle of (1807), **9**, 331
Heimskringla, The, history of the kings of Norway to 12th century: account of, **16**, 8; quoted, 35, 57
Hein, Pedro: see **Heyn, Peter**
Heinrich von Bubenberg (ca. 1450), Swiss government arbitrator: sketch of, **13**, 402
Heinricksson (ca. 1575), a Swedish traitor: poisons Erik, **16**, 164
Heinsius, Antonius (1641–1720), Dutch statesman: policy of, **13**, 248; influence of, 249
Heister (ca. 1700), Austrian general: defeats the Hungarians, **17**, 233
Hekitei-kan, Korea: battle of (1600), **7**, 119
Helen of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1814–1858): marries the Duke of Orleans, **9**, 414
Helen of Troy, in Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus: story of, **2**, 29
Helfer, Hinton Rowan (b. 1829), American author: author of "The Impending Crisis," **24**, 677
Helfmann, Jessa (19th century), a Jewish conspirator in Russia: banishment of, **15**, 339
Heliaea (ca. 500 B. C.), an Athenian tribunal: powers of, **2**, 147
Helicon, Mount, in Boeotia, Greece, celebrated in mythology as the abode of the Muses: description of, **2**, 11, 12
Heligoland (Holy Land), island in the North Sea: ceded to Germany, **19**, 145
Heling, Raphael (ca. 1750), Spanish government regent: examines mines at Talchapa, **22**, 209
Heliopolis, a city in Egypt: conquered by the Saracens, **1**, 279; battle of (1800), **9**, 318, **10**, 440, **14**, 384
Helius (d. 68 A. D.), Roman court favorite: recalls Nero to Rome, **4**, 66
Hellas, originally a town and small district in Phthiotis, Thessaly, later the lands inhabited by the Hellenes: restricted sense of, **2**, 7; mythical inhabitants of, **3**, 33
Hellen, in Greek mythology, a king in Thessaly: mythical father of the Hellenes, **2**, 9, 23
Hellenotamiae (ca. 475 B. C.), Greek government officials: in confederacy of Delos, **2**, 227, 258
Hellespont, in ancient geography the name of the strait of Dardanelles: bridged by Darius, **2**, 131, by Xerxes, 183; Athenian operations in, 222; made Spartan base of operations, 363
Hellichius (ca. 1775), Swedish captain: revolt of, **16**, 247
Helots, state-slaves among ancient Spartans: introduced in Sparta, **2**, 70; conspire with Pausanias, 228; rising of, 237; subdued, 246
Helsingfors, capital of Finland: taken by the Russians (1713), **15**, 64: Swedes capitulate at, **16**, 228
Helt, Mathew (ca. 1600), a Dutch soldier: aids in capture of Breda, **13**, 156
Helvetians (Helvetii), Celtic tribe: location of, **18**, 7; revolt of (107 B. C.), **3**, 193; migration of, 301; Cæsar defeats, **3**, 302, **9**, 8
Helvetic Constitution (1798), proposed to the Swiss cantons: forced upon the people, **13**, 512
Helvetic Society (1762), association of patriots of French and German Switzerland: organized, **13**, 491; made a political association, 530
Helvetii: see **Helvetians**
Hembyse, John (d. 1584), a Dutch intriguer: becomes a demagogue, **13**, 129; death of, 141
Hemmerli, Felix (ca. 1450), Swiss canon: sketch of, **13**, 428; condemns the laxness of the clergy, 431
Hemmingen, Niels (ca. 1570), a Danish theologian: persecution of, **16**, 197
Hemmingstedt, Germany: battle of (1500), **16**, 139
Hen State, The Blue: see **Delaware**
Hen State, The Sage: see **Nevada**
Henderson, Alexander (1583–1646), a Scottish ecclesiastic: leader of the Scotch Presbyterians, **12**, 358
Henderson, David Bremner (1840–1906), United States congressman:

elected Speaker of the House, **24**, 1064; retirement of, 1067

Hendricks, Thomas Andrews (1819–1885), American statesman, nominated for Vice-President (1876), **24**, 909; (1884), 944

Hendrik Wittboi (19th century), African chieftain: resists Germans, **19**, 173

Hengist (d. 488 A. D.), chief of the Jutes: invades England, **11**, 17, **18**, 39

Hennepin, Louis (1640–1701), French missionary and explorer: explorations of, **23**, 51

Henri (late 13th century), King of Navarre: marriage of, **8**, 206; reign of, 207

Henri: see also **Henry**

Henri of Besançon (late 11th century), Count of Portugal: reign of, **8**, 272

Henries, War of the Three, between Henri III of France, Henri of Navarre and Henri, Duc de Guise (1584–1589), **9**, 161

Henrietta (1644–1670), Duchesse d'Orleans: negotiates alliance between Louis XIV of France and Charles II of England, **11**, 394

Henrietta Maria (1609–1669), Queen of England: marries Charles I of England, **11**, 318; names Maryland, **23**, 68

Henrik (ca. 1400), Duke of Osnabrück: makes war on Elizabeth of Holstein, **16**, 125

Henrik (ca. 1150), Archbishop of Upsala: career of, **16**, 102

Henriot: see **Hanriot**

Henrique (1512–1580), King of Portugal: regent for Sebastian, **8**, 440; reign of, 447

Henrique (1394–1460), Infante of Portugal: scientific career of, **8**, 304; campaign of, in Africa, 305

Henrique: see also **Henry** and **Henri**

Henry (I) the Fowler (876–936), Holy Roman Emperor, 919–936: at war with Conrad I, **18**, 104; accession of, 105; invades Bohemia, **17**, 62; his relations with Gorm den Gamle, **16**, 28; at war with France, **9**, 55

Henry (II), Saint (972–1024), Holy Roman Emperor, 1014–1024; accession of, **18**, 121; invades Italy, **4**, 183

Henry (III) the Old, the Black, or the Pious, Holy Roman Emperor, 1039–1056: born at Osterbeck in the Netherlands, October 28, 1017; was the son of Conrad II whom he succeeded; compelled Hungary, Bohemia, Apulia, and Calabria to acknowledge themselves as vassals of the empire; deposed the Popes, Benedict IX, Sylvester III, and Gregory IV and appointed Clement II, 1046; raised the imperial power to its greatest height; died at Bodfield in the Harz, Germany, October 5, 1056

Betrothed to Gunhilde, **18**, 125; reign of, 128; condition of Switzerland under, **13**, 345

Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor, 1056–1105: born at Goslar, Prussia, November 11, 1050; succeeded his father, Henry III, in 1056; struggled with Pope Gregory VII who obliged him to sue for absolution at Canossa, 1077; was crowned emperor, 1084, by Clement III whom he had raised to papal power in opposition to Gregory; led an expedition to Italy to protect Clement against Victor III, the successor of Gregory, 1090; fought against his son, Conrad, who had allied himself with the papal party, 1193; was deposed and imprisoned by his son, afterward Henry VI, 1105; escaped and died at Liège, Belgium, August 7, 1106

Minority of, **18**, 131; accession of, 131; reign of, 132; at war with the Pope, **9**, 69, **18**, 134; seeks assistance of Svend Estridsen, **16**, 70; grants charter to Pisa, **4**, 187

Henry V (1081–1125), Holy Roman Emperor, 1111–1125: rebellion of, **18**, 137; reign of, 139; heirs of, 142

Henry VI (1165–1197), Holy Roman Emperor, 1190–1197: marries Constance of Sicily, **4**, 196, **18**, 155; his reign in Sicily, **4**, 196; crowned King of Germany, **18**, 154; reign of, 156;

imprisons Richard Cœur de Lion, **9**, 76, **11**, 113
Henry (VII) of Luxemburg (1262-1313), Holy Roman Emperor, 1308-1313: reign of, **17**, 113, **18**, 185; his influence in Italy, **4**, 219; condition of Switzerland under, **13**, 364
Henry of Carinthia (d. 1335), King of Bohemia: reign of, **17**, 113; deposed, **18**, 185
Henry II (1339-1379), King of Castile, 1369-1379: rebellions of, **8**, 164, **11**, 167; accession of, **8**, 166, **9**, 103; his second conquest of the kingdom, **8**, 169; reign of, 171; at war with Navarre, 211
Henry (III) the Infirm (1379-1406), King of Castile: reign of, **8**, 175
Henry (IV) "the Impotent" (1423-1474), King of Castile: campaigns against the Moors, **8**, 120; at war with Juan II of Aragon, 178, 266; reign of, 180
Henry I (1068-1135), King of England, 1100-1135, called The Lion of Justice: reign of, **11**, 88; becomes Duke of the Normans, 89; marries Matilda, **12**, 261; at war with Louis VI of France, **9**, 72, **11**, 92; death, **11**, 93
Henry II (1133-1189), King of England, 1154-1189: knighted, **12**, 264; character of, **11**, 96, 97; invades England, 96; reign of, 97; marries Eleanor of Aquitaine, **9**, 74, **11**, 96; agrees to aid Dermont MacMurrogh, **12**, 49; invades Ireland, 51; death of, **9**, 75, **11**, 110; summary of his reign, **11**, 110
Henry III (1207-1272), King of England, 1216-1272: reign of, **11**, 130; at war with Louis IX of France, **9**, 80; persecutes the Jews, **1**, 420; concludes treaty with Alfonso X of Leon, **8**, 152; his relations with Scotland, **12**, 207; death, **11**, 141; summary of his reign, 141
Henry IV (1367-1413), King of England, 1399-1413: takes up arms against Richard II, **11**, 181; created Duke of Herford, 185; banished, 185; becomes Duke of Lancaster, 185; claims English throne 186; accession of, 186; condition of Ireland under, **12**, 67; his relations with Scotland, 288; death of, **11**, 96
Henry (V) of Monmouth, King of England, 1413-1422, called the Prince of Priests: born at Monmouth, August 9, 1387; fought in the battle of Shrewsbury and in the war with the Welsh; succeeded his father, Henry IV, 1413; invaded France, 1415; married Catharine of France, 1420, and was recognized as the heir presumptive of France; the remainder of his reign was mostly occupied in wars with the French; died at Vincennes, August 31, 1422
Early years, **11**, 195; reign of, 196; invades France, **9**, 111, **11**, 197; grants protection to Jacqueline, Countess of Holland, **13**, 39; death of, **9**, 113, **11**, 200
Henry VI (1421-1471), King of England and France, 1422-1461, called The Martyr King: accession of, **9**, 113; reign of, **11**, 201; death, 217
Henry VII (1457-1509), King of England, 1485-1509, called the British Solomon: his claims to the throne, **11**, 217; invades England, 221; proclaimed king, 222; forms alliance with Maximilian I of Germany, **18**, 220; besieges Boulogne, **9**, 129; sends out expedition to search for the Northwest Passage, **5**, 156, **21**, 15, **23**, 34; detains Philip the Handsome and Juana in England, **8**, 190; condition of Ireland under, **12**, 72; his relations with Scotland, 298; his commercial restrictions on colonists, **23**, 66; death of, **11**, 231
Henry VIII, King of England, 1509-1547, called the Royal Butcher and the Defender of the Faith: born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491; became Prince of Wales on the death of his brother Arthur, 1502; succeeded his father, Henry VII, April 21, 1509; married Catharine of Aragon, the widow of his brother Arthur, June 11, 1509; joined the Holy League against France, 1511; invaded France in person, 1513, and with the Emperor, gained a victory at Guinegate;

made Cardinal Wolsey his chancellor, 1515; met Francis I of France on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520; given the title of Defender of the Faith by Pope Leo X, because of his book of sacraments against Luther, 1521; concluded an alliance with France against the emperor, 1525; first attempted to get a divorce from Catharine, 1527; dismissed Wolsey and appointed Sir Thomas Moore Chancellor, 1529; secretly married Anne Boleyn, January 25, 1533; his marriage with Catharine was declared void by Cranmer whom he had made Archbishop of Canterbury, May 23, 1533, and that with Anne Boleyn valid, May 28, 1533; procured the passage of the Act of Supremacy, 1534, thus separating the English church from the Roman church; executed Moore for not acknowledging his supremacy, 1535; suppressed the smaller monasteries, 1536; sent Anne Boleyn to the block, May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536; suppressed the larger monasteries, 1539; procured the passage of the Statute of Six Articles, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, January 6, 1540; divorced her and executed Cromwell, 1540; married Catharine Howard, 1540; divorced her, 1542; married Catharine Parr, 1543; died at Westminster, January 28, 1547

Reign of, **11**, 235; dispensation granted for his marriage to Catharine of Aragon, 231; aids the Emperor Charles V against Francis I of France, **13**, 56; at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, **9**, 137, **11**, 240; forms alliance with Francis I of France, **9**, 141, **11**, 242; declared head of Anglican church, **9**, 142; his conquest of Ireland, **12**, 82; his relations with Scotland, 304; contemporary of Suleiman the Great, **14**, 145; Protestant Reformation in England, **23**, 83

Henry I (1011–1060), King of France, 1031–1060: reign of, **9**, 67; his interview with Henry III, **18**, 131

Henry II (1519–1559), King of France, 1547–1559: marries Catharine de' Medici, **9**, 142; befriends the Jews, **1**, 422; reign of, **9**, 145; victories of, **13**, 59; his alliance with Maurice of Saxony, **18**, 257; concludes treaty with Emperor Charles V, **8**, 351; at war with Spain, **4**, 307; death of, **11**, 278

Henry (III) le Mignon (1551–1589), King of France, 1574–1589: at the battle of Jarnac, **9**, 156; becomes King of Poland, 158; his reign in Poland, **15**, 428; reign of, as King of France, **9**, 159, **11**, 290; war with Charles Emmanuel, **4**, 317

Henry (IV) of Navarre, King of France, 1589–1610: founder of the house of Bourbon, called Father and Friend of the People: born at Pau, December 14, 1553; educated in the Protestant faith; served in the civil war, 1569, and became the head of the Huguenot party; ascended the throne of Navarre, 1572; escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572; the Holy League refused to recognize his title to the throne and as a result war broke out, 1585, but after defeating the Leaguers at Ivry, 1590, and becoming a Roman Catholic, he was recognized and crowned, 1594; issued the edict of Nantes, 1598; made the Peace of Vervins with Spain and the League, 1598; was assassinated, May 14, 1610

Becomes champion of religious freedom in France, **9**, 156; marries Margaret of Valois, 157; at war with Philip II of Spain, **8**, 356; intercepts letters from John of Austria to Philip II of Spain, **13**, 127; reign of, **9**, 166; forms alliance with Elizabeth of England, **11**, 298; accepts the Catholic faith, **13**, 160; aids the Dutch Republic, 171; concludes alliance with the Swiss, 461; grants Acadia to De Monts, **20**, 82; his alliance with the Protestant Union, **18**, 266; assassination of, **13**, 192, **16**, 174

Henry I, King of Hayti: see Christophe
Henry d'Albret (1503–1555), titular King of Navarre: claims throne of Navarre, **8,** 349; taken prisoner at Pavia, **9,** 139
Henry III, King of Navarre: see **Henry IV,** King of France
Henry (1211–1242), King of the Romans, son of Frederick II of Germany: coronation of, **18,** 160; his rule in Germany, 162; aids growth of Swiss liberty, **13,** 358; revolt of, **8,** 163
Henry (12th century), King of the Wends: his quarrel with Denmark, **16,** 76
Henry (11th century), Bishop of Lund: sketch of, **16,** 62
Henry, Duc d'Anjou: see **Henry III,** King of France
Henry (II) Iasomirgott, Duke of Austria, 1141–1177: reign of, **17,** 91
Henry I, Margrave of Babenberg, 994–1018: reign of, **17,** 89
Henry I (10th century), Duke of Bavaria: conspiracies of, **18,** 109, 110; invested with Bavaria, 111; death of, 113
Henry II (late 10th century), Duke of Bavaria: revolt of, **18,** 116; aims to usurp throne, 118
Henry III, Duke of Bavaria: see **Henry (II), Saint,** Holy Roman Emperor
Henry "the Proud" (d. 1139), Duke of Bavaria and Saxony: career of, **18,** 143; claims imperial crown, **17,** 91
Henry the Lion (1129–1195), Duke of Bavaria and Saxony: career of, **18,** 144, 147, 149, 152, 155
Henry (13th century), Duke of Bavaria: attacks the King of Hungary, **17,** 74
Henry (14th century), the Iron Count of Holstein: avenges his father's death, **16,** 114
Henry (late 11th century), Count of Louvain and Count of Brabant: adds Count of Brabant to his title, **13,** 26
Henry (13th century), Count-Duke of Schwerin: treachery of, **16,** 86; his war with Denmark, **18,** 162
Henry (d. 1374), Duke of Slesvig: death of, **16,** 118
Henry, Infante of Aragon, ca. 1420: rebellions of, **8,** 176, 177
Henry (14th century), son of Lewis of Bavaria; marries Margaret of Tyrol, **18,** 190
Henry (d. 1183), son of Henry II of England: coronation of, **11,** 105; death of, 109
Henry the Navigator (1394–1460), Prince of Portugal: career of, **19,** 15, **20,** 36, **23,** 24; enterprises of, **5,** 143
Henry (1726–1802), Prince of Prussia: in the Seven Years' War, **18,** 336, 339, 342
Henry (13th century), Infante of Spain: aids Alfonso X to crush revolt of nobles, **8,** 109
Henry of Aoyta (14th century), an Austrian theologian: teaches in the University of Vienna, **17,** 105
Henry of Blois (12th century), Bishop of Winchester: anoints Stephen, King of England, **11,** 93; acknowledges Matilda, 95
Henry of Breslau (13th century), a Bohemian prince: claims guardianship of Vacslav IV of Bohemia, **17,** 77
Henry of Dampierre: see **Dampierre, Henry of**
Henry of Guise (16th century), a French prince: plots to obtain throne of France, **9,** 160; acknowledged as heir to the throne, 161; death of, 164
Henry of Lancaster: see **Henry IV,** King of England
Henry of Langenstein (14th century), an Austrian theologian: teaches in the University of Vienna, **17,** 105
Henry of Nassau (16th century): his campaign against the Spanish, **13,** 117
Henry of Ofterdingen (13th century), a German minnesinger: sketch of, **17,** 98

Henry of the Netherlands, Prince (1876——), Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin: marriage of, **13**, 318

Henry of Trastamare: see **Henry II,** King of Castile

Henry: see also **Henri** and **Henrique**

Henry, Cape: see **Cape Henry**

Henry, Guy Vernor (1839–1890), an American general: military governor of Porto Rico, **24**, 1036

Henry, Patrick, an American orator and patriot: born at Studley, Virginia, May 29, 1736; studied under his father's tuition, but was more inclined to active pleasures; started in business, 1753, but did not make a success of it; failed in business and took a small farm, but sold his land in two years, and went into business again; upon a second failure, he took up law, and after several years of obscurity, gained a reputation through a speech against the clergy, 1763; was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, 1765, and proposed the resolutions against the Stamp Act, which were passed, 1765; was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress, 1774; elected Governor of Virginia, 1776, which office he held until 1779; resisted the adoption of the Federal Constitution; died at Red Hill, Virginia, June 6, 1799

Elevates the legal profession, **23**, 138; defeats clergy, 151; wins fame as an orator, 207; his speech before the House of Burgesses, 211; uses his eloquence in favor of rebellion, 216; delegate to first Continental Congress, 223; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; his estimate of Washington, 230; opposed to Constitutional Convention, 324; opposes ratification of the Constitution, 336; absent from first Congress, 343

Henry Casimir (17th century), Count of Nassau: death of, **13**, 213

Henry Hill, Virginia: in Battle of Bull Run, **24**, 735

Henry Rasper (d. 1247), Landgrave of Thuringia: usurps throne of Germany, **18**, 166

Hentzi, Henry (1785–1849), Austrian soldier: defends Buda, **15**, 300

Henzi, Samuel (1701–1749), Swiss conspirator: sketch of, **13**, 498

Hepburn, James, Earl of Bothwell: see **Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of**

Hepburn Bill, in United States history, relating to commercial provisions (1905), **24**, 1075

Hera, a Greek goddess: confused attributes of, **2**, 39; of Samos, 52

Heraclea, Asia Minor: siege of, **1**, 352

Heracles (Hercules), a Greek mythological hero: was, according to Homer, the son of Jupiter and Alemena; supposed to have been born at Thebes; strangled two serpents while in his cradle; was famed for heroic deeds in his youth, and for delivering the city of Thebes, was given in marriage, Megara, the daughter of the King of Thebes; accomplished the Twelve Labors, which were the slaying of the Nemean lion, and the Lernæan hydra, the capture of the stag with the golden horns, and of a wild boar, the cleansing of the Augean stables, the destruction of the Stymphalian birds, the capture of the Cretan bull, and the horses of Diomedes, the winning of the girdle of the Queen of the Amazons, the fetching of the red oxen of Geryon, the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides, and the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus; became a slave of the Queen of Lydia; married Dejanira; was poisoned by a garment, on which Dejanira had put the blood of Nessus as a love charm; was about to kill himself through pain on Mount Oeta, when he was taken by a cloud to Olympus, and was endowed with immortality

Divine ancestor of kings of Sparta, **2**, 21; adopted from Phoenicians, 28; temple of, at Tyre, 494

Heraclian (d. 413 A. D.), a Roman

general: stops supply of corn, **4**, 141
Heraclius (ca. 575–641 A. D.), Byzantine emperor, 610–641 A. D.: expels the Persians from Egypt (629 A. D.), **1**, 35; his friendship with Mohammed, 234; annihilates Persian forces, **2**, 533; his wars in the East, **5**, 321; his policy toward the Avars, **17**, 21; death of, **1**, 296
Heraclius of Georgia (d. 1793), Czar of Tiflis: account of, **14**, 362; reign of, **5**, 357; death of, **15**, 213
Herakles (Sandon) (ca. 700 B. C.), King of Lydia: founds kingdom, **1**, 143
Hérard (19th century), West Indian patriot: president of Hayti, **22**, 498
Herarıcus (d. 540 A. D.), King of Italy: reign of, **5**, 160
Herat, Persia: religious toleration in, **1**, 322; battle of (1585), **5**, 343; sieges of (1832), 360; (1837), 216, 361
Herbert (d. 943 A. D.), Count of Vermandois: at war with Hugh the Great, **9**, 54; makes alliance with Hugh the Great, 56
Herbert, Arthur, Earl of Torrington (d. 1716), English admiral; defeated at Beachy Head, **11**, 438
Herbert, Hilary Abner (1834-1919), United States lawyer: Secretary of the Navy, **24**, 993 note
Hercelles (19th century), a Peruvian colonel: his mission to Paita, **21**, 197
Herculaneum, city near Naples: destroyed, **4**, 83
Herder, Johann Gottfried von (1744–1803), German critic and poet: influence of, **18**, 333, 353
Heredia (d. 1832), South American general: death of, **21**, 124
Hereford, Roger, Earl of (ca. 1075), Norman rebel leader: leads revolt of the Earls, **11**, 78
Hereux, D. Ulysses (d. 1899), President of San Domingo: his administration, **22**, 503
Hereward (d. 1072), English outlaw and patriot: revolt of, **11**, 73
Herford, Henry, Duke of: see **Henry IV**, King of England
Herhor, King of Egypt, ca. 1100 B. C.: usurps the throne, **1**, 29
Heribert (11th century), Archbishop of Milan: career of, **18**, 127
Hericourt, France: siege and battle of (1474), **13**, 407
Heriold (ca. 900 A. D.), a Norman prince: gains a footing in the Netherlands, **13**, 20
Herkimer, Nicholas (d. 1777), an American Revolutionary general: in battle of Oriskany, **23**, 254
Hermae, busts of the God Hermes: mutilation of, **2**, 331
Hermagoras, Saint (ca. 100 A. D.), early Christian divine: consecrated as bishop of Aquileia, **17**, 14
Hermanaric (Hermanric) (d. 376 A. D.), King of the East Goths: unites the Goths into one nation, **4**, 136; death of, **18**, 33
Hermanfried (ca. 525 A. D.), King of Thuringia: his struggles with Theuderic, **18**, 60
Hermann: see **Arminius**
Hermann of Salza (1170–1239), a German prince: career of, **18**, 173
Hermanstadt, Transylvania: battle of (1442), **14**, 61, **17**, 157; taken by Bem, **17**, 371; taken by the Russians (1849), **15**, 301
Hermanszoon, Wolfert (ca. 1600), Dutch naval commander: defeats the Spanish, **13**, 180
Hermelin (ca. 1700), Swedish officer: Charles XII discloses his plans to, **16**, 217
Hermeric, King of the Suevi, ca. 400 A. D.: leads the invasion of the Suevi into Spain, **8**, 35; reign of, 37
Hermingarde (ca. 770 A. D.), wife of Charlemagne: repudiation of, **18**, 79
Hermione, in ancient geography, a Greek state: in the Spartan alliance, **2**, 274, 440
Hermocrates (d. 408 B. C.), a Syracusan general: warns Athenian generals of their fate, **2**, 347; in Asia, 352; slain, 409

Hermopolis, capital of the Cyclades: in modern Greece, **2**, 548
Hermunduri, a German tribe in the 4th century: attack Celts, **17**, 11; location of, **18**, 6; incorporated with Thuringians, 28
Hernandez, Francisco (ca. 1505–1554), a Spanish soldier and explorer: explorations of, **22**, 436
Hernici, ancient Italian tribe: alliances with Rome, **3**, 22, 63
Hero of Modern Italy, The: see **Garibaldi, Guiseppe**
Hero of Quebec: see **Wolfe, James**
Hero of San Jacinto: see **Houston, Sam**
Hero of the Nile, The: see **Nelson, Horatio**
Hero of the Nine Hostages, The: see **Nial the Great**, King of Ireland
Hero of the Peninsula, The: see **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of**
Herod the Great, King of Judea, 40–4 B. C.: suppresses revolt of Antigonus, **1**, 408; made king of the Jews, 409; receives an extension of his territory, **4**, 39
Herod Agrippa: see **Agrippa, Herod**
Herod Philip: see **Philip**
Herodes Atticus (ca. 104–180 A. D.), Greek rhetorician: his benefits to Athens, **2**, 523
Herodeum, Palestine: captured by the Romans, **1**, 412
Herodotus, a Greek historian, called the Father of History: born at Halicarnassus in Caria, about 484 B. C.: took part in the expulsion of Lygdamus the tyrant of Halicarnassus; left his native land and traveled in the Persian Empire, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece; lived in Athens a few years; settled in Thurium, Italy, about 444 B. C.; his works are accurate and interesting; died at Thurium, Italy, about 424 B. C.
Quoted on Homeric theology, **2**, 38; ridicules chronology of Hicataeus, 21; quoted, 54; on constitution of Lycurgus, 64; at Thurii, 259; his recognition of the Eastern Question, **14**, 3; visits Africa, **19**, 8
Herradura, Chili: declared to be in a state of blockade (1865), **21**, 221
Herran, Pedro Alcantura (19th century), Colombian statesman: envoy to the United States, **24**, 1058
Herrera y Obes, Julio (19th century), statesman of Uruguay: his administration as president of Uruguay, **21**, 259
Herrerd, José Joaquim de (1792–1854), Mexican general and statesman: his administration as president of Mexico, **22**, 279, 283
Herrings, Battle of the (1429), near Rouvray, France, **9**, 114
Hersey, Henry B. (living), an American officer: member of the Wellman Expedition, **16**, 341
Hertel de Rouville: see **Rouville, Hertel de**
Hertford, Edward Seymour, Earl of: see **Seymour, Edward, Duke of Somerset**
Hertzberg (1725–1793), **Count Ewald Friedrich von**, a Prussian statesman: policy of, **18**, 355
Heruli, an early Germanic tribe: their relations with the Longobards, **18**, 51
Hervieu, Gaston (living), French aeronaut: member of the Wellman Expedition, **16**, 341
Hervilly, Count of (d. 1795), French officer: joins allied forces, **9**, 294
Herwarth von Bittenfeld (19th century), a Prussian general: campaigns of, **18**, 410
Herzegovina, Austrian province formerly under Turkish rule: insurrection of the Slavs (1875), **17**, 418; acquisition and incorporation of, by Austria-Hungary, 421
Herzen, Alexander (1812–1870), a Russian author and political agitator: counsels of, **15**, 332
Herzinger (19th century), Austrian general: in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 301
Herzog (19th century), Swiss officer: made general of the Federal forces, **13**, 562
Herzog, Marianus (ca. 1800), Swiss

ecclesiastic: leads opposition to the new constitution, **13**, 513
Herzogenbuchsee, Berne, Switzerland: battle of (1653), **13**, 473
Hesiod (ca. 735 B. C.), Greek poet: compared to Homer, **2**, 13, 38
Hessians, inhabitants of Hesse, Germany: hired by the King of England to subjugate the colonies, **23**, 237
Hetaeria Philike, secret political organization formed for the purpose of freeing Greece from Turkey (1814), **2**, 541, **14**, 413
Hewett (19th century), British consul: his mission to Africa, **19**, 109
Hewitt, Abram Stevens (1822–1903), an American statesman: candidate against Roosevelt for mayor of New York, **24**, 1069
Heyden, Count von (1772–1850), Russian naval commander: in the Greek war, **15**, 276
Heyn, Peter (1570–1629), a Dutch admiral: commands fleet of West India Company, **13**, 209; captures a Spanish fleet, **22**, 163
Hezekiah, King of Judah, 727–699 B. C.: defeated by Sennacherib, **1**, 87; reign of, 396
Hiarbas, King of Numidia, ca. 80 B. C.: defeated by Pompeius, **3**, 228
Hiawatha, Indian legendary character: given to romance by Iroquois, **23**, 8
Hibernia: see **Ireland**
Hickory, Old: see **Jackson, Andrew**
Hicks Pasha (William Hicks) (1831–1883), a British officer: his campaign against the Mahdi, **1**, 40, **11**, 634, **19**, 271
Hidalzo y Costilla, Miguel (1753–1811), leader in Mexican war of Independence: death of, **22**, 240
Hideyoshi (ca. 1600), Japanese general: invades Korea, **6**, 37
Hieda-no-Are (ca. 700 A. D.), Japanese historian: compiles annals of the reigns of Japanese sovereigns, **7**, 35
Hiempsal (ca. 80 B. C.), Numidian prince: restored to throne, **3**, 228
Hiero (d. 467 B. C.), Tyrant of Syracuse, ca. 478–467 B. C.: reign of, **2**, 218
Hiero (ca. 307–216 B. C.), King of Syracuse: attacks Messana, **3**, 99; granted his independence as ruler of Syracuse, 106
Hieroglyphics, ancient Egyptian and Mexican system of writing: used by Aztecs, **23**, 7
Hieronymus: see **Jerome (Hieronymus), Saint**
Hierta (ca. 1830), Swedish journalist: founds the "Aftonbladet," **16**, 259
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth (1823–1911), an American author: aids cause of negro abduction, **24**, 617
High-Born Demosthenes, The: see **William the Silent**, Prince of Orange
Hiketos (ca. 340 B. C.), Greek general: tyrant of Leontini, **2**, 417
Hiki Yoshikazu (ca. 1200), member of the Japanese royal family: plots against the Hojo family, **7**, 69
Hildebald (ca. 540 A. D.), King of Italy: reign of, **4**, 160
Hildebrand: see **Gregory VII**
Hilkiah (ca. 625 B. C.), Jewish high priest: finds the Book of Deuteronomy, **1**, 398
Hill, Abigail (d. 1734), English court lady: her relations with Queen Anne, **11**, 458
Hill, Benjamin H. (1823–1882), American statesman: member of the Senate, **24**, 916
Hill, David Bennett (1844-1910), American statesman: elected governor, **24**, 968; attempts to defeat nomination of Cleveland (1892), 990; recommended for chairman of Democratic convention (1896), 1013
Hill, David Harvey (1821–1889), American general: in plan for invasion of North, **24**, 764
Hill, Isaac (1788–1851), American journalist: in Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," **24**, 485
Hill, Sir Rowland (1795–1879), author of the penny postal system: sketch of, **11**, 597

Himalayas, mountain system in Asia: description of, **5**, 5
Himera, in ancient geography a town of Sicily: victory of Gelo at, **2**, 218; destroyed by Hannibal, 409
Himilco (ca. 250 B. C.), Carthaginian admiral: at the siege of Lilybaeum, **3**, 103
Himri, Russia: siege of, **15**, 298
Himu (d. 1556), Persian general: at battle of Panipat, **5**, 111
Hincmar (ca. 806–882 A. D.), Archbishop of Rheims: master of Gaul, **9**, 51
Hinduism: see **Religions, Pagan**
Hinze, George (ca. 1500), Danish canon: guardian of Christian, **16**, 147
Hipparchus (ca. 490 B. C.), Tyrant of Athens: reign of, **2**, 111
Hippias (ca. 490 B. C.), Tyrant of Athens: reign of, **2**, 111; at Sparta, 155; joins the Persians, 164; at Marathon, 165
Hippocrates (ca. 425 B. C.), Athenian general: defeated at Delium, **2**, 311
Hippolyte (Hyppolite), Louis Mondestin Florvil (d. 1896), Haytian general: elected president of Hayti, **22**, 501
Hippolytus a Lapide: see **Chemnitz, Philip**
Hira, Arabia: conquered by the Saracens, **1**, 259
Hiraga Tomomasa (ca. 1200), member of the Japanese royal family: plots to obtain the shōgunate, **7**, 70
Hiram I, King of Tyre, ca. 1000 B C.: reign of, **1**, 123
Hiram II, King of Tyre, ca. 800 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 124
Hiram College, Ohio: Garfield in faculty of, **24**, 930
Hirtius, Aulus (d. 43 B. C.), Roman politician: attachment to Caesar, **3**, 362; consul-elect, **4**, 12; death, 13
Hirzel, Switzerland: battle of (1443), **13**, 400
Hirzel, Bernhard (1807–1847), Swiss insurrectionist: leads conservative opposition, **13**, 546
Hirzel, Hans Kaspar (1725–1803), Swiss physician and senator: sketch of, **13**, 490
Hispaniola: see **Hayti**
Histiaeus (d. 494 B. C.), Tyrant of Miletus: favored by Darius, **2**, 132; at the Danube bridge, 132; fosters Ionian revolt, 133; slain, 138
History, The Father of: see **Herodotus**
Hittites, Canaanite tribe: conquer Phoenicia, **1**, 122; history of their empire, **1**, 141, **2**, 52
Hiuen Tsiang (ca. 700 A. D.), a Chinese pilgrim: quoted on Siladitya, **5**, 63; on Valabhi, 74
Hixem (I) ben Abderahman, Caliph of Cordova, 787–796 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 68, 71
Hixem (II) ben Alhakem (ca. 1000 A. D.), Caliph of Cordova: reign of, **8**, 78
Hixem III, Caliph of Cordova, 1026–1031: reign of, **8**, 82
Hjartvar (ca. 600 A. D.), Danish leader: treachery of, **16**, 18
Ho (18th century), a Chinese statesman: sketch of, **6**, 113, 114; in diplomatic intercourse with England, **6**, 120, 121
Hoangho River: see **Yellow River**
Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood (1816–1895), an American jurist; in Grant's cabinet, **24**, 861; as Joint High Commissioner, 883
Hoar, George Frisbie (1826–1904), American senator: member of Electoral Commission, **24**, 913; supports Hayes, 915; elected senator, 916; quoted on Grant's nomination for third term, 926; quoted on Garfield's speech, 928; fathers the repeal of the Tenure of Office Act, 951; drafts Presidential Succession Law, 953; drafts law for regulation of electoral count, 953
Hobart, Tasmania: founded, **20**, 188; conference at (1895), 204
Hobart, Garrett Augustus (1841–1899), American statesman: nominated for Vice-President, **24**, 1012
Hobart, George, Earl of Buckinghamshire (ca. 1760), English statesman: minister to Russia, **15**, 161

Hobhouse, John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786–1869), English politician and writer: his description of Albania, **14**, 368

Hobkirk's Hill, South Carolina: battle of (1781), **23**, 282

Hobson, Richard Pearson (1870——), American naval engineer: sinks the Merrimac, **22**, 459, **24**, 1029

Hoche, Lazare (1768–1797), French general: his campaign in the west, **9**, 297; receives the chief command of the republican army, **10**, 345; successful attacks on the Chouans and the English army on its landing, 351; his generalship, 374; receives the command of the coast, 374; commands Bantry Bay Expedition, **11**, 546, **12**, 207

Hochkirch, Saxony: battle of (1758), **18**, 339

Hochstadt, Bavaria: battle of (1800), **10**, 442

Hocquincourt, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599–1658), a French soldier: in insurrection of the Fronde, **9**, 204

Hödel, Emil Heinrich Max (1857–1878), German Social Democrat: his attempt to assassinate the emperor, **18**, 445

Hodge (d. 1811), West-Indian slave holder: his cruelty toward his slaves, **20**, 240

Hodson, William Stephen Raikes (1821–1858), English soldier in India: sketch of, **5**, 238

Hodza (19th century), a Slav leader: demands a place for his nation among civilized peoples, **17**, 357

Hoeks, Dutch municipal faction of the 15th century: description of, **13**, 40 note

Hoemskerck, Jacob (ca. 1600), Dutch naval commander: explorations of, **16**, 302

Hoevell, Baron von (19th century), Dutch nobleman: tells Dutch government of affairs in Java, **20**, 293

Hofer, Andreas, a Tyrolese patriot and soldier, called the Wallace of Switzerland: born at St. Leonhard in the Tyrol, November 22, 1767; commanded a party of riflemen against the French, 1796; was prominent in public affairs in the Tyrol, 1803–1809; was leader of the Tyrolese Insurrection, 1809, and won the victories of Sterzing and Innspruck; became the head of the Tyrolese government, 1809; was betrayed for money to the French and shot by Napoleon's order at Mantua, February 20, 1810

Sketch of, **17**, 297; leads the Tyrolese revolt, **18**, 375, 377; death of, **17**, 300

Hogarth, William (1697–1764), English painter: sketch of, **11**, 494

Hōgen Insurrection, a war between members of the Japanese royal family (ca. 1158), **7**, 56

Hogendorp, Count van (1762–1834), Dutch general: leads patriotic movement, **13**, 272

Hohenfriedberg, Prussia: battle of (1745), **18**, 331

Hohenheim, Theophrastus Bombastus von: see **Paracelsus (of Einsiedeln), Philippus Aureolus**

Hohenlinden, Bavaria: battle of (1800), **9**, 317, **10**, 442, **17**, 285, **18**, 364

Hohenloe (Hohenlohe), Count (ca. 1575), Dutch general: at the Breda Conference, **13**, 119; made lieutenant general, 147

Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, Prince Frederick Louis of (1746–1818), Prussian general: defeated at Jena, **9**, 328, **18**, 372

Hohenwart, Karl Sigismund (1824–1899), Austrian statesman: his policy toward the Czechs, **17**, 408; resignation of, 411

Hōjō, family of military rulers in Japan (1225–1333): rise of, **7**, 69

Hōjō Morotoki, Regent of Japan, 1300–1311: regency of, **7**, 77

Hōjō Sadatoki, Regent of Japan, 1284–1300: regency of, **7**, 77

Hōjō Sanemasa (ca. 1250), Japanese general: commands Japanese army, **7**, 75

Hōjō Takatoki, Regent of Japan, 1312–1326: regency of, **7**, 77, 84

Hōjō Tokifusa (ca. 1220), Japanese general: his campaign against the imperial forces, **7**, 71

Hōjō Tokimasa (ca. 1200), Japanese general: restores order in Kyōto, **7**, 66; assumes government of Kamakura, 68

Hōjō Tokimune, Regent of Japan, 1256–1284: saves Japan from Mogul conquest, **7**, 73; puts Chinese envoy to death, 75

Hōjō Tokiyori, Regent of Japan, 1246–1256: rule of, **7**, 72

Hōjō Tsunetoki, Regent of Japan, 1243–1246: rule of, **7**, 72

Hōjō Yasutoki, Regent of Japan, 1225–1242: campaign against the imperial forces, **7**, 71; rule of, 72; raises Gosago to the throne, 83

Hōjō Yoshitoki, Regent of Japan, 1205–1224: power of, **7**, 71

Hōjō-ji, Japanese Buddhist temple: built, **7**, 41

Hokau-tai, Manchuria : battle of (1905), **7**, 312

Holberg, Ludwig von (1684–1754), Danish author: Bernstorf coöperates with, **16**, 240

Holderness, Robert D'Arcy, Earl of (ca. 1775), English statesman: at the Russian court, **15**, 143

Holk, Count (ca. 1770), Danish courtier: a favorite of Christian VII of Denmark, **16**, 241

Holkar, Jaswant Rao (d. 1811), Indian chieftain: at war with the English, **5**, 201

Holland, Europe: conditions of the Jews, **1**, 421; joins in European intervention in Turkey, **14**, 267, 284, 290, 299; joins triple alliance (1788), 360; expedition of Dumouriez into, **10**, 246; conquest of, by the armies of the republic, 346; converted into a kingdom, **10**, 467, **18**, 39; treaty with China, **6**, 221; commercial treaty with the United States, **23**, 347; king of, asked to decide Northeast Boundary Dispute, **24**, 531; see also **Holland and Belgium, History of**

Holland and Belgium, History of: before the invasion of the Franks, **13**, 3; struggle of Franks and Saxons, 11; rise of the counts, 16; decline of feudalism and growth of the towns, 24; power of the house of Burgundy, 36; Margaret of Austria and Charles V of Spain, 53; condition under Philip II of Spain, 67; commencement of the Revolution, 85; surrender of Valenciennes and tyranny of Alva, 98; appointment of Requescens and Pacification of Ghent, 116; revolt from sovereignty and declaration of independence, 125; edict of Philip and murder of Prince of Orange, 135; Alexander, Duke of Parma, 145; successes of Prince Maurice and death of Philip II, 160; Prince Maurice and Spinola, 170; Dutch disasters and the Twelve Years' Peace, 182; renewal of war with Spain and the despotism of Prince Maurice, 201; Frederich Henry and the Peace of Westphalia, 208; war with England, 225; William III and Louis XIV, 242; decline of the republic, 253; the French invasion, 265; William I as prince and sovereign of the Netherlands, 279; the Belgian Revolution, 291; Belgium as an independent kingdom, 304; the kingdom of the Netherlands, 313

Hollander, Jacob H. (1871——), American educator: devises system of taxation for Porto Rico, **20**, 324

Holle, Count (ca. 1550), German noble: proclaims the friendliness of the princes of the empire toward the Belgiums, **13**, 86

Holles or **Hollis, Denzil, Baron Holles** (1599–1679), English politician: takes part in House disturbance, **11**, 327; fined and imprisoned, 329; impeached, 343

Holly Springs, Mississippi: battle of (1862), **24**, 775

Holm, Jan (Leijonkrona) (ca. 1654), Swedish court tailor: ennobled, **16**, 205

Holmes, Sir Robert (ca. 1672), English admiral: attacks Dutch fleet in the Channel (1672), **11**, 397, **13**, 235

Holmgang, Scandinavian word for a

fight on an island: description of, **16**, 44 note.
Holmstadt, Diet of (1435), Swedish nobles renewed their homage to King Erik, **16**, 128
Holovin, Russia: battle of (1708), **16**, 219
Holstein War (1413–1435), war between Denmark and Holstein: cause of, **16**, 126; battles of Fernern (1418), 126; of Bergen (1428), 127; ended by Peace of Vordingborg (1435), 127
Holy Alliance, The (1815), an alliance between the rulers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to repress the revolutionary spirit of Europe (1815), **9**, 374, **15**, 265, **18**, 393, **23**, 446
Holy Alliance, War of the, war between Austria, Russia, Poland, Venice, and Turkey (1687–1699): battle of Lugos (1695), **14**, 262; ended by treaty of Carlowitz, 268
Holy Leagues:
1511–1513. Between Pope Julius II, Spain, and Venice to expel the French from Italy, **4**, 293, **9**, 134, 140, **11**, 236, **18**, 228
1538. Between Charles V and the Catholic princes against the League of Schmalkald, **18**, 250
1570. Between the Pope, Venice, and Spain against the Turks, **4**, 309, **8**, 355, **14**, 196
1576. Between the heads of the Catholic party in France for resistance to the spread of Protestantism and for opposition to the succession of Calvinistic princes to the French throne, **9**, 160
1609. Between the Pope and the Catholic states of Suabia and Bavaria, **18**, 265
Holy Mother of the Russians: see **Moscow**
Holy Roman Empire: first use of name, **4**, 181; founded, **18**, 113; dissolution of, 368
Holy Sepulcher, Defender and Baron of the: see **Godfrey**, King of Jerusalem
Holy Vehm, The, a secret organization in northern Germany for the preservation of democracy, **18**, 230
Holzer (ca. 1463), Vienna cattle-merchant: leads insurrection in Vienna, **17**, 108
Homburg-on-the-Saale, Bavaria: sends a deputation of children to Procapius, **17**, 135
Home Rule, attempts in the English Parliament to secure a separate legislative body for Ireland: main treatment, **12**, 234; (1886), **11**, 635; (1893), 637
Homem, Vasco Fernandez (ca. 1566), a Portuguese explorer: explorations of, **19**, 23
Homer, Greek poet, called the Blind Man of Chios: account of his poems, **2**, 29; the Homeric problem, 30; historic value of, 31, 32; compared to Hesiod, 38
Homer of Philosophers, The: see **Plato**
Homestead, Pennsylvania: strikes of employees of Carnegie Steel Company, **24**, 992
Homildon Hill, England: battle of (1402), **11**, 193
Honain, Arabia: battle of (630 A. D.), **1**, 232
Honda Masazumi (ca. 1603), a Japanese nobleman: his estates confiscated, **7**, 128
Hondtschoote, France: battle of (1793), **9**, 286, **10**, 276
Honduras, a republic of Central America: discovered, **21**, 13, **23**, 34; Spanish conquest of, **22**, 430; becomes independent, 439; Walker executed, **24**, 627; Louisiana Lottery removes to, 974
Honduras, British (Balize), a British dependency in Central America: becomes a crown colony, **20**, 120; government of, 245
Hongi Hika (ca. 1814), a New Zealand warrior: sketch of, **20**, 210
Hongkong, an island off the coast of China belonging to Great Britain: ceded to England, **6**, 135; sketch of, **20**, 255
Honorius II (d. 1130), Pope, 1124–1130: his quarrel with Denmark, **16**, 78

Honorius III (d. 1227), Pope, 1216–1227: his contention with Frederick II, **4**, 201, **17**, 93, **18**, 160; character of, **11**, 130

Honorius, Flavius (384–423 A. D.), Emperor of the West, 395–423: accession of, **2**, 528, **17**, 16; associated with Theodosius in the Empire of the West, **4**, 137; summary of his reign, **4**, 146, **9**, 16, **18**, 35; Britons implore aid from, **11**, 16

Honter (ca. 1566), a Lutheran pastor of Transylvania: his work in Transylvania, **17**, 221

Hood, John Bell (1831–1879), a Confederate general in the American Civil War: succeeds Johnston, **24**, 795; endeavors to draw Sherman from Georgia, 802; defeated at Nashville, 803

Hood, Samuel, Viscount Hood (1724–1816), an English admiral: his campaign in France, **9**, 285; enters Toulon, **10**, 274

Hooft, Pieter Cornelissen (1581–1647), a Dutch poet and dramatist: sketch of, **13**, 220

Hoogerbeets (ca. 1609), a Dutch patriot: arrest of, **13**, 199

Hooghlede, France: battle of (1794), **9**, 290, **10**, 345

Hooghly: see **Hugli**

Hoogstraeten, Count of (ca. 1566), a Dutch patriot: refuses to take the new oath of allegiance, **13**, 102; flees to Germany, 103

Hooker, Joseph (1814–1879), an American soldier: sketch of, **24**, 770, 779; outgeneraled by Lee, 771; held from pursuit by Lee's rear guard, 778; succeeded by Meade, 779

Hooker, Richard (ca. 1553–1600), an English clergyman: his "Ecclesiastical Polity," **11**, 301

Hooker, Thomas (ca. 1586–1647), an American clergyman: founds Connecticut colony, **23**, 91; notable divine, 139

Hooper, John (ca. 1495–1555), an English bishop: martyrdom of, **11**, 271

Hoorn: see **Horn, Philippe de Montmorency-Nivelle**

Hoosier State, The: see **Indiana**

Hope, Sir Henry (1787–1863), an English admiral: defeated at Taku, **6**, 169

Hope, John Adrian Louis, 7th Earl of Hopetown (1860——), English colonial governor: made governor general of Australia, **20**, 207

Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft (b. 1831), a member of the Bombay civil service; sketch of, **5**, 262

Hophra: see **Apries**

Hopkins, Stephens (1707–1785), an American statesman: quoted on Rhode Island trade with Africa, **23**, 135; delegate to first Continental Congress, 223; refuses to take cognizance of any case arising from the Gaspee Affair, 218

Hopkinson, Joseph (1770–1842), an American jurist: author of "Hail, Columbia," **23**, 374

Hopton, Sir Ralph (d. ca. 1652), an English officer: commands Royalist forces, **11**, 345

Horace (Quintus Horatius Flavius) (65–8 B. C.), a Latin poet: in Athens, **4**, 17

Horazdovce, Bohemia: siege of (1307), **17**, 113

Horcasitas, Presidio of, a Mexican council: founded, **22**, 198

Hor-em-heb (Armais), King of Egypt, ca. 1500 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 25

Hormayr, Joseph von (1781–1848), a German historian: reëstablishes the government of the Tyrol, **17**, 297

Hormuz, Persia: battle of (218 A. D.), **5**, 315

Horn, Count (d. 1823), a Swedish nobleman: plots to assassinate Gustavus, **16**, 249

Horn, van (ca. 1683), a Dutch buccaneer: leads pirates, **20**, 68

Horn, Count Arvid Bernard (1664–1742), a Swedish statesman: the party of, **15**, 130; surrenders Warsaw, **16**, 217; ministry of, 226; death of, 228

Horn, Evert (ca. 1609), a Swedish officer: his campaign against Russia, **16**, 173

Horn, Gustaf, Count of (1592–1657), a

Swedish general: his campaign in Switzerland, **13**, 464; at the battle of Nordlingen, **16**, 186; his campaign against Denmark, 187; campaigns of, **18**, 280, 285

Horn, Henrik (ca. 1584), a Swedish captain: his campaign against Russia, **16**, 167

Horn, Klas (ca. 1584), a Swedish captain: his campaign against Russia, **16**, 167

Horn or Hoorn, Philippe de Montmorency-Nivelle, Count of (1522–1568), a Flemish noble: escorts Philip II to Spain, **13**, 73; joins plot against Granvelle, 78; joins confederation, 89; resigns his government position, 90; refuses to take the new oath of allegiance, 102; arrest of, **8**, 359, **13**, 105; death of, **8**, 359, **13**, 108

Horn-men, a Swiss political party: description of, **13**, 544 note

Horsa (d. 455 A. D.), Jutish chieftain: invades England, **11**, 17, **18**, 39

Horse Shoe Bend, Tennessee: battle of (1814), **23**, 461

Hortensius, Quintus, Roman dictator 287 B. C.: reforms of, **3**, 50

Hortensius, Quintus (114–50 B. C.), Roman orator: allied with Caesar, **3**, 338

Hosameddin, Pasha (ca. 1770), a Turkish commander: at the battle of Tchesmé, **15**, 179

Hosein (Husein) (7th century), son of Ali, Arabian ruler, claims the command of the faithful, **1**, 248

Hoshea ben Elah (ca. 734 B. C.), King of Israel: usurps the throne of Israel, **1**, 393; revolts against Assyria, 394

Hosokawa Kazumoto (ca. 1460), Japanese nobleman: rebellion of, **7**, 98

Hosokawa Mochiyuki (ca. 1440), Japanese nobleman: crushes revolt of Akamatsu Mitsusuke, **7**, 96

Hospital, Marquis de l' (ca. 1757), a French nobleman: made ambassador to Russia, **15**, 147

Hostages, Hero of the Nine: see **Nial the Great, King of Ireland**

Hostages, Law of, a law of the French Directory: effect of, **10**, 406; abolished, **10**, 432

Hostilius, Aulus (ca. 171 B. C.), Roman general: in the third Macedonian War, **3**, 149

Hotham, Sir John (ca. 1642), governor of Hull: closes Hull against Charles I, **11**, 344

Hother (ca. 300 A. D.), a legendary Scandinavian warrior: slain by Stoerkodder, **16**, 18

Hotspur, Henry: see **Percy, Henry**

Hotta Masaatsu (Bitchu-no-Kami) (ca. 1856), Japanese statesman: attempts to negotiate treaty with the United States, **7**, 157

Hotta Masatoshi (ca. 1680), Japanese statesman: made tairō, **7**, 140

Hottinger, Johann Heinrich (1620–1667), a Swiss Orientalist and Protestant divine: sketch of, **13**, 482

Hottinger, Johann Jakob (1652–1735), Swiss theologian: sketch of, **13**, 482

Houchard, Jean Nicolas (1740–1793), a French general: commands army of the north, **9**, 286; supersedes Custine, **10**, 276; death of, 287

Hough, John (1651–1743), an English scholar: chosen president of Magdalen College, **11**, 426

House of Burgesses: see **Burgesses, House of**

House of Commons, the lower branch of the English Parliament: germ of, in Assembly at St. Albans, **11**, 125; growth in importance during 14th century, 182

House of Representatives of the United States: composition of, **23**, 332; salary of members, 346; adopts the "twenty-first rule," **24**, 579

Houston, Sam, an American general and statesman: born near Lexington, Va., March 2, 1793; took part in the War of 1812; was a member of Congress from Tennessee, 1823–1827, and Governor of Tennessee, 1827–1829; at the head of the Texans defeated the Mexicans at San Jacinto, April, 1836; was president of Texas, 1836–1838 and 1841–1844; was United States

Senator from Texas, 1845-1849, and Governor of Texas, 1859-1861; died at Huntersville, Texas, July 25, 1863
Defeats Santa Anna, **22**, 273; at battle of San Jacinto, **24**, 534; commander-in-chief of Texan army, 534; elected president of Texas, 534; opposes Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 637; refuses to join secession movement, 690

Houtman, Cornelius (d. ca. 1605), a Dutch navigator: his voyage to India, **5**, 154; forms a Dutch East India Company, **13**, 167; sketch of, **20**, 56

Howard, Catherine (d. 1542), fifth wife of Henry VIII of England: marriage of, **11**, 261

Howard, Charles, Baron of Effingham (1536-1624), English admiral: commands English fleet against the Armada, **11**, 296; at the capture of Cadiz (1596), 298

Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey: see **Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of**

Howard, Oliver Otis (1830-1909), an American general: commands Hooker's right, **24**, 771; commands Army of Tennessee, 804; commands Sherman's right, 806; president of Freedman's Bureau, 849

Howard, Thomas, 4th **Duke of Norfolk:** see **Norfolk,** 4th **Duke of**

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Surrey and 3rd **Duke of Norfolk** (1473-1553), English statesman and general: at Flodden, **11**, 236; made lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12**, 77

Howard Association, a body of people who cared for the yellow fever patients of New Orleans in the epidemic of 1878, **24**, 924

Howard of Escrick, Edward Howard, Lord (ca. 1683), an English statesman: implicated in the Rye House Plot, **11**, 414

Howden, John Cradock, Lord: see **Cradock, John, Lord Howden**

Howe, George Augustus, Viscount Howe (1724-1758), English soldier: killed in expedition against Ticonderoga, **23**, 189

Howe, Richard Howe, Earl, an English admiral: born at London, England, March 8, 1725; studied at Eton and Westminster; became a midshipman, 1739; made post-captain for gallantry at Fort William, 1745; captured Cherbourg and Martignan, 1758; succeeded his brother as viscount in the Irish peerage, 1758; defeated the French under the Count of Conflans, 1759; was treasurer of the navy, 1765; made rear admiral of the blue, with chief command of the Mediterranean, 1770; was appointed with his brother William commissioner to avert the war in the American colonies, 1776; fought D'Estaing off Rhode Island, 1778; made admiral and created viscount in the British peerage, 1782; relieved Gibraltar, 1782; made first Lord of the Admiralty, 1783; created earl, 1788; took command of the Channel fleet, 1793; defeated the French off Brest, 1794; made general of the marines, 1795; died in London, August 5, 1799
At siege of Gibraltar, **9**, 256; wins Battle of the First of June, **11**, 543; quells mutiny in the navy, 547

Howe, Robert (ca. 1779), American soldier: commander of American forces in the South, **23**, 272

Howe, Samuel Gridley (1801-1876), American philanthropist: in San Domingo commission, **24**, 880

Howe, William Viscount Howe (1729-1814), English general: his campaigns in America, **11**, 516; at siege of Quebec, **23**, 194; arrives at Boston, 231; at battle of Bunker Hill, 232; evacuates Boston, 235; in battle of Long Island, 242; at battle of White Plains, 244; captures Fort Washington, 244; his army pillages college buildings at Princeton, 249; attempts to march across New Jersey (1777), 258; at battle of Brandywine, 259; reduces Forts Mercer and Mifflin, 260; recalled, 262

Hrodlo, Diet of, to arrange relations between Poland and Lithuania (1413), **15**, 425
Hrolf (ca. 860–ca. 930 A. D.), first Duke of the Normans, Norwegian viking: organizes Normandy, **11**, 57
Hsi Wang (ca. 1645), a Chinese rebel: tyranny of, **6**, 60
Hsia Dynasty, The, a dynasty of the Chinese Empire lasting from 1954 to 1687 B. C., **6**, 6
Hsian Fu (Sian Fu), China: Nestorian monument at, **6**, 15; flight of court to, 285, 303
Hsienfêng (19th century), Emperor of China: accession of, **6**, 155; death of, 188
Hsing Pu (Board of Punishments), a Chinese torture chamber established in early times: description of, **6**, 180
Hsü (ca. 1900), Chinese minister: death of, **6**, 282
Hsü Ch'êngyü (ca. 1900), a Chinese official connected with the Boxer outbreak: sentenced, **6**, 285
Hsü Ching-Chên (ca. 1900), Chinese councilor: in Boxer movement, **6**, 302
Hsü Tung (ca. 1900), a Chinese statesman: made plenipotentiary, **6**, 303
Hu Weiyung (ca. 1384), a Chinese minister: plots assassination of Chinese emperor, **7**, 102
Huacho, Peru: gold mines discovered at, **21**, 209
Huascar (ca. 1530), an Inca chief: at war with Atahualpa, **21**, 19
"Huascar," a Peruvian monitor: sinks the "Esmeralda," **21**, 235; destroyed, 235
Hubbardton, Vermont: battle of (1777), **23**, 252
Hubert de Burgh: see **Burgh, Hubert de**
Hubertsburg, Peace of, between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, ending the Seven Years' War (1763), **11**, 505, **17**, 244, **18**, 344
Hudson, Henry, an English navigator: date and place of his birth are unknown; attempted to discover the Northwest Passage in 1607, but was unsuccessful and returned to England; attempted to find the Northeast Passage, 1608; entered the service of the Dutch East India Company, 1609, and again started to find the Northeast Passage but his crews mutinied and one of his two vessels returned, but with the other, the "Halfmoon," he sailed across the Atlantic to Nova Scotia, then southward to the Chesapeake Bay and explored the Hudson River as far as where Albany now stands; sailed again, 1610, in an English ship, "The Discovery"; discovered Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay; wintered on James Bay; his crew mutinied and on June 23, 1811, he with eight others was set adrift and never again heard from
Searches for the Northwest Passage, **5**, 156; discoveries of, **13**, 167; explorations of, **16**, 303, **20**, 63, **23**, 101; his treatment of the Indians, **23**, 50
Hudson Bay, an inland sea in North America: ceded to English, **23**, 162
Hudson Bay Company, an English company chartered in 1670 for the purpose of trading with the North American Indians: incorporated, **16**, 305; sketch of, **20**, 86, 168
Hudson River, a river in New York: discovered and named, **23**, 101
Hué, capital of Annam: bombardment of (1883), **20**, 273
Huehuetoca, Canal of, intended to drain the lake of Zumpango in Mexico: building of, **22**, 145
Huger, Benjamin (1807–1877), Confederate general in the American Civil War: at the siege of Mexico, **22**, 363
Hugh Capet (d. 996 A. D.), King of France, 987–996: becomes Duke of France and Count of Paris, **9**, 58; accession of, to throne, **9**, 59, **18**, 119; reign of, 63; visits Otto II in Rome, **18**, 117
Hugh le Despenser: see **Despenser, Hugh le**

Hugh of Beauvais (ca. 998), a French courtier: murder of, **9**, 67
Hugh of Peuset (ca. 1199), Bishop of Durham, English prelate: appointed Justiciar, **11**, 112
Hugh the Great or the White (d. 956 A. D.), Count of Paris and Duke of France: career of, **9**, 54; excommunicated, 57; marries sister of Æthelstan, **11**, 46
Hughes (19th century), an American soldier: in the Mexican War, **22**, 373
Hughes, Sir Edward (ca. 1763), English admiral: his campaigns in India, **5**, 194; at battle of Gondelour, **9**, 257
Hugli or Hooghly, Bengal: growth of, **5**, 150
Hugo, Duke (ca. 946), a French nobleman: claims French throne, **18**, 111
Hugonet (d. 1477), Burgundian noble: death of, **13**, 48
Huguenots, the Puritans of France: Denmark refuses an asylum to the, **16**, 235; make settlements in America, **23**, 47; arrive in Virginia, 67; attracted to Maryland, 72; settle in North Carolina, 74; settle in South Carolina, 76; value as American colonists, 127
Hugues, Bezanson (ca. 1525), a Swiss politician: sketch of, **13**, 447
Hugues, Victor (1761-1826), a French administrator: expels the English from Guadeloupe, **20**, 268
Huing-yo-cheng, China: battle of (1904), **7**, 310
Hulagu or Huluku (ca. 1256), a Mongolian ruler: captures Bagdad, **5**, 334
Hulan, King: see **Alfonso XII**, King of Spain
Hulin, or Hullin, Comte Pierre Augustin (1758-1841), a French general: leads attack on the Bastile, **10**, 65
Hull, Isaac (1775-1843), an American commodore: commands "Constitution," **23**, 422
Hull, William (1753-1825), an American soldier: attacks Canadians, **23**, 420
Hullin: see **Hulin**
Hülseman, Baron (19th century), Austrian minister: protests against American interference with Hungary, **24**, 639
Hulst, Netherlands: taken by the Spanish (1596), **13**, 163; battle of (1643), 214
Huluku: see **Hulagu**
Human Sacrifice: in India, **5**, 81; practiced by the Aztecs, **23**, 7
Humann (early 19th century), French political leader: in Soult's ministry, **9**, 402
Humayun (d. 1556), Mogul emperor: reign of, **5**, 110; receives aid from Tamasp I of Persia, 342
Humbert I (1844-1900), King of Italy (**IV**, King of Sardinia): reign of, **4**, 397; joins alliance of Germany and Austria, **17**, 426; assassinated, **4**, 405
Humbert (I), surnamed **Biancamano** (ca. 993 A. D.), Count of Savoy: founds house of Savoy, **4**, 272
Humbert II (d. 1103), Count of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 272
Humbert (III), St. (1146-1188), Count of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 273
Humbert, Joseph Amable (ca. 1760-1823), a French general: leads expedition to Ireland, **12**, 214
Humboldt, Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von (1769-1859), a noted German scientist called The Father of Physical Geography: influence of, **18**, 396; forbidden to enter Brazil, **20**, 27; visits Mexico, **22**, 229
Humboldt, William von (1767-1835), a German philologist and author: influence of, **18**, 396
Hume, Allan Octavian (b. 1829), of the Indian civil service: supports the Indian National Congress, **5**, 270
Hummelsdorf, Sweden: battle of (1702), **15**, 42
Hun-chun, China: occupied by Russia, **7**, 285
Hundred, Council of a: see **Council of a Hundred**

Hundred Days, The, the period during which Napoleon made his final effort to reëstablish his power (1815), **10**, 498, **11**, 567, **15**, 262

Hundred Years' War, a series of disastrous wars between England and France (1338–1453): causes, **9**, 92, **11**, 157; battles of Ecluse or Sluys (1340), **9**, 93, **11**, 160; of Crécy (1346), **9**, 94, **11**, 161; of Poitiers (1356), **9**, 98, **11**, 164; of Agincourt (1415), **9**, 111, **11**, 198; Treaties of Brétigny (1360), **9**, 101, **11**, 166; of Troyes (1420), **9**, 113, **11**, 200; results, **11**, 207; see also **French and Indian Wars**

Hunfrido: see **Wifredo**

Hung Hsiuts'uan (d. 1862), Chinese Emperor, founder of T'aiping dynasty: account of, **6**, 147; death of, 205

Hungarian Insurrection, a revolt of the Hungarians under Kossuth against the tyranny of Austria (1848–1849), **15**, 300

Hungarians, the inhabitants of Hungary: sketch of, **18**, 99; incursions of, **17**, 15, **18**, 100; make a truce with Henry I, **18**, 106; defeat of, 107; invade Germany, 112; see also **Hungary**

Hungary, a country in Central Europe, called the Granary of Europe, the Ireland of Austria and the Realm of St. Stephen: invaded by Tartars, **14**, 4; menaced by Murad, 30; attacked by Bayezid, 37; devastated, 45; at war with Turkey, 147, 151; acquired by Suleiman I, 159; recovered from Turkey, 291; offers crown to Ferdinand I of Austria, **17**, 3; relics of the stone age found in, 10; invaded by the Gepidæ and Burgundians, 14; obtains a place among European states, 46; becomes an independent kingdom, 47; annexed to Croatia, 52; at war with Bohemia, 59; under the House of Anjou and the elective monarchy, 151; divided, 216; freed from the Turks and reconciled to Austria, 227; condition of, at beginning of the Napoleonic period, 279; in the struggle against the French Revolution, 286; under Leopold II and Francis II, 330; revolution of 1848, 368; during the first years of the reign of Francis Joseph, 381; opposes the Austrian constitution, 388; from 1894 to 1896, 439; economic progress (1894–1906), 452; present political status in, 453

Hungary, The Apostle of: see **Stephen I**, King of Hungary

Hungwu (Chu) (ca. 1365), Emperor of China: account of, **6**, 26, 27; death of, 29

Hüningen, a town of Upper Alsace: siege of (1815), **13**, 527

Hunkers, the conservative wing of the Democratic party in 1848, **24**, 555

Hunniades, John: see **Hunyady, John**

Hunold (ca. 735 A. D.), Duke of Aquitaine, 735–745 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 40

Huns, a Mongolian race of central Asia: invade Greece, **2**, 529, advent of, **4**, 136, 147, **17**, 15, **18**, 38; menace Western civilization, **14**, 4; sketch of, **18**, 33

Hunt, Henry (1773–1835), an English statesman: arrest of, **11**, 572; his reform proposals, 583

Hunt, William Henry (1857——), a United States judge: in Garfield's cabinet, **24**, 932 note; governor of Porto Rico, 1041

Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro (1809–1887), an American statesman: acts as intermediary for Confederacy, **24**, 708; in Hampton Roads Conference, 809

Hunter, William (ca. 1753), American patriot: deputy postmaster-general of the colonies, **23**, 153

Hunter, Sir William Wilson (1840–1900), a British publicist: directs the Statistical Survey of India, **5**, 250

Huntly, —— Gordon, Earl of (d. 1562), a Scottish chief: fall of, **12**, 314

Huntly, —— Gordon, Earl of (ca. 1588): leader of the Catholic party in Scotland (1592), **12**, 327

Hunton, Eppa (b. 1822), a United

States lawyer: member of the Electoral Commission, **24**, 913 note

Hunyady, John (1387–1456), a renowned Hungarian general, called The Raven Knight: origin of, **14**, 38; account of, 60; made regent of Hungary, **17**, 157; in the Hungarian wars with the Turks, 159; career of, **18**, 214; death of, **14**, 84

Hunyady, Vladislav (d. 1457), Hungarian nobleman: death of, **17**, 161

Huron Indians, an Indian tribe of North America: burial customs, **23**, 10

Hurricane, The: see **Mirabeau, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count**

Hurtado (ca. 1600), a Spanish admiral: his expedition against the Dutch, **13**, 180

Husam ben Dhizar, surnamed **Abulchatur** (ca. 736 A. D.), an Arabian governor of Spain: subdues rebellion in Spain, **8**, 66

Husbandry, Patrons of: see **Grangers**

Husein: see **Hosein**

Husein Mirza, Shah of Persia, 1694–1714: reign of, **5**, 347

Hu-shan, Korea: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 267

Huskisson, William (1770–1830), an English statesman: labor reforms of, **11**, 575; resigns from ministry, 584; death of, 590

Huss, John, a Bohemian religious reformer: born at Husinetz, southern Bohemia, July 6, 1369; studied divinity and the liberal arts at the University of Prague; he lectured there on the doctrines of Wycliffe, 1398; appointed dean of the philosophical faculty, 1401; was rector of the university, 1402–1403; preached the doctrines of Wycliffe in the Bethlehem Chapel at Prague; reelected rector of the university, 1409; denounced the bull of John XXIII, 1412, which decreed a crusade against Ladislaus, King of Naples, and together with Jerome of Prague, condemned the sale of indulgences; was excommunicated; summoned before the Council of Constance, 1414; was given a safe-conduct by the Emperor Sigismund but was arrested; as he would not recant, he was burned at Constance, Baden, July 6, 1415

Career and teaching of, **17**, 119, 18, 202

Huss, Nicholas (ca. 1418), a Bohemian divine: becomes a leader of the populace, **17**, 127

Hussein (ca. 1721), Shah of Persia: asks Peter of Russia for assistance, **15**, 78

Hussein Avni (19th century), a Turkish general: account of, **14**, 475

Hussein Pasha (1773–1838), last Dey of Algiers: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 279

Hussite War, The, between Bohemia and Germany (1420–1436): cause of, **18**, 201; battle of Thauss (1431), peace treaty, **18**, 210; result, 211

Hutchinson, Anne (1590–1643), religious enthusiast: a sketch of, **23**, 89; in Rhode Island Colony, 94; adherents in New Hampshire, 95

Hutchinson, John Hely (1715–1794), an Irish statesman: supports free trade movement, **12**, 183

Hutchinson, Thomas (1711–1780), royal governor of Massachusetts: his house sacked by mob, **23**, 211; removes soldiers from Boston, 217; prominent Tory, 294

Hutin (Headstrong): see **Louis X,** King of France

Hutten, Ulric von (1488–1523), a German poet and humanist: befriends Luther, **18**, 239

Huy, Belgium: siege of (1694), **13**, 245

Hvitsek (ca. 750 A. D.), King of Jutland: legend of, **16**, 20

Hwan Bunko (ca. 1256), a Chinese general: his campaign in Japan, **7**, 75

Hwangchukki, China: murder of Englishmen at, **6**, 147

Hwang-hai: see **Yellow Sea**

Hwangho River: see **Yellow River**

Hwangti, Emperor of China, ca. 2332 B. C.: reign of, **6**, 5

Hwiccan, a division of the Saxons in England: separate from the West

Saxons, **11**, 25; defeated by Penda, 34
Hyde (ca. 1641), an English politician: leader of religious toleration party, **11**, 341
Hyde, Anne (1637–1671), daughter of Lord Clarendon: marries James II of England, **11**, 399
Hyde, Edward, 1st Earl of Clarendon (1608–1674), an English historian and chancellor: Lord Chancellor, **11**, 380; disgraced, 390; made lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12**, 131
Hyde, Edward, Viscount of Cornbury (afterward **Earl of Clarendon**) (1661–1723), English colonial officer: governor of New York, **23**, 107
Hyde, Lawrence, Earl of Rochester (1641–1711), English statesman: supports Charles II, **11**, 415; dismissed from office, 425; leader of the High Tories, 455
Hyder Ali Khan (1718–1782), Hindoo prince: at war with the English, **9**, 256, **11**, 527, **20**, 120
Hyele: see **Velia**
Hyksos, Kings of Egypt, ca. 2200–155 B. C.: invade Egypt, **1**, 20
Hylacomylus: see **Waldseemüller**
Hyndford, John Carmichael, Earl of (1701–1767), a Scottish diplomatist: negotiations of, **15**, 141
Hyperbolus (d. 411 B. C.), Athenian demagogue: death of, **2**, 357
Hyperboreans (Outside Northwinders), a fabled race living in the far north, separated from the rest of the world: fable of, **16**, 3
Hyperides (ca. 396–323 B. C.), Athenian orator: death of, **2**, 512, 513
Hypsaeus, Lucius (ca. 133 B. C.), Roman pretor: slaves defeat, **3**, 173
Hyrcanus, John (d. 103 B. C.), high priest of Jerusalem: reign of, **1**, 407
Hyrcanus II (d. 30 B. C.), prince of Judaea: in civil war, **3**, 274

I

Ibarra (19th century), governor of Santiago del Estero: cruelty of, **21**, 125

Ibarra, Francisco (ca. 1550), a Spanish explorer: explorations of, **22**, 117

Ibbetson, Sir Denzil Charles Jelf (b. 1847), an English statesman in India: policy of, **5**, 282

Ibernia: see **Ireland**

Ibernians, ancient race in Spain and Portugal: earliest inhabitants of Spanish peninsula, **8**, 3; divisions of, 10; invade England, **11**, 4

Iberville, Pierre Lemoyne, Sieur d' (1661–1706), a French explorer: attempts to make a French settlement in America, **20**, 85

Iberville River, Louisiana: Spanish boundary, **23**, 400

Ibn-Batuta: see **Batootah**

Ibrahim (ca. 744 A. D.), a caliph of the Omeyyad dynasty: claims the throne of the caliphs, **1**, 340

Ibrahim I (d. 1648), Sultan of Turkey, 1640–1648: preserved from death, **14**, 224; accession of, 225; deposed, 227; put to death, 228

Ibrahim (d. 1535), Grand Vizier of Turkey, 1523–1535: sent to Egypt, **14**, 150; account of, 166; wealth of, confiscated, 184

Ibrahim, Grand Vizier of Turkey, 1718–1730: account of, **14**, 292

Ibrahim Abu Ishac ben Taxfin (ca. 1145), a ruler of Morocco: reign of, **8**, 97

Ibrahim ben Yussef (ca. 1130), a Moroccan general: sent against Mohammed ben Abdalla, **8**, 94

Ibrahim of Aleppo (d. 1549), Ottoman jurist: compiles Ottoman code, **14**, 187

Ibrahim Pasha (1789–1848), Viceroy of Egypt: his campaigns in Syria, 38; reign of, **1**, 38; revolt of, **9**, 403; son of Mohammed Ali, **14**, 409; his campaign against the Greeks, 417; aids Mohammed Ali in rebellion, 433; in the Greek war, **15**, 275; his campaign against Turkey, 289

Ibrahim the Devil (Kara Djehennin) (ca. 1826), a Turkish general: commands artillery against the Janissaries, **14**, 419

Ica, Peru: insurrection in (1865), **21**, 207

Iceland, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean: settlement of, **16**, 44, 299; brought under the control of Norway, 99; receives a constitution, 291; visited by the Irish Culdees, 298; visited by Columbus, **23**, 26

Iceni, State of, an ancient division of Roman Britain: formed, **11**, 6

Ichijō, Emperor of Japan, 987–1012 A. D.: reign of, **7**, 43

Ichinotani, Japan: battle of (ca. 1183), **7**, 62

Ichnae, Arabia: battle of (54 B. C.), **3**, 323

Icilian Law, a Roman law of 492 B. C., granting the people the right to hold assemblies: passed, **3**, 41

Iconium, Turkey: taken by crusaders, **18**, 155; battle of (1387), **14**, 31

Iconoclasts, The, opponents of image worship: supported by Leo the Isaurian, **2**, 534; sketch of, **13**, 94

Ictinus (ca. 450 B. C.), a Greek architect: designs the Parthenon, **2**, 255

Ida (d. 559 A. D.), King of Bernicia, 547–559 A. D.: **11**, 25

Idaho, one of the Western States of the United States: admitted to the Union, **24**, 986; Presidential election of 1892, 993; Presidential election of 1900, 1040

Idatius (ca. 4th century A. D.), Spanish courtier: persecutes Priscillianists, **8**, 31
Idrieus, King of Karia, ca. 350 B. C., reduces Cyprus, **1**, 168
Idris (ca. 1512), Turkish historian: favored by Selim I, **14**, 119
Iermak: see **Yermak**
Ierne: see **Ireland**
Iglesias, José (19th century), a Mexican statesman: claims presidency of Mexico, **22**, 407
Iglesias, Miguel (b. 1822), South American statesman: made president of Peru, **21**, 242
Ignacio Elizondo (ca. 1810), a Mexican statesman: treachery of, **22**, 240
Ignatiev (d. 1721), Russian nobleman: death of, **15**, 76
Ignatiev Rikolai Pavlovitch (b. 1832), a Russian diplomat; influence of, **14**, 474; his negotiations with the Porte, **17**, 419
Ignatius, Saint (d. ca. 110 A. D.), bishop of Antioch: martyrdom of, **4**, 91
Iguala, Plan of, a plan of government formulated by the Mexican soldier, Iturbide (1821), **22**, 252
Iguazu, Falls of, in central South America: description of, **21**, 314
Ii Naosuke (Kamon-no-Kami) (d. 1860): a Japanese statesman: made tairō, **7**, 158; assassination of, 161
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine (1841 ——), British official in India: sketch of, **5**, 262
Ilbert Act, an act for the promotion of self-government in India (1884), **5**, 261
Iliad, The, a famous Greek epic poem written by Homer: description of, **2**, 29
Ilipu (Elepoo) (19th century), Chinese official: commissioned to provide for the defense of Hangchow (1842), **6**, 139
Ilium (Troy), Asia: Alexander at, **2**, 488
Illam, King of Leinster (5th century A. D.): conversion of, **12**, 30
Illinois, one of the United States, means "a tribe of men" or "Manly" and is called the Prairie State and the Sucker State: Connecticut gives up claim to, **23**, 317; admitted, 442; free state, 452; impetus to development, 480; not represented in several Democratic national conventions, 509; abolition riot at Alton, **24**, 575; immigration of free negroes forbidden, 588; election of 1854, 645; of 1856, 656; of 1892, 992; Lincoln-Douglas debates, 664; legislature opposes national government (1862), 818; Chicago fire (1872), 902; Blaine's campaign speeches (1884), 947; Mormons enter, 982
Illinois Indians, a tribe of American Indians: belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8
Illuminés, The, secret society in France: Ku-Klux-Klan compared to, **24**, 871
Illyricans, ancient tribe on shores of Adriatic: sketch of, **17**, 11
Illyrism, the attempt to unite the various Illyrian peoples: rise of, **17**, 343
Iloilo, Philippine Islands: occupied by Americans (1899), **20**, 317
Ilubidi (Ya'ubidi) of Hamath (8th century B. C.): revolts against Assyria, **1**, 84
Ilyin (ca. 1770), Russian naval commander: at the battle of Tchesmé, **15**, 179
Imad Shahi Dynasty, one of the independent Mohammedan kingdoms: founded (1484), **5**, 106
Imagawa Yoshimoto (ca. 1650), Japanese chieftain: invades Owari, **7**, 110
Imbercourt (d. 1477), Burgundian noble: death of, **13**, 48
Imgrund, Heinrich (d. 1478), governor of Entlebuch, Switzerland: sketch of, **13**, 411
Immeroad, Denmark: battle of (1421), **16**, 126
Immigration and Naturalization, Federal Bureau of, in the United States: created, **24**, 1097
Impeachment, the exhibition of charges of maladministration

against a high public officer before a competent tribunal: first use of the right, **11**, 172

"Impending Crisis," book published in 1860 in United States: indignation caused by, in South, **24**, 677

Imperial British East Africa Company: see **British East Africa Company, Imperial**

Imperial University, China: reorganized, **6**, 291

Imperialism, in United States history, the name given by the Democratic party to the policy of the Republican government in regard to status of Porto Rico and the Philippines: in the Presidential campaign of 1904, **24**, 1082, 1084

Impey, Sir Elijah (1732–1809), noted English jurist: chief-justice of India, **5**, 190

Implied Powers, Doctrine of, in United States: authority for, **23**, 323; advocated by Hamilton, 351

Impressment of American Seamen: practiced by England, **23**, 361, 408; ignored in treaty of Ghent, 429

Inaros (Inarus) (d. 455 B. C.), King of Libya: leader in Egyptian revolt, **1**, 32, **2**, 246

Inayatulla Khan, son of the emir of the Punjab: visits Calcutta (1905), **5**, 295

Incas, the reigning order in Peru (13th to 16th century): description of, **20**, 45; civilization of, **23**, 7; destroy the records of their civilization, **21**, 21

Inchiquin, Morrogh O'Brien, Baron (1618–1674), Irish soldier: at battle of Knocknanuss, **12**, 122

Incorruptible, The: see **Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore**

Indemnity, Acts of, acts passed by English Parliament: (1662), **12**, 345; (1747), 369

Indented Servants: see **Servants, Indented**

Independence: see **Liberty**

Independence, Declaration of: see **Declaration of Independence**

Independence Bay, Greenland: discovered, **16**, 296, 320

Independence Hall, Philadelphia: constitutional convention meets at, **23**, 323; Lincoln's body rests in, 827

Independent Party or Mugwumps, political party in United States: support Cleveland (1884), **24**, 946

Independents, The, English political party: rise of, **11**, 349

India, southern Asia: expedition of Darius to, **2**, 131, **6**, 13; Alexander in, **2**, 501; Turkish conquests in, **14**, 164; Denmark sends missionaries to, **16**, 237; Europe's trade with, **20**, 11; Portuguese in, 39; work of the Jesuits in, 97; British conquest of, 144

India, History of: the country, **5**, 3; the people, 20; the non-Aryans, 25; the Aryans, 36; Buddhism, 56; the Greeks in India, 67; the Scythic inroads, 72; growth of Hinduism, 75; early Mohammedan conquerors, 88; the Mogul dynasty, 109; the Marathas, 130; early European settlements, 138; growth of British power, 178; the consolidation of British India, 204; the Sepoy Mutiny, 232; under the British crown, 242

India Company, Dutch: see **East India Company, Dutch**

Indian Affairs, Bureau of, United States: scandals in, **24**, 895

Indian Civil Service Act, a law regulating the civil service in British India: passed (1861), **5**, 241

Indian Councils Acts, acts relating to the governor-general of India's council, (1861): **5**, 240; (1892), 271

Indian High Courts Act, an act relating to the establishment of law courts in India: passed (1861), **5**, 241

Indian Mutiny: see **Sepoy Mutiny**

Indian National Congress, a congress designed to enlarge the usefulness of the natives of India in legislative work; first meeting of, **5**, 260; sketch of, 270, 293

Indian Ocean: Ptolemy's theory of, **23**, 23

Indian Springs, Treaty of, a treaty between the Creek Indians and the United States: concluded, **23**, 470; annulled, 470

Indian Territory, a former territory in the western part of the United States: created, **23,** 488; Seminoles resist removal to, 507; receives Seminoles, 515; Oklahoma separated from, **24,** 985; refused admission as State, 1068; joined to Oklahoma, 1097

Indiana, one of the United States, called the Hoosier State: Connecticut gives up claim to, **23,** 317; protests against Louisiana, 399; admitted, 442; free state, 452; impetus to development, 480; election of 1854, **24,** 645; Presidential campaign of 1856, 655; boyhood home of Lincoln, 665; condemns Buchanan's Kansas policy, 670; legislation opposes national government (1862), 818; question of negro suffrage, 858; Presidential election of 1868, 861; Presidential election of 1876, 910; Presidential election of 1880, 931; Blaine's campaign speeches (1884), 947; Presidential election of 1884, 947; Presidential election of 1888, 966, 967; Presidential election of 1892, 992

Indianapolis, capital of Indiana: Lincoln makes speech at, **24,** 706; popular respect to Lincoln's remains, 827

Indians, the original inhabitants of North America: theories as to the origin of, **23,** 3; physical characteristics, 9; religious instincts and beliefs, 9; burial customs, 10; habitations, 10; dress, 11; food and pursuits, 11; languages and literature, 12; social and political organization, 12; status of the women, 13; industrial activity, 14; slavery among, 14; war-customs, 15; games and recreations, 16; personal characteristics, 17, 97, 174; population, 17; named by Columbus, 31; treatment of, by colonists, **20,** 17; introduction of Christianity, **23,** 44; unfitted for hard labor, 44; Catholicism introduced by French, 51; friendly with early Virginians, 65; laws for protection in Pennsylvania, 111; influence of French over, 174; trouble with, in Northwest, 365, 416; land claims in Georgia, 469

Indians, The Apostle of the: see **Eliot, John**

Indies, Council of the: organized, **22,** 98; governs Spanish-American colonies, **23,** 43

Indies, The Paradise of the: see **Ceylon**

Indigo Industry: in South Carolina, **23,** 137

Indo-China, southeastern Asia: French rule in, **20,** 272

Indolent Dick: see **Cromwell, Richard**

Induff (10th century), King of Scotland; wins Edinburgh for Scotland, **12,** 256

Indulgences, remission of the temporal punishment of sins: description of, **18,** 235

Indus, river of India: description of, **5,** 8

Indutiomarus (d. 54 B. C.), Chief of the Treviri: at war with Rome, **9,** 9

Ine (d. 729 A. D.), King of Wessex, 688–726 A. D.: goes on a pilgrimage to Rome, **11,** 39

Iñes de Castro, Doña (d. 1355), favorite of Pedro of Spain: sketch of, **8,** 286

Infernal Legion, The, a band of South American patriots: description of, **21,** 62

Infidelity, The Apostle of: see **Voltaire**

Ingago, Africa: battle of (1880), **20,** 230

Ingavi, Bolivia: battle of (1841), **21,** 187

Inge Baardsen, King of Norway, 1205–1207: reign of, **16,** 98

Ingeborg (1176–1236), Queen of France: Philip's repudiation of, **16,** 84

Ingeborg (14th century), Queen of Sweden: dowry of, **16,** 100

Ingeborg (14th century), Countess of Mecklenburg: marriage of, **16,** 118

Ingegerd (10th century), daughter of Olaf Skat-konung: marriage of, **16,** 59

Ingelram von Coucy, Baron (ca. 1375), Austrian noble: invades Switzerland, **13**, 378
Ingermannland, Russia: acquired by Sweden, **15**, 21; passes to Russia, 65, 68
Ingersoll, Jared (19th century), American politician: defeated for Vice-President, **23**, 434
Ingersoll, Robert Green (1833–1899), American politician and lawyer: nominates Blaine for President (1876), **23**, 906
Ingiomar (1st century A. D.), uncle of Hermann, chief of the Cherusci: joins Marbod, **18**, 21
Ingjald Illraada (ca. 623 A. D.), King of Sweden: legend of, **16**, 36
Ingoldstadt, Bavaria: resists Gustavus Adolphus, **18**, 282
Ingolf (ca. 874 A. D.), Norwegian refugee: settles in Iceland, **16**, 44
Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel (1862–1891), American naval officer: demands Koszta's release, **24**, 640
Ingria: see **Ingermanland**
Ingunda (6th century A. D.), Frankish princess; marries Ermenigeld, **8**, 41
Inkerman, Russia: battle of (1854), called the Battle of the British Soldier and the Battle of the Fifth of November, **9**, 447, **11**, 616, **15**, 316
Inn, tributary of the Danube: battle of the (913 A. D.), **18**, 104
Innocent I (d. 417 A. D.), Pope, 402–417 A. D.: refuses to sanction ancient rites, **4**, 140
Innocent II (d. 1143), Pope, 1130–1143: confers upon Roger Guiscard title of King of Sicily, **4**, 186; pontificate of, **18**, 143
Innocent III (Giovanni Lothario Conti), Pope 1198–1216: born at Anagni, Italy, 1161; was educated at Rome, Paris, and Bologna; became a canon of St. Peter's, 1181, and cardinal deacon of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, 1190; was made Pope, 1198; compelled Philip Augustus of France to restore his wife to her position by putting the country under an interdict; instigated the fourth crusade; excommunicated and dethroned Otho, Emperor of Germany, and gave the throne to Frederick of Sicily; put England under an interdict because King John insisted upon his right to appoint the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1207; this lasted two years, and then the pope deposed John, ordering Philip Augustus to carry out the decree; upon this event, John submitted and signed a treaty, by which England and Ireland became fiefs of Rome, and an annual tribute was paid to the Pope; he inaugurated a crusade against the Albigenses for heresy; died at Perugia, Italy, July 16, 1216
Pontificate of, **4**, 197; forms the Tuscan union, 204; demands separation of Alfonso IX of Leon and Berengaria of Castile, **8**, 148; opposes the choice of an archbishop of Canterbury by King John, **11**, 123; excommunicates John of England, **9**, 76, **11**, 124; supports John's opposition to the Barons, **11**, 128; excommunicates Louis VIII of France, 129; intervenes between Knud and Philip, **16**, 84; confirms the royal title to the princes of Bohemia, **17**, 68; policy of, **18**, 158; death of, 160
Innocent IV (d. 1254), Pope, 1243–1254: his contention with Frederick II, **4**, 205; deprives Sancho II of Portugal of his royal powers, **8**, 280; accession and character of, **11**, 135; offers crown of Naples and Sicily to Prince Edmund of England, 136; excommunicates Frederick II of Germany, **13**, 359; pontificate of, **18**, 166
Innocent VI (d. 1362), Pope, 1352–1362: sends Rienzi to Rome, **18**, 193
Innocent VIII (1432–1492), Pope, 1484–1492: receives Prince Djem, **14**, 111
Innocent X (1572–1655), Pope, 1644–1655: condemns the Treaty of Westphalia, **18**, 294
Innocent XI (1611–1689), Pope, 1676–1689: his struggle with Louis XIV.

of France, **9**, 213; receives Sheremetiev, **15**, 36; supports John Sobieski against the Turks, **17**, 184
Innocent XIII (1655–1724), Pope, 1721–1724: makes Dubois a cardinal, **9**, 233
Inns, public houses: use of, in England, **11**, 178
Innsbruck, Austria: taken by Hofer (1809), **17**, 297, **18**, 375
Inouye Kaoru (19th century), Japanese minister of foreign affairs: attempts to negotiate treaties with European countries, **7**, 190; vice-ambassador to Korea, 194; ambassador to Korea, 196
Inquisition, system of ecclesiastical tribunals for cases of heresy: in Germany, **18**, 158, 163; in Netherlands, **13**, 59, 83; in Mexico, **22**, 129; in Portugal, **8**, 439; in Spain, **8**, 271, 488, **13**, 83 note
Inscriptions:
ARABIA: cuneiform annals of 8th and 7th centuries B. C., **1**, 184; of a religious character, 185; giving names of kings, 186
ASSYRIA: historical records, **1**, 69, 71; early ruler (1820 B. C.), 78; on bricks and metals, 106
BABYLONIA: accurate table of dynasties, **1**, 72
CRETE: unintelligible to modern scholars, **2**, 22
EGYPT: of Thothmes I (1600 B. C.), **1**, 8; giving dates of dynasties, 11, 13, 14, 17; letters in the Babylonian language, 24; Thebes has only Egyptian reference to the Israelites, 27; in the temple of Abydos, the names of the family of Ramses II, 27; the Rosetta stone, **1**, 56; the government system of Canaan, 379
GREECE: on Etruscan helmet, **2**, 219; Athenian memorial pillar, 243
INDIA: Buddhism propagated, **5**, 61
JAPAN: in Chinese style, **7**, 14
LYDIA: showing an inflectional language, **1**, 141; Hittite circular plate, 151
MEXICO: Aztec Calendar stone, **22**, 95
PERSIA: showing Zoroastrian religion in the time of Darius, **1**, 170; on the tomb of Cyrus, 179; of Artaxerxes, **5**, 315
PHŒNICIA: relating only to religious and mortuary affairs, **1**, 135
SCANDINAVIA: runic inscriptions, **16**, 7, 9
SPAIN: traces of the Phoenicians, **8**, 12
SWITZERLAND: an official Christian inscription found at Valais, **13**, 334
Insurance, Law of, a compulsory workingmen's insurance in Switzerland: passed (1899), **13**, 573
Insurrection Act, a law passed by the Irish Parliament (1796), **12**, 207
Insurrection of the 10th of August, a revolt of the French populace against the government (1792), **10**, 190
Insurrections, Popular:
B. C.
133, 125. The aristocrats of Rome oppose the Gracchan reforms, **3**, 176, 179
104. The slaves revolt throughout Italy, **3**, 186
91–87. Italians rise against Rome, **3**, 205
72. Of the slaves in Rome, **3**, 262
63–62. Political conspiracy plotted by Catilina, **3**, 282
53. Gauls under Vercingetorix, **3**, 327
52. The Roman populace at the murder of Clodius, **3**, 320
48. In Alexandria, **3**, 354
A. D.
760. Against the Mohammedan rule in Spain, **8**, 69
1038. Of Hungarian peasants, **17**, 50
1125. Of Scotland, **12**, 262
1173. Uprising against Henry II of England, **11**, 108
1335. Uprising in Ghent, **13**, 33
1347. Uprising of Rome under Rienzi, **4**, 222

Insurrections, cont.
1360. The Jacquerie in France, **9,** 101, **11,** 165
1381. Peasant revolt in England, **11,** 174
1382. In Paris, **9,** 105
1382. In Hungary and Croatia, **17,** 155
1418. Paris rises against the Armagnacs, **11,** 199
1440. Agrarian uprising in Denmark, **16,** 130
1450. Jack Cade's Rebellion, **11,** 210
1489. Swiss peasants, **13,** 415
1505. Hungarian peasants, **17,** 168
1515. Austrian peasants, **17,** 173
1521. Portugal against the Jews, **8,** 336
1525. German peasants, **13,** 437
1536. In England against Henry VIII and his despoiling of the monasteries, **11,** 257
1549. Uprising in England against ecclesiastical reforms, **11,** 266
1554. Revolt against Henry II of France, **9,** 145
1554. To place Elizabeth on the throne of England, **11,** 270
1566. In Netherlands against Spanish rule, **13,** 77, 102
1576. At Antwerp, **13,** 122
1583. In Ireland against English authority, **11,** 303
1588. In Paris against the Swiss troops, **9,** 162
1612. Indians in Mexico, **22,** 152
1637. Riot in Edinburgh, **12,** 336
1641. Against the taxes in Berne, **13,** 469
1661. Independents against Charles II, **11,** 382
1666. Scottish peasants, **12,** 347
1700. Madrid, in consequence of scarcity of bread, **8,** 385
1703. In Constantinople, **14,** 273
1710. Political uprising of Pernambuco, **20,** 106
1716. Popular disturbances in Brittany, **9,** 230
1730. Riots in Canton following earthquake and flood, **6,** 82
1734. Servian and Hungarian peasants, **17,** 236
1773. Pugatchev's rebellion in Russia, **15,** 166, 168
1778. Riots in Edinburgh and Glasgow, **12,** 370
1780. Riots in London, **11,** 520
1788. In the Netherlands, **13,** 261
1789. In Paris, **9,** 263, **10,** 57, 60, 66, 68, 93, 97
1791. In Paris, **10,** 142, 157
1792. In Paris, **10,** 180, 189
1793. In the departments of France, **10,** 249, 260, 268, 274
1795. Outburst in Paris, **9,** 292, **10,** 336
1795. Insurrection of the Vendeans, **10,** 350
1795. Riots in Dublin, **12,** 205
1795. The Whiskey Rebellion, **23,** 366
1797. Of English sailors, **11,** 548
1798. Of Ireland, **12,** 209
1804. Riot in Dublin, **12,** 217
1809. In Spain, against France, **9,** 337
1809. Of Tyrolian peasants, **17,** 296
1816. Riots of the poor in England, **11,** 570
1821. In Crete, against Turkish rule, **14,** 466
1825. In Russia, **15,** 272
1830. In Paris, **9,** 390
1830. In Italy, **9,** 397
1830. Of Belgians against Dutch rule, **13,** 296
1830. In Poland, **15,** 293
1831. Of Italians against Austrian power, **17,** 327
1834. In France, **9,** 405
1839. Riot at Birmingham, England, **11,** 600
1839. India, against British rule, **11,** 618
1846. Galician peasants, **15,** 299, 300
1846. Polish uprising against Austrians, **17,** 347
1848. Of Ireland, **12,** 230
1848. Uprisings in Stockholm, **16,** 277

1851. In Paris, **9**, 441
1854. Madrid, as a result of Carlist intrigues, **8**, 504
1861. Riot in Baltimore, **24**, 715
1863. In Poland, **15**, 324, 326, 329, **17**, 389
1868. In Japan in opposition to the social revolution, **7**, 177
1870. In Paris, **9**, 469
1875. Slavs against Turkish rule, **17**, 419
1877. Railroad riots in Pittsburg, **24**, 918
1877. Labor riots in Pennsylvania, **24**, 919
1877. Riot against Chinese in Los Angeles, **24**, 920
1886. Anarchist riots in Chicago, **24**, 961
1889. Of Christians in Crete, **14**, 502
1891. Chinese mobs attack missionaries, **6**, 262
1894. Strike riots in Chicago, **24**, 1002
1899. Boxer rebellion in China, **6**, 280, **24**, 1047
1902. Coal strikes in Pennsylvania, **24**, 1065
1903. In Bulgaria, **14**, 507
1905. In St. Petersburg, **15**, 365

Intercolonial Railway, a railway of Canada: built, **20**, 176

Intercursus Magnus, a treaty between Henry VII of England and Archduke Philip of the Netherlands (1496), **11**, 228

Interdict, The, a Papal interdict prohibiting all priestly offices: description of, **11**, 123, **18**, 188

Interior, Department of the, one of the departments of the United States government: scandals of, **24**, 895

International African Association, an international commission for the purpose of exploration in central Africa: founded, **19**, 62

International Conference, Third, a conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro (July 23, 1906): programme of, **21**, 277; account of, 280

International Cotton Exposition: held at Atlanta (1881), **24**, 940

International Financial Commission, established at Athens to control the financial affairs of Greece: established by the powers, **2**, 548

International Geographical Congress: a congress which met in Hamburg in 1879 for the discussion of polar questions, **16**, 318

International Peace Conference, a conference of the states of the civilized world in the interests of international peace (1899): **13**, 318

International Railway Bureau, an organization of ten states of Central Europe to deal with freight traffic: established, **13**, 591

Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States, a committee of five to examine into interstate railway commerce: provided for, **24**, 957; in Democratic platform (1904), 1069; in relation to railroads, 1079

Interstate Commerce Law, designed to bring railways of the United States under Federal supervision: enacted, **24**, 917, 956; amendment to, 1064

Intolerable Acts, acts passed by the British Parliament against the American colonies (1773–1774), **23**, 220

Intolerance: in religious worship of New England, **23**, 147; in the southern colonies, 149

Invasions, Barbarian:
B. C.
18th century. Egypt by the Hyksos, **1**, 21
1750. Babylonia by the Cassites, **1**, 77
11th century. Central Greece, by the Dorians, **2**, 46
11th century. Of northern Greece, by the Thessalians, **2**, 46
1000. Spain, by the Celts, **8**, 3
ca. 600. Latium by the Etruscans, **3**, 23
480. Greece, by the Persians, **2**, 182
ca. 425. Northern Italy overrun by the Celts, **3**, 58

Invasions, cont.
278. Macedonia by the Celts, **3**, 137, **9**, 5
236. Northern Italy by the Teutons, **3**, 193, **9**, 5
2nd century. Scandinavia by the Goths, **16**, 6
113. Italy by the Cimbrians and Teutons, **18**, 4
100. India by the Scythians, **5**, 72
79. Gaul by the Germans, **3**, 301
A. D.
2nd century. Middle Europe by the Goths, **17**, 14
272. Italy by the Alemanni, **4**, 107
360. Greece by the Goths, **2**, 529
376. Germany by the Huns, **2**, 529, **17**, 16
378. The Roman Empire by the Goths, **4**, 133
396. Italy by the Visigoths, **4**, 138
406. Italy by the Vandals, **4**, 138
412. Spain by the Visigoths, **18**, 37
450. Britain by the Jutes, **11**, 17
450. Britain by the Saxons, **11**, 18, **18**, 39
451. Gaul by the Huns, **2**, 530, **4**, 148, **18**, 40
452. Italy by the Huns, **2**, 530, **4**, 148
455. Italy by the Vandals, **4**, 149, **18**, 38, 43
493. Italy by the Ostrogoths, **4**, 157, **17**, 16
ca. 500. Spain by the Vandals and other barbarians, **8**, 35
550. Germany by the Avars, **18**, 61
568. Italy by the Lombards, **4**, 163, **18**, 51
6th century. Italy by the Goths, **18**, 50
7th century. Egypt by the Arabs, **1**, 6
752. France by the Saxons, **18**, 76
9th century. Britain by the Danes, **2**, 535, **11**, 42
900. China by the Tartars, **6**, 16
935. Germany by the Hungarians, **9**, 55
1211. China by the Mongolians, **6**, 17
1230. Moravia by the Mongols, **17**, 70
1250. Europe by the Turks, **14**, 5, 10
1280. Japan by the Mongolians, **7**, 74
13th century. Russia by the Tartars, **14**, 4
1526. India by the Moguls, **5**, 109
Inventions:
Alembic, **1**, 349
Astronomical instruments by Tycho in Denmark, **16**, 198
Automobile, in France, **9**, 490
Bronze, by the Phœnicians, **1**, 135
Cannon, **4**, 255
Carillon, **13**, 63
Chronometer, by John Harrison in England, **20**, 123
Coined money (ca. 1500 B. C.), credited to Lydia, **1**, 153; in China, by Hwangti, **6**, 5
Cymbals and tamborines, **1**, 149
Daguerreotype, **24**, 1111
Dynamite, **24**, 1111
Electric light, **24**, 1113
Electric railway, **24**, 1113
Fire-ships, **13**, 148
Gatling gun, **24**, 1113
Glass, **1**, 133
Greek fire, **1**, 333
Guns, **4**, 256
Lace (ca. 1500), in the Netherlands, **13**, 63
Locomotive, **11**, 590
Mobile field artillery, **9**, 490
Painting in oil, **13**, 63
Painting on glass, **13**, 63
Phonograph, **24**, 1113
Platform scales, **24**, 1111
Polishing diamonds, **13**, 63
Porcelain, **1**, 51
Printing, **11**, 232, **18**, 178, 220
Revolver, **24**, 1111
Sewing-machine, **24**, 1111
Shuttle, **11**, 533
Spinning-jenny, **11**, 533
Steam-boat, **11**, 589, 590, **23**, 401
Steam-engine, **11**, 534
Submarine boat, **9**, 490
Suspension bridge, **6**, 12
Tapestry, **13**, 63

Telegraph, **24**, 1111
Telephone, **24**, 1113
Telescope, **4**, 321
Typewriter, **24**, 1113
Inverary, Scotland: battle of (1314), **12**, 278
Investiture, The Right of, the power to confer the dignities and possessions of ecclesiastical offices on vassals claimed by the Popes and by the temporal rulers of the Middle Ages: Gregory VII promulgates a law against simony (1075), **18**, 134; the War of Investitures, **9**, 69, **16**, 74, **18**, 136; quarrel between Henry I of England and Anselm, **11**, 89; the Concordat of Worms (1122), **18**, 141
Invincible, The: see **Medici, Cosmo de'**; also **Suvarov, Count Alexander**
Invincible Armada, The: see **Armada, The Invincible**
Invisible Commander, The: see **Raglan, Fitzroy James Henry, Baron**
Iolanthe (ca. 1226), daughter of Guy of Lusignan: wife of Frederick II of Germany, **18**, 161
Ion, mythical ancestor of the Ionians: legend of, **2**, 24; significance of legends concerning, 26
Ionia, Asia Minor: conquered by Persia, **2**, 125; revolt of, 134; freed by the Athenians, 212; submits to Alexander, 489
Ionian Islands, a group of islands belonging to Ionia: returned to Greece, **2**, 546; guardianship of, **14**, 384
Ionians, the inhabitants of Ionia: in relation to Pelasgians, **2**, 23; colonize Asia Minor, **31**, 54; expelled by Achaians, 48
Ionic Revolt, The, revolt of the Ionians against Persia (501 B. C.), **1**, 166
Iowa, one of the Northwestern States of the United States: affected by Missouri Compromise, **23**, 456; election of 1854, **24**, 645; condemns Buchanan's Kansas policy, 670
Iphicrates (early 4th century B. C.), an Athenian general: at Corinth, **2**, 402; relieves Corcyra 431; in Peloponnesus, 442; in the Social war, 454
Ipsilanti, Alexander: see **Ypsilanti, Alexander**
Ipsilanti, Constantine (d. 1816), Greek statesman: deposed as hospodar, **14**, 396
Ipswich, England: Wolsey founds college at, **11**, 244
Iquique, Chili: taken by the Congressionalists (1891), **21**, 239; blockaded, 235
Irala, Domingo Martinez de (1487–1557), a Spanish soldier: explores the Parana, **21**, 25; his government of the La Plata provinces, 42
Ireland (Hibernia, Ibernia, Ivernia or Ierne), called the Isle of Saints: invasion of Henry II of England, **11**, 107; conditions in, under Mary and Elizabeth, 290; conquest of, by Elizabeth, 304; union with Great Britain (1800), 545
Ireland, Duke of: see **Oxford, Robert de Vere, Earl of**
Ireland, History of: the country in olden times, **12**, 3; literature, arts, and buildings, 6; daily life and religion, 12; the legends, 23; St. Patrick, 27; progress of religion and learning, 31; the Irish kings, 38; the Anglo-Normans, 46; Anglo-Irish lords, 52; Bruce's invasion and internal strife, 59; decline of English rule, 67; accession of Henry VII — Poyning's Law, 72; the Geraldines, 76; renewal of strife, 82; two rebellions, 87; the rebellion of Hugh O'Neill, 94; the flight of the earls and the death of O'Neill, 100; confiscation of land, 108; the Rebellion of 1641, 114; from Kilkenny to Benburb, 118; the Commonwealth, 124; Ireland after the Restoration, 129; the siege of Derry, 134; the battle of the Boyne, 141; the siege of Limerick, 144; Athlone and Aughrim, 150; second siege and Treaty of Limerick, 153; the Penal Laws, 157; trade repression, 165; parliamentary struggle, 169; discontent and danger, 174; the Volunteers, 180; legislative independence, 185; Grat-

tan's parliament, 190; revival of secret societies, 195; Catholic emancipation (1792–1795), 199; riot and Tone's invasion, 205; the Rebellion of 1798, 209; the Union, 215; Catholic emancipation (1803–1829), 219; aftermath of emancipation, 224; the Young Ireland movement, 228; Home Rule, 234

Ireland of Austria, The: see **Hungary**

Irenæus, Saint (2nd century A. D.), Bishop of Lyons: builds up the church at Lyons, **9**, 12

Irene (752–803 A. D.), Byzantine Empress: concludes a peace with the Saracens, **1**, 350

Ireton, Henry (1611–1651), English Parliamentary general: at battle of Naseby, **11**, 353; draws up "The Heads of the Proposals," 358; his campaigns in Ireland, **12**, 125

Irish, The Apostle of the: see **Patrick, Saint**

Irish Land Acts, acts compensating tenants for improvements (1870), **11**, 625

Irish Liberator, The: see **O'Connell, Daniel**

Irkhulina (9th century B. C.), ruler of Hamath, Syria: opposes Shalmaneser, **1**, 80

Irmingarde (d. 816 A. D.), wife of Lewis the Pious: death of, **18**, 90

Irminpillar, The, monument commemorating defeat of Varus; destruction of, **18**, 80

Iron Calvinist of Rosny, The: see **Sully, Maximilien de Béthune, Duke of**

Iron Chancellor, The: see **Bismarck, Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von**

Iron Crown of Lombardy, The, the crown used in coronation of all kings of Lombardy: story of, **4**, 167

Iron Duke, The: see **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of**

Iron Emperor, The: see **Nicholas I,** Emperor of Russia

Iron Gates, The, Hungary: battles of (1366), **17**, 152; (1442), 157

Iron Industry: begins in Pennsylvania, **23**, 136

Ironside: see **Edmund II,** King of the West Saxons

Iroquoian Indians, tribe of North American Indians, called the Five Nations: independent of other families, **23**, 7; location, 8; their long houses, 10; rights of their women, 13; defeated by Champlain, 50; friendly feeling toward English, 50; attack Schenectady, 158; become subjects of Great Britain, 162; aid colonists in French and Indian War, 163; in Treaty of Utrecht, 168; hostility to Algonquins, 175

Irving, Washington (1783–1859), American historian and novelist: in American literature, **23**, 481

Isabel, one of Bahama Islands: discovered and named, **21**, 6

Isabel (1566–1633), Infanta of Spain: marries Albert of Austria, **8**, 363, **13**, 164; death of, **13**, 211

Isabel Farnese (1692–1766), Queen of Spain: marries Philip V of Spain (1715), **8**, 404; influence of, over Philip, 405

Isabella: see **San Domingo**

Isabella (ca. 1520), Queen of Denmark: introduces Flemish gardeners, **16**, 190

Isabella (I) the Catholic, Queen of Castile, 1474–1504: daughter of John II, King of Castile; born at Madrigal, 1451; recognized by her brother Henry IV as his heir; married Ferdinand of Aragon, 1469; became Queen of Castile and Leon, 1474; under her favor, Columbus discovered America; died at Medina del Campo, 1504

Marries Ferdinand, **8**, 182; accession to throne of Castile, 183; reign of, 185; at war with the Moors, **8**, 120, **23**, 29; at the siege of Malaga, **8**, 123; appoints the Spanish Inquisition, **13**, 83 note; patronizes Columbus, **20**, 36, **23**, 29; death of, **8**, 188

Isabella (II) Louisa (1830–1904), Queen of Spain, 1833–1868; birth

of, 8, 496; reign of, 497; driven from her throne, 9, 461
Isabella (1214–1241), sister of Henry III of England: marries Frederick II of Germany, **18**, 163
Isabella of Castile (ca. 1500), daughter of Ferdinand V: marries Alfonso of Portugal, **8**, 312; marries Manuel of Portugal, 324, 325
Isabella of France (1292–1358), Queen of Edward II of England: character of, **9**, 89; marries Edward II of England, **11**, 152; conspires against Edward, 154
Isabella of France (1389–1409): marries Richard II of England, **11**, 183
Isabella of Portugal, sister of Joam III: marries Charles V (1525), **8**, 350
Isabella Maria (19th century), daughter of Joam VI of Portugal: regent of Portugal, **8**, 535
Isabelle de Bourbon (1602–1644), Queen of Spain: marries the Prince of the Asturias, **8**, 375
Isabelle of Bavaria (1371–1405), Queen of France: character of, **9**, 109; made regent of France, 112
Isabelle of France (ca. 1250), daughter of St. Louis: marries Thibault II of Navarre, **8**, 206
Isagoras (ca. 510 B. C.), Athenian politician, **2**, 140, 151
Isakcha, Turkey: battle of (1853), **15**, 305
Isandlana, South Africa: battle of (1879), **20**, 229
Isaura, Asia Minor: captured by the Romans, **3**, 260
Isebrand Wolf (ca. 1500), Danish rebel: leads the Ditmarshers, **16**, 139
Iselin, Isaak (ca. 1750), Swiss philanthropist: sketch of, **13**, 490, 492
Ish-bosheth (ca. 1000 B. C.), son of Saul: claims throne of Israel, **1**, 384
Ishida Mitsunari (ca. 1592), Japanese soldier: his campaign against Korea, **7**, 116
Isidorian Decretals, forged documents purporting to be decretals of early Church Councils: discovery of, **18**, 99
Iskanderbeg: see **Scanderbeg**
Iskra (d. 1708), Russian conspirator: death of, **15**, 47
Iskunka (ca. 500 B C.), chief of the Sakians: war with Darius, **1**, 165
Islam Ghirai (ca. 1640), Khan of Crimea: account of, **14**, 230
Islam Shah (ca. 1550), governor of Bengal: accession of, **5**, 110
Island Number Ten, an island in the Mississippi River: Federals capture (1862), **24**, 749; Pope distinguished by victory at, 762
Islay, Earl of (ca. 1720), a Scottish soldier: quells disorders in Edinburgh, **12**, 365
Isle of Saints, The: see **Ireland**
Isly, a small river in eastern Morocco: battle of the (1844), **9**, 423
Ismail, capital of district of Ismail, Russia: siege of (1790), **14**, 359, **15**, 185
Ismail (d. 1536), Shah of Persia: reign of, **5**, 341; aids Korkud and Ahmed, **14**, 115, 120; founder of Safawi dynasty, 122; at war with Turkey, 123, 147; restorer and legislator of Persia, 145
Ismail Ali (1830–1895), Khedive of Egypt, 1863–1879: reign of, **1**, 39, **19**, 267; opens Suez Canal, **14**, 469; extravagance of, 496; deposed, 496
Ismail ben Yussef (ca. 1342), brother of Mohammed V of Granada: revolt of, **8**, 116
Ismail ibn Ahmad (ca. 874 A. D.), Mohammedan kalif: founds Samanid dynasty, **5**, 328
Ismenias (4th century B. C.), a Greek statesman: warlike policy of, **2**, 397; executed by the Spartans, 422
Isnard, Maximin (1751–1830), a French republican: leads Girondist party, **9**, 272; opposes Napoleon, 319; his speech on the question of a declaration of the king, **10**, 162; his reply to the deputies of the agitation of May, 1793, 256; resigns the chair, 257

Ispahan, Persia: growth of, **5**, 344; siege of (1717), 349, **15**, 78

Israel, History of: the kingdom of Israel, **1**, 373; the kingdom of Judah, 395; a scattered nation, 414; influence of the Hebrews, **20**, 8

Issos (Issus), Persia: battle of (333 B. C.), **1**, 168, **2**, 492

Isted, Prussia: battle of (1850), **16**, 272

Istria, Austria-Hungary: part of, united with Hungary and Bohemia, **17**, 4; Italian element in, 8; becomes Roman province, 11; under Napoleon, 300

Istuvegu: see **Astyages**

Itagaki Taisuke (19th century), Japanese statesman: counsels war with Korea, **7**, 178; reforms of, 182; leads Liberal Party, 214; made home minister, 220

Itajuba, Count d' (19th century), a Brazilian statesman: in Geneva commission, **24**, 885

Itakura Shigemasa (ca. 1600), a Japanese baron: attempts to crush rebellion of Shimabara, **7**, 138

Italian Question, The, the preponderance of Austrian influence in Italy, **17**, 384

Italians: contribute to Austro-Hungarian history, **17**, 5; location of, in Austria-Hungary, 8; see also **Italy**

Italinski (ca. 1800), Russian ambassador: his demands on Turkey, **14**, 393, 395

Italy: condition of the Jews, **1**, 418; Pelasgi spread to, **2**, 23; Greek colonization in, 83; Greek prosperity in, 513; in relation to modern Greece, 548; geography of, **3**, 3; early migrations, 4; in the hands of Rome, 81; revolt against Rome (91–87 B. C.), 205; social reorganization of, under Caesar, 380; concludes treaty with Japan, **7**, 189; conquest of, by the French, **10**, 381, 438; relation to the Eastern Question, **14**, 7; Mohammed projects subjugation of, 85; Turks driven from, 113; in Africa, **19**, 207; present African possessions of, 249; protests against execution of Italians in New Orleans, **24**, 976; appoints Behring Sea arbitrator, 980; arbitration treaty with the United States, 1076

Italy, History of: the death of Cæsar, **4**, 3; Octavius and the Second Triumvirate, 10; the battle of Philippi and the new division of the empire, 17; the battle of Actium and end of the period of civil war, 22; the foundation of the empire by Augustus, 29; condition of the empire under Augustus, 36; the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, 46; the reigns of Caius Caligula and Claudius, 55; the reign of Nero, 62; contest for the empire, 69; affairs in the Roman provinces, 75; the Flavian emperors — Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, 81; prosperity of the empire under Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian, 86; the age of the Antonines, 94; transition period of decline, 99; advance of the barbarians, 107; the reforms of Diocletian and the rise of Constantine, 113; Constantine the Great and the supremacy of Constantinople, 121; progress of Christianity, 127; Gratian and Theodosius, 133; the sack of Rome by the Goths, 140; farther advance of the barbarians, 145; Odoacer, first king of Italy and the invasion of Theodoric, 155; fall of the Goths, 159; the Lombards — Gregory the Great, 163; rise of the temporal power of the Popes, 171; the foundation of the Holy Roman Empire, 180; Frederick Barbarossa, 191; the Lombard cities, 199; the rise of despots, 214; Florence and Pisa, 225; Genoa and Venice, 238; the condottieri, 251; Naples and Florence, 257; the house of Savoy, 272; the Italian Renaissance, 279; Ludovico el Moro and the French in Italy, 289; the golden age of Leo X, 296; the struggle between Charles V and Francis I — the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, 301; the last of Italian liberty, 309; Charles Emmanuel the Great and some men of the age, 317; Victor Amadeus and the founding of the

Italian kingdom, 326; celebrated men of the middle 18th century, 337; Napoleon Bonaparte, 341; Revolution in Italian states—war with Austria, 352; Pope Pius IX and the Roman Republic, 361; growth of Italian unity, 371; the question of Rome, 386; Rome becomes the capital of Italy, 391; internal condition of the kingdom, 397; literature and art of modern Italy, 407

Italy, The Hero of Modern: see **Garibaldi, Giuseppe**

Italica, an ancient Roman town in Spain: organization of, **3,** 207

Italiots, the Greek inhabitants of Italy: history of, **2,** 214

"Itata," Chilian cruiser: seized by United States, **24,** 978

Ithaca, one of the Ionian Islands: home of Odysseus, **2,** 10

Ithome, Messenia, Greece: peak of, **2,** 17; in Messenian wars, 72; stronghold of the revolted Helots, 237, 246; site of city of Messene, 442

Ito (19th century), a Japanese admiral: at battle of Wei-hai-Wei, **7,** 270

Itō Hirbumi, Marquis (b. 1840), a Japanese statesman: examines constitutional laws of European countries, **7,** 184; made minister of state, 185; negotiates convention with China, 196; forms a constitutional party, 214; first premiership of, 215; second premiership of, 218; fourth premiership of, 227; makes tour of the world, 231

Ittingen, Monastery of, Switzerland: burned, **13,** 438

Iturbide, Augustin de (1783–1824), Emperor of Mexico, 1822–1824: rebellion of, **22,** 247, 251; proclaimed emperor, 257; abdication of, 258; death of, 259

Iturrigaray, José (ca. 1800), a Mexican statesman: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22,** 228

Ituzaingo, Brazil: battle of (1827), **21,** 121

Itzocan, Mexico: taken by Cortéz, **22,** 42

Iuka, Mississippi: battle of (1862), **24,** 774

Ivan (III) the Great, Grand Duke of Moscow: born, 1440; ascended the throne, 1462; freed his kingdom from the domination of the Golden Horde; made conquests in western Russia; consolidated the Russian state; promoted art and learning by encouraging the immigration of Italian and Greek artists and professors; died at Moscow, October 27, 1505

Opens relations with Turkey, **14,** 177; frees Moscow from the Tartars, 192; reign of, **15,** 12

Ivan (IV) the "Terrible" (1530–1584), Emperor of Russia, 1533–1584: reign of, **14,** 192, **15,** 15; his relations with Sweden, **16,** 167; attacks the Baltic provinces, **18,** 261

Ivan V (1666–1696), Emperor of Russia, 1682–1689: Sophia guardian for, **15,** 24; shares the throne with Peter, **15,** 27; death of, 32

Ivan VI (1740–1764), Emperor of Russia, 1740–1741: career of, **15,** 136; visited by Peter, 155; plot to restore, 163

Ivar (9th century A. D.), King of Waterford: establishes his kingdom, **16,** 43

Ivar Benlos (ca. 8th century A. D.), King of Northumbria: legend of, **16,** 20

Ivar Blaa (13th century), a Swedish statesman: secures the election of Valdemar, **16,** 103

Ivar Vidfadme (7th century A. D.), King of Denmark: legend of, **16,** 38

Ivernia: see **Ireland**

Iviça, one of the Balearic Isles: siege of (1235), **8,** 241

Ivory Coast, part of the coast of Upper Guinea, west Africa: description of, **20,** 281

Iwafune, Japan: built, **7,** 27

Iwakura Tomomi (19th century), Japanese statesman: made gijo, **7,** 167; visits United States and Europe, 189

Ixcuintepecs, an Indian tribe of Central America: defeated by the Spaniards, **22,** 429
Izard, Ralph (1742–1804), an American politician: sent as minister to Tuscany, **23,** 268; not received, 268
Izmaelov, Vladimir (ca. 1760), a Russian officer: mission of, **15,** 157
Iztapalapan: destroyed, **22,** 45

J

Jabalah (7th century A. D.), Arabian prince: commands force of Christian Arabs, **1**, 280

Jabesh, Israel: siege of, **1**, 381

Jack, Captain (d. 1872), Modoc Indian chief: captured and executed, **24**, 905

Jackman (d. ca. 1580), Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 301

Jackson, Michigan: first Republican convention held at, **24**, 644

Jackson, Mississippi: Confederate stronghold in Vicksburg campaign, **24**, 776; secession convention at, 687

Jackson (19th century), English officer in Africa: his explorations in Africa, **19**, 188

Jackson, Andrew, an American general and statesman, President of the United States, 1829-1837, called Old Hickory, Sharp Knife, and Pointed Arrow: born at Waxhaw Settlement, North Carolina, March 15, 1767; his education was very limited and he cared nothing for books; joined the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, 1780; taken prisoner by the British, 1781; studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1786; moved to Nashville, 1788; when Tennessee was made a separate territory he was appointed by Washington attorney for the new district, 1790; was a member of Congress from Tennessee, 1796-1797; United States Senator, 1797-1798; Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1798-1804; repulsed the Creeks at Talladega, 1813, and at Emuckfau and Horseshoe Bend, 1814; captured Pensacola from the English, 1814; won a victory over the English at New Orleans, 1815; was in command of the war with the Seminoles, 1817-1818; became Governor of Florida Territory, 1821; was United States Senator from Tennessee, 1823-1825; was elected President by the Democratic Party, 1828, and was reëlected, 1832; instigated the "spoils system," in politics; vetoed a bill renewing the charter of the United States Bank; suppressed the nullification acts of South Carolina; died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845

Invited to join Burr in colonization scheme, **23**, 403; defends New Orleans, 427; leads expedition against Creek Indians, 427; his rise in War of 1812, 433; drives Seminoles to Everglades, 444; first governor of Florida, 445; sketch of, as Presidential candidate, 461; his canvass for Presidency, 463; candidacy agitated throughout Adams's term, 474; account of administration, 477; sketch of, 477; as type of "new democracy," 480; policy of, 485; views on internal improvement, 488; feud with Calhoun, 492; opposes nullification, 492, 495; general admiration for, 499; reëlected President, 502; censured for war on United States Bank, 504; success in conducting foreign relations, 507; censure of, expunged from Senate journal, 508; his administration summarized, 508; retires to "the Hermitage," 508; denounces abolitionists, **24**, 576; interest in Panama Canal during administration of, 1055

Jackson, Hancock (19th century), governor of Missouri: leader of secessionists in Missouri, **24**, 720; deposed, 721

Jackson, James (1757-1806), American

lawyer: in first Congress, **23**, 342; British minister, 415

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, called **Stonewall Jackson,** an American soldier: born at Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 21, 1824; graduated from West Point, 1846; served in the war against Mexico, being complimented for gallantry in a number of battles and given the brevet of captain for conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco and of major for conduct in the storming of Chapultepec; resigned from the army, 1852, and became Professor of Physics and Artillery instructor in the Virginia Military Institute; made colonel in the Confederate Army of Virginia, April 17, 1861; was soon made brigadier-general and given command of the Virginia Valley Brigade; won his sobriquet of "Stonewall" at the battle of Bull Run, 1861; was made major-general and placed in command of the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley, September, 1861; was defeated by General Shields near Winchester, March 23, 1862; defeated General Banks at Winchester, May 25, 1862; fought an indecisive battle with General Frémont at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; commanded a corps at the battles of Gaines' Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; defeated General Banks at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; captured Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; was present at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; commanded the right wing at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; was mortally wounded by his own men at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and died near Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 10

Wins his sobriquet, **24**, 735; in Shenandoah Valley, 759, 792; at Culpeper Court House, 763; plans invasion of North, 764; defeats Howard, 771; sketch of, 772; death of, 771

Jackson, William (1737-1795), Irish Protestant minister: his mission to Ireland, **12**, 202

Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition, expedition to Franz Josef Land (1894), **16**, 326

Jacob (d. ca. 900 A. D.), the son of Leith: his conquest of Persia, **1**, 364

Jacobin Club, political club in France during Revolution: founding and growth of, **10**, 127; struggle of, with the Girondists, 246; attacked by the Thermidorians, 327

Jacqueline (1401-1436), Countess of Holland and Hainault: marries John, Duke of Brabant, **13**, 38; sketch of, 39; death of, 41

Jacquerie, Rising of the, rebellion of French peasants against the nobles (1358), **9**, 101, **11**, 165

Jaen, Spain: sieges of (1228-1230), **8**, 150; (1245), 105

Jafar Khan: see **Murshid Kuli Khan**

Jaffa, Turkey: taken by Napoleon, **14**, 382

Jaffnapatam, India: captured by the Dutch (1658), **5**, 155

Jagiello, Prince of Lithuania: see **Vladislav II,** King of Poland

Jagiellos, dynasty of Poland: Poland under the, **15**, 375, 377

Jagunços, a band of Brazilian mixed bloods: rebellion of, **21**, 255

Jahandar Shah, Indian ruler, 1712: reign of, **5**, 125

Jahangir (Selim), Mogul emperor, 1605-1627: marriage of, **5**, 112; reign of, 117

Jai Singh II (ca. 1725), Indian native ruler: corrects list of stars, **5**, 47; founds the city of Jaipur, 47

Jains, monks of India: description of, **5**, 65

Jaipal (ca. 1001), chief of Lahore: at war with the Mohammedans, **5**, 91

Jaipur, India: founded (1728), **5**, 47

Jalalabad, Afghanistan: siege of (1841), **5**, 218

Jalal-ud-din (d. 1296), King of Delhi, 1290-1296: founds dynasty, **5**, 98

Jalapa, Mexico: taken by the Americans, **22**, 327

Jalula, Arabia: battle of, **1,** 263
Jama Masjid, India: built, **5,** 120
Jamac, France: battle of (1562), **3,** 460
Jamaica, one of the West Indies: captured by the English, **11,** 370, **20,** 71; revolt of the Maroons, **20,** 139; increase in its produce, 237; negro insurrections (1831), **240;** (1865), 245; decline of, 241
Jamasee: see Yamassees
James (Jayme) II (d. 1327), King of Aragon, 1291–1327: reign of, **8,** 247; war with Sicily, **4,** 258
James I (1566–1625), King of England (VI of Scotland), 1603–1625, called the British Solomon: birth of, **11,** 282; accession of, to Scottish throne, **12,** 318; plots against William of Orange and Elizabeth, **11,** 292; accession of, to English throne, **12,** 108, 329, **13,** 178; reign of, **11,** 307; Christian IV at the court of, **16,** 199; imprisons Raleigh, **23,** 54; charters London and Plymouth Companies, 56; hostility toward Presbyterians, 83; forms alliance with Maurice of Nassau, **13,** 195; relations of Charles IX with, **16,** 174; grants Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander, **20,** 83; death of, **23,** 63
James II (1633–1701), King of England (VII of Scotland), 1685–1688: accession of, **12,** 131, 349, **13,** 242; reign of, **11,** 421; in the war with the Dutch, **11,** 386, **13,** 233; revokes colonial charters, **23,** 72; colonial policy of, 100; receives grant in America, 104; revokes charter of New Jersey, 109; abolishes charter of liberties, 105; taxes colonies, **20,** 89; declares his conversion to Catholicism, **11,** 394; commissioner for Scotland, **12,** 348; deposed, **9,** 217, **12,** 132, 351, **23,** 72, 157; attempts to regain his crown, **9,** 218; campaign in Ireland, **12,** 134; death of, **11,** 451
James I, Emperor of Hayti: see **Dessalines**
James I (1394–1437), King of Scotland, 1406–1437: reign of, **12,** 288; held as hostage by Henry IV, **11,** 194, **12,** 288; released and sent home, **11,** 202
James II (1430–1460), King of Scotland, 1437–1460: reign of, **12,** 293
James III (1451–1488), King of Scotland, 1460–1488: reign of, **12,** 296
James IV (1473–1513), King of Scotland, 1488–1513: reign of, **12,** 298; marries Margaret Tudor, **11,** 229; supports claims of Warbeck, 227; attempts invasion of England, 228; invades England, 236; death of, **9,** 135
James V (1512–1542), King of Scotland, 1513–1542: reign of, **12,** 301; at war with Henry VIII of England, **11,** 261
James VI and **VII,** Kings of Scotland: see **James I** and **II,** Kings of England
James the Elder, Saint, one of the twelve apostles: introduces Christianity into Spain, **8,** 31
James, Francis (d. 1900), a Chinese missionary: murder of, **6,** 302
James, George (19th century), an American army officer: fires first shot of Civil War, **24,** 711
James, Thomas (ca. 1593–1635), an English navigator: explorations of, **16,** 305
James, Thomas Lemuel (1831-1916), an American politician: in Garfield's cabinet, **24,** 932 note; appointment opposed by Conkling, 933; exposes postal frauds, 937
James: see also **Jayme**
James River, Virginia: named, **23,** 58; in McClellan's operations, **24,** 761; Grant crosses, 791
Jameson, Colonel (ca. 1780), an American officer: receives André as a prisoner, **23,** 277
Jameson, Leander S. (1853-1917), a Scottish physician: appointed administrator for British South African Company, **19,** 231; effect of his raid, **19,** 281, **20,** 231
Jamestown, Virginia: description of, **20,** 24; settled, **20,** 84, note, **23,** 58; burned by Nathaniel Bacon, 65
Jancourt, De (ca. 1814), a French

statesman: member of the provisional government, 9, 349
Jane, Crazy: see **Juana, Queen of Spain**
Jang, Sir Salar (1829–1883), a statesman of British India: sketch of, **5**, 235
Jang Bahadur, Sir (ca. 1850), minister in Nepal: assists in quelling the mutiny, **5**, 238
Janiculum, a long ridge or hill in Rome: part of the territory of Rome, **3**, 10, 21
Janissaries (Yeni Tscheri), a former body of Turkish infantry constituting the sultan's guard: instituted by Alaeddin, **14**, 19, 20; recruited from conquered Christians, 32; condition under Mohammed II, 93; tyranny and turbulence of, **120**, 150, 203, 212, 293, 386, 394; at siege of Vienna, 156; under Suleiman the Great, 183; Mohammed IV reorganizes, 251; destruction of, 417
Janizo, Rear Admiral (d. 1865), Peruvian naval officer: death of, **21**, 205
Jannaeus, Alexander: see **Alexander Jannaeus**
Jansen (ca. 1690), a Dutch renegade: treachery of, **15**, 32; death of, 33
Janssens (ca. 1800), Dutch-South African statesman: governor of Cape Colony, **20**, 220
January, Edict of, an edict for the French Calvinists (1562), **9**, 153
Januria (early 19th century), Princess of Brazil: declared heir to the throne of Brazil, **21**, 170
Japan, an island country off the east coast of Asia: pirates from, raid Chinese coast, **6**, 23, 35; invades China, 35; invades Korea, 36; art of, influenced by China, 39; military reforms in, 246; secures treaty with Great Britain, 312; signs treaty with China, 315; first approached by Europeans, **8**, 435
Japan, History of: the mythical age, **7**, 3; the beginning of the empire, 6; relations with Korea and China, **12**; the Taikwa Reform, 22; the Nara Epoch, 31; the Hei-an Epoch, 38; the Kamakura government, 65; the temporary restoration of imperial power, 83; the Muromachi period, 92; internal peace and external war, 109; the foundation of the Edo government, 122; the decline of the Edo government, 140; the fall of the Edo government, 155; internal affairs, 173; foreign relations, 188; the Constitution in theory and in practice, 199; parties and politics, 213; economic progress, 243; the Chinese-Japanese War, **6**, 265, **7**, 252; Japan and Russia in Korea and Manchuria, **7**, 275; the Russo-Japanese War and its aftermath, **6**, 308, **7**, 303
Japan, Sea of, the part of the Pacific Ocean which lies between Japan and Korea: battle of (1905), **7**, 316, **15**, 364
Japanese Perry: see **Perry, Matthew Calbraith**
Jaraba (ca. 1566), Spanish statesman: appointed jueces pesquisidores, **22**, 125
Jarauta (ca. 1850), a Mexican clergyman: in the war with the United States, **22**, 330
Jardins, Des (17th century), a Flemish sculptor: sketch of, **13**, 220
Jarente (ca. 1790), Archbishop of Orleans: takes oath of loyalty to the nation, **10**, 113
Jarero (19th century), a Mexican general: at the battle of Cerro Gordo, **22**, 325
Jarnac, France: battle of (1569), **9**, 156
Jaroslav of Martinitz: see **Martinitz**
Jaroslav the Great (d. 1054 A. D.), Grand Prince of Russia, 1015–1054: befriends Saint Olaf, **16**, 57; marriage of, 59
Jason (Joshua) (2nd century B. C.), high priest of Jerusalem: reign of, **1**, 404
Jason of Pherae (d. 370 B. C.), tyrant of Thessaly: career of, **2**, 437; murdered, 438
Jassy, Rumania: massacre in (1821),

14, 416; taken by the Russians (1828), **15**, 278

Jassy, Treaty of, between Russia and Turkey (1792), **10**, 134, **14**, 362, 374, **15**, 187

Jauja, Peru: battle of (1833), **21**, 195

Jaukowitz, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1645), **16**, 187

Jaureguay, John (d. 1583), a Spanish assassin: attempts to assassinate William of Orange, **13**, 138

Java, one of the Sunda Islands, called the Queen of the Eastern Archipelago: settled by the Dutch, **20**, 56; conquered by the Dutch, 113; taken by the English (1811), **5**, 205, **20**, 144; returned to Holland, **20**, 144; description of, 286

"Java," British frigate: destroyed by the "Constitution," **23**, 422

Jay, John, an American statesman and first chief justice of the United States: born at New York, December 12, 1745; graduated at King's College, 1764, and was admitted to the New York bar, 1768; was a delegate to Congress from New York, 1774-1777, and 1778-1779; drew up the constitution of New York, 1777; was United States minister to Spain, 1780-1782; peace commissioner at Paris, 1782-1783; secretary for foreign affairs, 1784-1789; was contributor to the "Federalist;" was the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1789-1795; was unsuccessful candidate for Governor of New York, 1792; was special minister to Great Britain, 1794-1795, and governor of New York, 1795-1801; died at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., May 17, 1829

Graduates from King's College, **23**, 140; delegate to first Continental Congress, 223; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; member of Secret Committee of Correspondence, 265; sent as minister to Spain, 268; appointed member of peace commission, 286; writes for the Federalist, 324; not delegate to Constitutional Convention, 324; concludes treaty with England, 362; Chief Justice of the United States, 346; governor of New York, 347; absent from first Congress, 343

Jay Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States (1795): provisions of, **23**, 362; effect on France, 372

Jayme (I) the Conquistador, King of Aragon, 1213-1276: birth of, **8**, 237; campaigns against the Moors, 102, 107; named as successor to Sancho VI of Navarre, 204; reign of, 239

Jayme II, King of Aragon: see **James II**, King of Aragon

Jayme (ca. 1283), King of Majorca: joins crusade against Pedro III of Aragon, **8**, 246; at war with Pedro IV of Aragon, 254

Jayme, Don (d. 1347), son of Alfonso IV of Aragon: rebellion of, **8**, 251

Jayme, Don (d. ca. 1473), a prince of the royal house of Aragon: revolt of, **8**, 268

Jayme: see also **James**

Jazyges, early Hungarian tribe: settle in Macedonia, **17**, 15

Jean d' Albret, King of Navarre, 1494-1512: at war with Ferdinand V of Spain, **8**, 192; reign of, 216; attempts to regain his throne, 340

Jean: see also **Joam, Joan, Johan, John** and **Juan**

Jeanne I (1272-1305), Queen of Navarre, 1274-1305: reign of, **8**, 207

Jeanne II, Queen of Navarre, 1328-1349: reign of, **8**, 209

Jeanne d' Albret (1528-1572), Queen of Navarre: declared to have forfeited her royal dignity, **9**, 155; leads Protestants, 156

Jeanne d' Arc (Joan of Arc), called the Maid of Orleans and La Pucelle, a French heroine: born at Domrémy, Vosges, France, 112; was the daughter of poor but religious peasants; was devoted to the cause of the Orleanists, who upheld the claims of Charles VII as against Henry V of England; believed she had been divinely commanded to liberate France; was sent with a

small guard to Chinon, where Charles held his court; he put her in command of a body of troops, and in one week she had raised the siege of Orleans, 1429; gained the battles of Meun, Jargeau, Beaugency, and Patay; as a result Charles was crowned at Rheims; was prevailed upon to keep command of the army and was captured by the Burgundians, who handed her over to the English; after a pretence of a trial, she was burned in the market-place of Rouen, May 31, 1431

Career of, **9**, 114, **11**, 203

Jeannin, Pierre (1540–1622), a French statesman: draws up the Edict of Nantes, **9**, 171; represents France at the Hague Peace Commission (1607), **13**, 186

Jedburgh, Scotland: siege of (1524), **12**, 302

Jefferson, Thomas, an American statesman and President of the United States, 1801–1809, called the Apostle of Liberty: born at Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743; entered William and Mary College, where he distinguished himself in scholarship; studied law five years and was admitted to the bar, 1767; made a remarkable success in his profession; was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1769–1775 and 1776–1778, and of the Continental Congress, 1775–1776; was appointed chairman of the committee to draw up a declaration of independence and he drafted the "Declaration of American Independence;" was Governor of Virginia, 1779–1781; again in Congress, 1783–1784; United States minister to France, 1785–1789; was secretary of state, 1790–1793; Vice-President, 1797–1801, and President for two terms, 1801–1809; retired to Monticello, and died there, July 4, 1826

Elevates the legal profession, **23**, 138; graduates from College of William and Mary, 142; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; member of committee to draft a declaration of independence, 240; prepares the draft of the Declaration of Independence, 240; supplies Alexander of Russia with a copy of the Constitution, **15**, 266 note; Republican nominee for President, **23**, 370; submits plan of government for Northwest Territory, 318; minister abroad, 324; his theory of the Union, 378; Secretary of State, 344; wins National Capital for the South, 350; opposes doctrine of implied powers, 352; hostility toward Hamilton, 356; urges Washington to accept reëlection, 357; candidate for Vice-President, 357; views on nullification, 379; enmity between Hamilton and, 382; character, 383; administration, 383; religious belief, 384; inaugural address, 385; political philosophy of, summarized, 385; reëlected President, 402; characterization of, 411; last years, 413; advises on Monroe Doctrine, 447; Democratic banquet commemorating anniversary of, 492; quoted on slavery in Virginia, **24**, 564; commissions Taylor, 592

Jeffreys, George (1648–1689), an English judge: condemns Richard Baxter, **11**, 422; holds the Bloody Assizes, 423

Jehangir (ca. 1825), a Chinese rebel: rebellion of, **6**, 124

Jehlam, India: battle of (327 B. C.), **5**, 67

Jehoahaz, King of Israel, 815–798 B. C.: at war with Damascus, **1**, 392

Jehoahaz (ca. 600 B. C.), King of Judah: accession of, **1**, 399

Jehoiachin, King of Judah, 597 B. C.: carried captive to Babylon, **1**, 399

Jehoiada (850 B. C.), High Priest of Judah: restores Joash to the throne of Judah, **1**, 395

Jehoiakim, King of Judah, 609–597 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 399

Jehoram, King of Israel, 848–844 B. C.: defeated by King of Damascus, **1**, 392; death of, 392

Jehu, King of Israel, 843–815 B. C.: usurps throne of Israel, **1**, 392
Jehudah-ha-Nasi (ca. 200 A. D.), Jewish Rabbi: compiles the Mishnah, **1**, 414
Jellachich de Buzin, Joseph, Count (1801–1859), a Croatian general: in Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 300, **18**, 401; sanctions acts of Croatians, **17**, 369; leads Croatian forces, 370; his campaign against Vienna, 376
Jellinek (d. 1848), Hungarian journalist: death of, **17**, 376
Jemappes (Jemmapes), Belgium: battle of (1792), **9**, 279, **13**, 263, **17**, 280, **18**, 356
Jemmingen, Prussia: battle of (1568), **13**, 109
Jên Tsung (ca. 1325), Chinese emperor: reign of, **6**, 25
Jena, Germany: battle of (1806), **8**, 484, **9**, 328, **10**, 470, **16**, 251, **18**, 372
Jenatsch, George (1596–1639), a Swiss soldier: leads revolt, **13**, 462; leads attack on Pompey Planta, 463; death of, 463
Jenghiz Khan or **Jengis Khan**: see **Genghis Khan**
Jenkins Episode, The, abuse of English captain by Spaniards, given as one of the causes of the war with Spain (1738), **11**, 483
Jenkinson, Anthony (d. 1611), an English explorer: travels of, **5**, 140, 342
Jenkinson, Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool: see **Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, Earl of**
Jensenius (d. 1621), a Bohemian scholar: death of, **17**, 207
Jerablus: see **Carchemish**
Jericho, Palestine: conquered by Hebrews, **1**, 377
Jernskoeg (Ironbeard), (ca. 1000 A. D.), Norwegian leader: champions the old belief, **16**, 55
Jeroboam I, King of Israel, 953–927 B. C.: rebels against Solomon, **1**, 388; accession of, 389
Jeroboam II, King of Israel, 790–749 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 393
Jerome (Hieronymus), Saint (340–420 A. D.), a father of the Latin church: sketch of, **18**, 202
Jerome, King of Westphalia: see **Bonaparte Jerome**, King of Westphalia
Jerome of Prague (1365–1416), a Bohemian religious reformer: martyred, **17**, 124
Jersey Blue: see **New Jersey**
Jerusalem, capital of Ancient Palestine, called The City of David and The City of Peace: conquered by David (1048 B. C.), **1**, 384; becomes capital of Israel, 385; becomes Aelia Capitolina, 413; taken by Persians (615 A. D.), **5**, 320; by Saracens (637 A. D.), **2**, 533; by Godfrey of Bouillon (1099), **18**, 138; by Saladin (1187), **11**, 110, **18**, 155; by Selim (1516), **14**, 130; proposed for Mohammedan kebla of prayer, **1**, 228; sieges of (ca. 950 B. C.), 30; (ca. 701 B. C.), 397; (598 B. C.), 399; (587–586 B. C.), 92, 400; (162 B. C.), 406; (70 A. D.), **1**, 411, **4**, 79; (637 A. D.), **1**, 282, **14**, 100
Jerusalem of Russia, The: see **Moscow**
Jervis, John, Earl St. Vincent (1734–1823), English admiral: at battle of Cape St. Vincent, **11**, 547
Jessup, Colonel (ca. 1815), American officer: sent to keep watch on Hartford convention, **24**, 432; captures Osceola, 515
Jessup, Morris Ketchum (b. 1830——), American philanthropist: organizes North American Indian Expedition, **23**, 3 note
Jesuits (Society of Jesus), society founded by Ignatius Loyola (1534): founded, **17**, 178; plan conquest of the Californias, **22**, 183: power of, **11**, 281; proselytizing of, **15**, 11, 25; expelled from Austria, **17**, 260; from Brazil, **21**, 38; from Bohemia, **18**, 268; from France, **8**, 418, **9**, 247, 387, **18**, 351; from Germany, **18**, 441; from Holland, **13**, 253; from New Spain, **22**, 204; from Paraguay, **21**, 49; from Pernambuco, 178; from Portugal, **8**, 418, 472, **18**, 351; from Spain, **8**, 418, **18**, 351; from Switzer-

land, **13**, 495, 552; from the Two Sicilies, **4**, 383, **18**, 351; return to Argentina, **21**, 136; to Bohemia, **18**, 270; to France (1603), **9**, 175; to Lower Austria, **17**, 350; to Spain, **8**, 496; sends missionary explorers to America, **23**, 51, 174; sketch of, **22**, 203; suppression of (1773), **20**, 98; work of, in Bohemia, **17**, 180, 198, 213; in China, **6**, 33, 34, 40, 73, 88; in Germany, **18**, 259, 273, 290, 303; in Portugal, **8**, 439; in South America, **20**, 48, 92, 93, **21**, 37, 48, 144; in Switzerland, **13**, 457, 529, 549; in Transylvania, **17**, 223

Jesus, Society of: see **Jesuits**

Jesus Christ, founder of Christianity: crucifixion of, **1**, 410, **2**, 522

Jeunesse Dorée, The: French political faction: formed by Frèron, **10**, 326; costume and composition of, 326

Jewel of Europe, The: see **Sicily**

Jewelry: among the Indians, **23**, 12

Jews, a Semitic nation descended from tribes of Judah and Benjamin:
ARABIA: settle in, **1**, 187, 415
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: influence of, **17**, 6; condition of, 96; under Louis the Great of Hungary, 154; under Joseph II of Austria, 266
BABYLONIA: prosperity of, **1**, 414
BRAZIL: settle in, **20**, 47; condition of, **1**, 424; establish sugar plantations, **20**, 92
EASTERN EMPIRE: condition of, **1**, 416
ENGLAND: condition of, **1**, 419; William Rufus encourages their settlement in England, **11**, 83; their unpopularity, 91; massacre of, 112; persecuted by John of England, 124; banished by Edward I of England, 145
FRANCE: condition of, **1**, 419, 422; persecuted by Philip V of France, **9**, 90; expelled, 109; declared eligible for all civil and military offices, **10**, 115 note
GERMANY: condition of, **1**, 420, **18**, 350
GREECE: condition of, **2**, 549
HOLLAND: condition of, **1**, 421; fleets, **13**, 168
ITALY: condition of, **1**, 418
POLAND: condition of, **1**, 420
PORTUGAL: persecution of, under Manuel of Portugal, **8**, 336
ROME: influence in empire, **3**, 391
RUSSIA: under Peter, **15**, 85; Potemkin raises a regiment of, 184; French estimate of Russian Jews, 222, 223; number, 341; concessions to, 348; massacred at Kishinev, 358; at Odessa, 365
SPAIN: condition of, **1**, 416; persecuted by Sisebert, **8**, 44; persecutions, under Ferdinand and Isabella, 185; massacre, under Jeanne II of Navarre, 209
SWITZERLAND: given the rights of citizenship in Aargau, **13**, 564
TURKEY: condition of, **1**, 421
UNITED STATES: in Pennsylvania, **1**, 426; denied rights of Toleration Act, **23**, 72; as American colonists, 127; persecuted in New England, 147; denied suffrage in New York and South Carolina, 148

Jews' House, at Lincoln, England: made of stone, **11**, 118

Jezebel (d. 843 B. C.), a Phœnician princess: marries Ahab, King of Israel, **1**, 390; denounced by Elijah, 392; death of, 392

Jezreel, Palestine: battle of, **1**, 384

Jhansi, British India: escheats to the British government, **5**, 229

Jimmu, Emperor of Japan, ca. 660 B. C.: founds dynasty, **7**, 7

Jinghis Khan: see **Genghis Khan**

Jingo, Empress of Japan, ca. 200 A. D.: her expedition against Korea, **7**, 12

Jito, Empress of Japan, 690–697 A. D.: reign of, **7**, 30

Joab (ca. 1000 B. C.), Hebrew general: attempts to comfort David, **1**, 386; death, 387

Joachim (1505–1571), Elector of Brandenburg: sends tutor for Christian, **16**, 147

Joachim of the Red Beard, Father: see **Haspinger**

Joachimi (ca. 1650), Dutch envoy: his mission to the English Parliament, **13**, 225
Joam I, King of Portugal, 1385–1433: does homage to Leonora, **8**, 292; imprisoned, 294; schemes for the throne of Portugal, 296; made regent of Portugal, 297; accession to throne, 299
Joam (II) the Great, King of Portugal, 1481–1495: his interest in discoveries, **8**, 187, 316, **19**, 8, **20**, 38, **23**, 25, 28; reign of, **8**, 318, **20**, 35
Joam III, King of Portugal, 1521–1557: reign of, **8**, 433; his colonial policy, **20**, 48
Joam IV, King of Portugal, 1640–1656: claims throne of Portugal, 8, 448; plots for the throne, 456; accession of, **8**, 379, 462, **9**, 193, **13**, 212
Joam V, King of Portugal, 1706–1750: reign of, **8**, 470
Joam VI, King of Portugal, 1816–1826: marries Carlotta of Spain, **8**, 418; made regent of Portugal, 475; his sojourn in Brazil, **21**, 164; acknowledges the independence of Brazil, 167; reign of, **8**, 525
Joam: see also Jean, Joan, Johan, John and Juan
Joan: see also Jean, Joam, Johan John and Juan
Joan of Arc: see Jeanne d' Arc
Joan of Naples (early 14th century), daughter of the Duke of Calabria: marries Andrew of Anjou, **17**, 151
Joanna I, Queen of Naples, 1343–1382: reign of, **4**, 260
Joanna (Joan) II, Queen of Naples 1414–1435: marries the Count de la Marche, **8**, 261; appeals to the king of Aragon for aid against French, 262; reign of, **4**, 262
Joanna: see also Juana
Joash, King of Israel, 798–790 B. C. at war with Syria, **1**, 393
Joash, King of Judah, 837–797 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 395
Job: see Abu Ayub
Jodocus (ca. 1400), Margrave of Moravia: conspiracy of, **18**, 198; elected king of Germany, 201
Johan (I) Sverkersson (d. 1222), King of Sweden: death of, **16**, 103
Johan II, King of Sweden: see Hans, King of Denmark
Johan III (d. 1593), King of Sweden: invested with Finland, **16**, 160; deposes his brother, 163; reign of, 164; death of, 168
Johan (ca. 1600), Duke of East Gothland: refuses the Swedish crown, **16**, 171; regent of Sweden, 176
Johan (ca. 1650), Duke of Holstein-Gottorp: a member of the council of regency, **16**, 210
Johan: see also Jean, Joam, Joan, John and Juan
Johannan ben Sacchai (1st century A. D.), Jewish Rabbi: unites the Jews of Palestine, **1**, 412
Johannes Scotus Erigena (ca. 850 A. D.), Irish scholar: his relations with Charles the Bold of France, **12**, 36
Johannesburg, Transvaal: built, **20**, 231; occupied by the British (1900), 233
Johanson, Hjalmar (19th century), a Norwegian explorer: accompanies Nansen, **16**, 326
John I, Pope, 523–526: his mission to the East, **4**, 157
John VIII, Pope, 872–882: confirms privileges granted to Methodius, **17**, 33
John IX, Pope, 898–900: receives a factum from the German bishops of Moravia, **17**, 33
John XII (d. 964), Pope, 955–963, called the Boy Pope: his relations with Otto I, **4**, 181, **18**, 113; deposed, 114
John XV, Pope, 985–996: his relations with Otto III, **18**, 119
John XVI (Philagathus), anti-Pope, 997–998: accession of, **18**, 121
John XIX, Pope, 1024–1033: crowns Conrad II, **18**, 125
John XXII (Jacques d' Euse) (ca. 1244–1334), Pope, 1316–1334: opposes Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 187; abets ambitions of Robert of Anjou, **4**, 218; grants dispensation for marriage of Pedro I of Portugal and Iñes de Castro, **8**, 290

John XXIII (Baltasare Cossa) (ca. 1360–1419), anti-Pope, 1410–1415: sketch of, **13**, 396, **17**, 122; pontificate of, **18**, 201; honors Frederick III of Austria, **17**, 107; imprisoned, **18**, 204

John (d. 1889), King of Abyssinia: at war with the Italian garrisons, **19**, 207

John (ca. 1296–1346), King of Bohemia, 1310–1346: becomes king, **18**, 185; reign of, **17**, 113; opposes Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 189; death of, 190

John (I) Zimisces, Emperor of the East, 969–975 A. D.: reign of, **1**, 367; in Damascus, 369

John (V) Palæologus, Emperor of the East, 1341–1347 and 1355–1391: aided by Orkhan, **14**, 25; at war with Cantacuzene, **26**; his fear of the Ottomans, 31; appeals to the Pope, **4**, 276; asks aid of Louis the Great of Hungary, **17**, 152

John (1167–1216), King of England, 1199–1216: sent to Ireland, **11**, 110, **12**, 54; revolts against Henry II, **9**, 75, **11**, 110; usurps royal power, **11**, 113; accession of, **9**, 76, **11**, 121; invades Ireland, **12**, 56; at war with Philip II of France, **18**, 160; his relations with the Jews, **1**, 420; his relations with Scotland, **12**, 266; death of, **11**, 129

John (II) the Good (d. 1364), King of France, 1350–1364: reign of, **9**, 95; accession of, **11**, 164; defeated and captured at Poitiers, 164; released, 167

John (I) Szapolyai, King of Hungary, 1526–1540; leads nobles in peasant revolt, **17**, 168; proclaimed king, 216; seeks aid from Turkey, **14**, 152; death of, 159

John (I) Albert (1459–1501), King of Poland, 1492–1501: reign of, **15**, 425

John (II) Casimir (1609–1672), King of Poland, 1648–1668: reign of, **15**, 428; claims the throne of Sweden, **16**, 207; aided by Frederick William of Brandenburg, **18**, 300; abandons his pretensions, **16**, 210

John (III) Sobieski, King of Poland, 1674–1696: born at Olesko, Galicia, June 2, 1624; at an early age distinguished himself by repelling the invasions of the Cossacks, Tatars, and Russians; was made grand marshall and hetman of Poland, 1665; defeated the Turks under Mahomet IV and took the fortress of Kotzim, 1671; was elected King of Poland, 1674; went to the relief of Vienna, which was besieged by the Turks, 1683; was successful and expelled the Turks from the country; died, June 17, 1696

Account of, **14**, 6, 248; reign of, **15**, 428; campaign against the Cossacks, **14**, 244; saves Vienna from the Turks, **17**, 184, **18**, 303

John, Kings of Sweden: see **Johan**

John the Parricide (b. 1289), Duke of Austria; kills the Emperor Albert, **13**, 364; sketch of, **18**, 185

John (1782–1859), Archduke of Austria: his campaign against the French, **9**, 317, 325, **18**, 363; takes command of the army of the Tyrol, **17**, 293; defeated by the French, 336; his work in Vienna, 363; his efforts to liberate Germany, **18**, 382, 394; proclaimed vicar of the empire, **17**, 375, **18**, 400

John (early 15th century), Duke of Brabant: influence of, **13**, 38; death of, 40

John II (d. 1488), Duke of Bourbon: claims guardianship of Charles VIII of France, **9**, 126

John the Fearless (1370–1419), Duke of Burgundy before his accession to Burgundy, known as the Duke of Nevers: succeeds to county of Burgundy, **13**, 37; his campaigns against the Turks, **9**, 109, **13**, 37, **14**, 40; taken captive by Turks, **14**, 43; ransomed, 44; procures assassination of the Duke of Orleans, **9**, 110, **11**, 194; at war with the Count of Armagnac, **9**, 110; forms alliance with Henry IV of England, **11**, 197; marches to Paris, 199; uses cannon in his army, **4**, 256; at battle of Azincourt, **9**, 111; death of, **11**, 200, **13**, 39

John (15th century), Duke of Calabria: claims throne of Naples, **4**, 265
John (14th century), son of Charles IV, King of Germany: receives Lusatia, **18**, 194
John (late 14th century), Count of Görlitz: aids the Emperor Vacslav, **17**, 118
John (late 7th century), Roman prefect: leads force against Arabs, **1**, 307
John of Austria, Don (1546–1578), an Austrian military and naval commander: birth of, **8**, 353; commands Spanish forces against Turks, **4**, 310; heads maritime league, **14**, 196; captures Tunis, 200; his campaign against the Moriscos, **8**, 371; at battle of Lepanto, 355; appointed regent of the Low Countries, **8**, 361, **13**, 120; his governorship of the Netherlands, **13**, 125; at war with Portugal, **8**, 465; death of, **8**, 361, **13**, 131
John of Bavaria (early 15th century), Bishop of Liege: reign of, **13**, 38
John von Bubenberg (14th century), a Swiss soldier: defends Laupen, **13**, 374
John of Bruges (John van Eyck) (ca 1386–1440), a Flemish painter: sketch of, **13**, 63
John of Gaunt (1340–1399), Duke of Lancaster: invades France, **9**, 104 **11**, 168; joins baronial and anti-clerical party, 170; supports Wycliffe, 172; claims throne of Castile, 181; marries Catherine Swynford, 183
John of Giscala (1st century A. D.), a Jewish captain: leader of Jewish revolt (67 A. D.), **1**, 411
John de Grey (early 13th century), English prelate, Bishop of Norwich: chosen archbishop of Canterbury **11**, 123
John of Leyden (1510–1536), an Anabaptist fanatic: sketch of, **18**, 250; leads uprising of Anabaptists, **9**, 142
John of Luxemburg: see **John**, King of Bohemia
John of Monte Corvino (early 14th century), a Franciscan monk: his career in the East, **5**, 142
John of Nepomuck, Saint (d. 1393), a Bohemian ecclesiastic: death of, **18**, 198
John of Pomuk: see **Pomuk, John of**
John of Procida (13th century), a Neapolitan revolutionist: leader of revolutionary party in Sicily, **4**, 257
John of Suabia: see **John the Parricide**
John of Zeliv (15th century), an Austrian monk: leads insurrection in Prague, **17**, 128; rules in Prague, 132
John the Marshal (12th century): sues Thomas à Becket, **11**, 102
John: see also **Jean, Joam, Joan, Johan** and **Juan**
John Balliol (1249–1315), King of Scotland: claims throne, **12**, 271; accession of, 272
John Casimir (1543–1592), Count Palatine: assists Dutch Protestants, **13**, 131; director-in-chief in Sweden, **16**, 181
John Castriot: see **Castriot, John**
John Cicero (late 15th century), Margrave of Brandenburg: at the Diet of Worms, **18**, 226
John Frederick (1503–1554), Elector of Saxony: sketch of, **18**, 255, 258; death of, 262
John George I (1585–1656), Elector of Saxony, 1611–1656: candidate for Bohemian throne, **17**, 205; his alliance with the emperor, **18**, 270, 272; his lands ravaged by the imperial forces, 276; unites with Gustavus Adolphus, 280, 282; makes a treaty with the emperor, 288
John George II (1613–1680), Elector of Saxony, 1656–1680: policy of, **18**, 299
John Maurice (17th century), Prince of Nassau: in Brazil, **20**, 60
John Philoponus (7th century), an Alexandrian scholar: intercourse with Amru, **1**, 296
John Sigismund (1572–1619), Elector of Brandenburg, 1608–1619: in the Succession of Cleves dispute, **18**, 266

John William (d. 1609), Duke of Cleves: death of, **18**, 266

Johnsen, Nils (19th century), a Norwegian explorer: explorations of, **16**, 315

Johnson, Andrew (1808–1875), President of the United States, April 15, 1865–1869; nominated Vice-President, **24**, 800; reviews Union troops before disbandment, 814; takes oath of office for President, 830; early life, 831; threatens vengeance on Southern leaders, 831; issues amnesty proclamation, 839; declares rebellion at an end, 845; lays corner-stone of monument to Douglas, 846; Congress abridges powers of, 846; quarrels with Grant, 850, 861; quarrels with Secretary Stanton, 850; impeached, 851; death, 855; summary, 855

Johnson, Herschel V. (1812–1880), an American politician: nominated for Vice-President (1860), **24**, 682

Johnson, Sir Nathaniel (d. 1713), an English colonist: governor of South Carolina, **23**, 77; excludes dissenter from Carolina assembly, 78

Johnson, Reverdy (1796–1876), an American lawyer: concludes treaty with England, **24**, 882

Johnson, Richard Mentor (1780–1850) an American politician: Tecumseh slain by, **23**, 425; nominated Vice-President, 510; elected Vice-President, 511

Johnson, Samuel (1696–1772), an American educator: president of King's College, **23**, 140

Johnson, Sir William (1715–1774), a British commander: influence of, **23**, 175; knighted, 183; leads expedition against Crown Point, 183; captures Fort Niagara, 192; concludes treaty with Pontiac, 200

Johnston, Albert Sydney (1803–1862) an American Confederate general: commands forces at Bowling Green, **24**, 743; attempts to remove him from command, 745; at battle of Pittsburg Landing, 747; death, 748

Johnston, Alexander Keith (1844–1879), a Scottish geographer: his work in the Lake Nyasa region, **19**, 238

Johnston, Sir Henry H. (1858-1927), an English traveler: obtains land at Mount Kilimanjaro, **19**, 132, 134; quoted on German administration in Africa, 261

Johnston, Joseph Eccleston (1807–1891), an American general: at battle of Bull Run, **24**, 734; advises against attack on Washington, 736; commands Confederate army, 757; wounded, 759; succeeded by Lee, 760; commands at Jackson, 776; succeeds Bragg, 786; generalship of, 794; opposes Sherman's march, 794; his removal, 795; Lee's effort to join, 810; surrenders to Sherman, 814

Joint High Commissions: 1, appointed for Alabama claims, **24**, 883; 2, appointed to settle fur seal controversy, 1020

Joinville, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d' Orléans, Prince of (1818–1900), third son of Louis Philippe: his expedition against Mexico, **9**, 413; his campaign in Algiers, 423

Jokai, Maurus (1825–1904), a Hungarian novelist and politician: takes part in the revolution of 1848 in Hungary, **17**, 368; publishes an appeal against the Independents, 441

Jolo: see **Sulu**

Jomail ben Zeyan (ca. 1224), an Andalusian chief: revolt of, **8**, 102

Jomsborg, Brotherhood of, a band of Pagan Vikings who scourged the Christian lands adjoining the Baltic Sea: founding of, **16**, 30; defeated by Erik Sejrsael, 58

Jonadab ben Rechab (ca. 843 B. C.), founder of the sect of Rechabites: aims of, **1**, 391

Jonas (7th century A. D.), a nobleman of Damascus: betrays Damascenes to the Saracens, **1**, 275

Jonas, Justus (1493–1555), a German Protestant reformer: befriends Luther, **18**, 237; at the conference at

Marburg, 247; at Luther's deathbed, 252

Jonathan (11th century B. C.), son of Saul, prince of Israel: defeats the Philistines at Gibea, **1**, 382; friendship of, for David, 383; death of, 384

Jonathan (d. 143 B. C.), son of Mattathias, a Jewish high priest and ruler: leader of Jewish revolt, **1**, 406; becomes high priest, 407

Jones, Colonel (ca. 1650), governor of Dublin: defeats Preston, **12**, 122

Jones, Ernest (d. 1869), an English barrister: leader of labor revolt, **11**, 600

Jones, Inigo (1573–1652), English architect: sketch of, **11**, 419

Jones, John Paul, called **Paul Jones**, a Scotch-American naval officer: born at Arbigland, Scotland, July 6, 1747; was apprenticed to a shipmaster engaged in the American trade, 1759; later became third mate on a slaver, but grew disgusted with the traffic and entered the West Indian service; emigrated to Virginia, 1773, and entered the colonial naval service as senior lieutenant, 1775; became captain, 1776, and commander of the "Ranger," 1777; sailed along the coast of Scotland, and made an attack on Whitehaven, 1778; captured the "Drake"; was put in command of the "Bonhomme Richard" and some smaller vessels, 1779; attacked the "Serapis," and won the victory; received a gold medal from Congress; entered the service of Russia as rear-admiral, 1788; died in Paris, July 18, 1792

His depredations round the Irish coast, **12**, 182; in the Russian service, **15**, 184; naval exploits of, **23**, 290

Jonesboro, Georgia: Sherman seizes railroad at, **24**, 797

Jonsen, Rane (d. 1293), a Danish rebel: execution of, **16**, 110

Jonsson, Bo (d. 1385), Swedish noble: his rule in Sweden, **16**, 109

Jönsson, Ture (16th century), Swedish revolutionist: at the diet of Vesteraas, **16**, 158

Joost, Jan (ca. 1600), a Dutch trader: settles in Japan, **7**, 135

Jordaens, Jacob (ca. 1593–1678), Flemish painter: sketch of, **13**, 220

Jordan (Jourdan) Camille (1771–1821), a French politician: leader of the doctrinaires, **9**, 371; ridicule attached to him, **10**, 387

Jordanes (6th century A. D.), a Gothic historian: his account of the Visigoths, **16**, 7

Jordebog, a Danish book of lands on the lines of the English Doomsday book: description of, **16**, 89

Jornandes: see **Jordanes**

José I (d. 1777), King of Portugal: reign of, **8**, 471

Joseph I (1678–1711), Holy Roman Emperor, 1705–1711: carries on the War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 222; reign of, **17**, 190, **18**, 313; reign of, as king of Bohemia, **17**, 214; proclaimed unworthy of Hungarian throne, 233; death of, **17**, 234, **9**, 224

Joseph II (1741–1790), Holy Roman Emperor, 1765–1790, called The Kalapos King: reign of, **13**, 257, **17**, 245, 264, **18**, 347; offers mediation on behalf of Turkey, **14**, 332; allied with Russia, 348; declares war on Turkey, 352; visits Catherine of Russia, **15**, 174; his journey in the Crimea, 184; death of, **13**, 262, **14**, 357

Joseph (ca. 1600), an English explorer: explorations of, **16**, 304

Joseph Frederich (ca. 1883), a South African chief: concludes treaty with Lüderitz, **19**, 99

Joseph of Navaro (ca. 1740), French admiral: at battle of Toulon, **9**, 238

Josephine (Marie Joseph Rose de Tascher de la Pagerie), Empress of the French: born at Trois Islets, Martinique, West Indies, June 24, 1763; married in France to the Vicomte de Beauharnais, 1779; was the mother of Eugène Beauharnais and of Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III; the vicomte was executed and she imprisoned by the

Jacobins, 1794; was released from prison by the efforts of Madame Tallien; married General Napoleon Bonaparte, 1796; was crowned empress, 1804; was divorced by Napoleon, 1809; retired to Malmaison, where she died May 29, 1814
Crowned, **9**, 323; Napoleon repudiates, 338
Josephstadt, Bohemia: built, **17**, 252
Josephus, Flavius, a Jewish historian: born at Jerusalem in 37 or 38 A. D.; passed through the schools of the three Jewish sects; spent three years in the desert with the hermit Banus; adopted the views of the Pharisees and soon attained a prominent position in Jewish society; was sent to Rome on a diplomatic errand, 63 A. D., and was introduced to the Empress Poppæa, who favored the Jews; during the Jewish revolution, he commanded in Galilee, but after the capture of Jotapata, he was taken prisoner by the Romans and remained in their hands until the close of the war; was present in the Roman army at the destruction of Jerusalem and accompanied Titus to Rome, where he resided for the rest of his life; as long as the Flavian family occupied the throne, he lived in great splendor, but nothing is known of his life after the death of Domitian, 96 A. D., and the date of his own death is uncertain, although it is probable that he was living in 103 A. D.
Commands Jewish forces, **4**, 78; spurned by the Jews, 80
Josetsu (ca. 1390), a celebrated Japanese painter: sketch of, **7**, 106
Joshua, the successor of Moses as leader of the Israelites: conquests of, **1**, 377
Joshua: see **Jason**
Joshua of Scotland, The: see **Robert Bruce**, King of Scotland
Josiah, King of Judah, 640–609 B. C.: defeated by the Egyptians, **1**, 31; reign of, 398
Josiah of his Country, or of England, The: see **Edward VI**, King of England
Jotapata, Galilee: siege of (67 A. D.), **1**, 411
Joubert, Barthélemy Catherine (1769–1799), a French general: put at the head of the army of Italy, **10**, 405; death of, 408
Jourdan, Camille: see **Jordan, Camille**
Jourdan, Count Jean Baptiste (1762–1833), French marshal: his campaign against the allied forces, **9**, 287, **10**, 373, **18**, 357, 360, 362; made marshal of the empire, 322
Jourdenil (ca. 1792), French revolutionist: leader of the commune, **10**, 203
Jovellanos, Salvador, president of Paraguay, 1871–1874: administration of, **21**, 161
Jovian (Flavius Claudius Jovianus), Emperor of Rome, 363–364 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 127
Joyce, Comet George (17th century), English soldier: conducts Charles I to Newmarket, **11**, 358
Joyeuse, Anne, Viscount de (1561–1587), French marshal: at battle of Courtras, **9**, 162
Juafir (ca. 1780), Shah of Persia: reign of, **5**, 355
Juan I, King of Aragon, 1387–1395: reign of, **8**, 257
Juan II (d. 1479), King of Aragon, 1458–1479: marries Blanche of Navarre, **8**, 261; accession to throne of Navarre, 263; accession to throne of Aragon, 265
Juan I, King of Leon and Castile, 1379–1390: reign of, **8**, 172; usurps throne, 173; marries Beatrix of Portugal, 291; claims throne of Portugal, 295
Juan II, King of Leon and Castile, 1406–1454; restores Mohammed VII to throne of Granada, **8**, 118; aids revolt of Mohammed ben Ismail, 119; reign of, 175; his relations with Alfonso V of Aragon, 263; attempts to restore peace between the Moors and Duarte of Portugal, 309
Juan I, King of Navarre, 1425–1479: reign of, **8**, 212

Juan II, King of Navarre: see **Juan II, King of Aragon**
Juan (14th century), Infante of Spain: claims regency, **8**, 158; death of, **111**, 253
Juan: see also **Jean, Joam, Joan, Johan**, and **John**
Juan of Austria (b. 1629), son of Philip V: career of, **8**, 380
Juan de Lara, Don (early 14th century), a Spanish noble: claims regency of Alfonso XI, **8**, 158
Juan el Tuerto, Don (14th century), a Spanish noble: rebellion of, **8**, 159
Juan Manuel, Don (14th century), a Spanish noble: becomes regent for Alfonso XI, **8**, 159; influence of, 285
Juana (Joanna) (1479–1554), Queen of Castile, 1504, called Crazy Jane: reign of, **8**, 188; becomes insane, **13**, 53; acknowledged as queen, **8**, 347; death of, 351
Juana (16th century), daughter of Emperor Charles V: marries Joam, Infante of Portugal, **8**, 439
Juana de Castro, Doña (14th century): her relations with Pedro the Cruel, **8**, 162
Juana: see also **Joanna**
Juangs (Patuas), a tribe in India: description of, **5**, 29
Juarez, Benito Pablo (1806–1872) Mexican soldier and statesman: at war with the French, **9**, 453; career of, **22**, 383; reëlected president (1861), 386; administration of, 399; reëlected president (1868), 401; Liberal leader in Mexico, **24**, 875, 877; death of, **22**, 402
Juarez, Law of, law in Mexico abolishing whole system of class legislation (1857), **22**, 382
Juba (d. ca. 46 B. C.), King of Numidia: raises siege of Utica (49 B C.), **3**, 342; fury of, 355; death, 359
Jubiles, Spain: massacre of (1568), **8** 368
Jud, Leo (ca. 1530), Swiss reformer: reforms of, **13**, 445; translates the Bible into German, 453
Judæa, kingdom in Palestine: Roman conquest of, **4**, 77
Judah, one of the tribes of Israel: conquest of, by Sennacherib, **1**, 87; attempts to win Canaan, 377
Judas Maccabæus, Jewish hero, the second of the five sons of Mattathias the Hasmonean: succeeded his father as commander and leader in the struggle against Antiochus Epiphanes; gained decisive battles at Bethhoron and Bethzur over the Syrians; entered Jerusalem, December 25, 164 B. C., and reconsecrated the temple; was defeated and slain in battle, 160 B. C.
Leads Jewish revolt, **1**, 406
Judges, The, rulers of Israel: rule of, **1**, 378
Judices, the two-year kings in Rome: power of, **3**, 30
Judith (ca. 700 A. D.), Holy Roman Empress: stands sponsor for Harald Klak, **16**, 25
Judith (ca. 820 A. D.), daughter of Welf, Bavarian count: marries Lewis the Pious, **18**, 90
Judith (ca. 860 A. D.), daughter of Charles the Bald: marries Baldwin, Count of Flanders, **13**, 20
Juel, Esger (ca. 1300), Archbishop of Lund: appointment of, **16**, 112
Juel, Just, Danish ambassador to Russia, 1710: in Russia, **15**, 56
Juel, Niels (ca. 1675), Danish admiral: defeats the Swedes, **16**, 212
Jugurtha (d. 104 B. C.), King of Numidia: war with Rome, **3**, 187; capture and death, 190
Jühlke, Dr. (19th century), German explorer in Africa: his expedition to Africa, **19**, 130
Julia (39 B. C.–14 A. D.), daughter of Augustus: marriages of, **4**, 40; banished, 42
Julia Domna (d. 217 A. D.), wife of Severus, Roman Empress: death, **4**, 104
Julian the Apostate (Flavius Claudius Julianus) (331–363 A. D.), Emperor of Rome, 361–363 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 127; invades Persia, **5**, 318; his campaign in Gaul, **9**, 14; aids the Salian Franks, **13**, 12
Julian, Cardinal (1398–1444), Italian

cardinal: in crusade against the Turks, **14**, 62, 65, 66; death of, 68
Julian, Count (ca. 650 A. D.), commander of Goths: surrenders to Saracens, **1**, 310; summons the Saracens to Spain, **8**, 47
Julian, George W. (19th century), American politician: nominated for Vice-President, **24**, 621; joins liberal movement, 890
Julian Calendar, the calendar bearing the reforms of Julius Caesar, **3**, 395
Julian Emperors, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, Emperors of Rome: Greece under the, **2**, 524
Julian Laws, laws passed by Lucius Julius Caesar granting citizenship to Italian communities: declared null and void, **3**, 312
Juliana Maria of Brunswick (ca. 1750), Queen of Denmark and Norway: sketch of, **16**, 239, 241
Julianus, Didius (ca. 200 A. D.), a Roman politician: purchases throne, **4**, 100
Juliers, Prussia: siege of (1610), **9**, 177
Julius II, Pope, 1503–1513: imprisons Cæsar Borgia, **4**, 291; calls Michael Angelo to Rome, 297; requests aid of Ferdinand V of Spain, **8**, 192; favors Spaniards in Italy, **9**, 133; grants dispensation for marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine of Aragon, **11**, 231; joins Holy League, 236; at war with France, **13**, 421; his relations with the League of Cambray, **18**, 227; death of, **9**, 135
Julius III, Pope, 1550–1555: at war with the Duke of Parma, **9**, 145; grants absolution to Ferdinand I for the murder of Martinuzzi, **17**, 219
Julius (ca. 300 A. D.), Christian martyr: death of, **11**, 14
July, Edict of (1561), granting amnesty to French Protestants (1561), **9**, 152
Jumeyd (ca. 1500), Persian ruler: power of, **5**, 340
Jumna, a river of India: description of, **5**, 8
Jumna Canal, The Old, India: built, **5**, 104
June, Battle of the First of: see **First of June, Battle of**
Jung, Emil (19th century), a German author: influences German colonization efforts, **19**, 91
Jungay, Peru: battle of (1839), **21**, 195
Junin, Peru: battle of (1825), **21**, 73
Junot, Andoche (1771–1813), a French general: his campaign in Portugal, **8**, 527, **9**, 332, **10**, 474, **11**, 562, **15**, 253
Juntoku, Emperor of Japan, 1211–1222: plots against the Hōjō family, **7**, 71
Jupiter Latiaris, in Roman mythology, the supreme deity: worship of, **3**, 9
Jurisprudence:
ARABIA: Arab idea of equity, **1**, 196, 197; Mohammed introduces benevolence as the foundation of justice, 215; the Koran the code of civil and criminal law, 253
ASSYRIA: complete code (2250 B. C.), **1**, 112
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: municipal code (1300), **17**, 95; provisions in 16th century, 177; codes in 18th century, 260, 270, 289, 303; code remodelled (1867), 402, 431
CHINA: codification of laws (1370), **6**, 28
CONGO FREE STATE: civil law extended (1897), **19**, 251
DENMARK: code in 1241, **16**, 89
EGYPT: in the time of Ramses III (1200 B. C.), **1**, 55, 57; judicial courts in the 19th century, 39
ENGLAND: trials among the early Britons, **11**, 23; royal judicial courts (12th century), 91; judicial reforms under Henry II, 100; origin of juries (1166), 103; Edward I's administration, 145; weakness of courts, 209; courts under Henry VII, 225; Habeas Corpus Act (1679), 407; under the Tory reaction (1680), 412; reform of the penal code (1823), **11**, 575
FRANCE: systematized in 13th

century, **9**, 82, 86; organization under Charles VII, 119; reforms under Louis XI, 126; codification of laws (1614), 185; criminal laws revised (1770), 249; decrees of assemblies given a constitutional form (1791), 271; criminal courts, **10**, 6; under the Assembly, 117; the Code Napoleon, **10**, 448, **11**, 555; political laws (1817), **9**, 369, 375; to indemnify dispossessed emigrants, 383; liberal laws (1828), 387
GAUL: in the 6th century A. D., **9**, 23, 32
GERMANY: penal code (570 A. D.), **18**, 57; remodeled (1871), 433
GREECE: institutions of Lycurgus in Sparta (800 B. C.), **2**, 62, 64; laws of Draco at Athens (621 B. C.), 100; Solon's constitution at Athens (594 B. C.), 104, 105; first formal constitution under Philip of Macedon, 480
ICELAND: code (930 A. D.), **16**, 299
INDIA: under the direction of the Brahmans (500 B. C.), **5**, 49, 71; under English control, 241
IRELAND: ancient Brehon law, **12**, 22; St. Patrick's Code (438 A. D.), 29; penal code and laws of repression, 158, 160, 165; Emancipation Act (1829), 222
JAPAN: court regulations (1615), **7**, 131; codification of criminal law (1725), 145; laws of 1890, 185, 186
MEXICO: under the Aztecs, **22**, 88
NETHERLANDS: laws systematized, under Charles V, **13**, 63; ancient laws of Holland replaced by Code Napoleon (1810), 271
PERSIA: religious and secular law, **5**, 373
PORTUGAL: debtor's legal status, **8**, 476
ROME: Publilian law (473 B. C.), **3**, 43; code of the Decemvirs (451 B. C.), 45; Canuleian law (445 B. C.), 47; concessions to the plebeians (367 B. C.), 49; full citizenship given to the colonies (268 B. C.), 82; Gracchan reforms (131–121 B. C.), 175, 181; constitutional measures (98 B. C.), 202; the Sullan laws (88 B. C.), 211, 233, 237; the monarchy (1st century B. C.), 394; under Augustus, **4**, 32; system of delation under Tiberius, 49; codification of laws improved (1st century A. D.), 103
RUSSIA: severity of the penal code (1720), **15**, 71; revision of the Code under Catharine, 181
SCOTLAND: changes in, **12**, 376
SOUTH AMERICA: Brazil under the Empire (1824), **21**, 171; reforms of 1859 in Chili, 219; French penal code in Uruguay, 137
SPAIN: marriage laws under the Visigothic monarchy, **8**, 57
SWITZERLAND: legislative power (1874), **13**, 570
TURKEY: under Mohammed II (1450), **14**, 99; reform of courts attempted (1869), 471
UNITED STATES: Blue Laws of Connecticut, **23**, 154; legal status of slaves, **24**, 584; penal code in Alaska (1899), **20**, 306; Philippine Islands, 373

Jury, a certain number of men selected according to law, and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them, and to declare the truth according to the evidence adduced: origin of, **11**, 104

Just, The: see **Louis XII** and **Louis XIII**, Kings of France

Justice, The Mirror of: see **Victoria**

Justices of the Peace, inferior or local judges: origin of, **11**, 179

Justin of Nassau (ca. 1550), Dutch admiral: aids in the destruction of the Armada, **13**, 154; his campaign against the Spanish, 210

Justinian the Great (Flavius Anicius Justinianus), Emperor of the East, 525–565 A. D.: born at Tauresium, Dardania, Illyricum, probably May 11, 483 A. D.; was educated by Justin I, his uncle, whom he succeeded; was appointed commander of the Asiatic armies, 520 A. D.; married Theodora, an actress, 525 A. D.; ascended the imperial throne, 527

A. D.; persecuted Arians, Jews, and Pagans; his subjects rose in revolt, 532, during which the church of St. Sophia was destroyed by fire; he rebuilt the church in beautiful style; under his direction, the celebrated jurist Tribonian revised the Roman Law and published the Codes, Pandects, and Institutions of Justinian; he also made many new laws, called Constitutiones Novellae; his generals, Belisarius and Narses, extended his dominions by conquest; promoted the industrial arts; was the first to bring the manufacture of silk into Europe; died November 14, 565 A. D.
Reign of, **2**, 532, **17**, 16, **18**, 48
Justinian, The English: see **Edward I**, King of England
Justinian Code, a body of Roman laws: compiled, **2**, 532
Justinger, Konrad (ca. 1400), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 427
Jutes, a German tribe: land in the Isle of Thanet, **11**, 17
Jutta (ca. 1250), Swedish nun: Valdemar marries, **16**, 104

K[1]

Kaabeljauws, a political faction of Holland and Zealand: description of, **13**, 40 note

Kabayama, Rear Admiral (19th century), Japanese naval officer: at battle of Yalu, **7**, 266

Kabilovic, Milosh: see **Milosh Kabilovic**

Kabir (ca. 1490), Hindu religious reformer: teachings of, **5**, 84

Kadashman-Kharbe I, King of Babylonia, ca. 1450 B. C.: death of, **1**, 78

Kadesh Barnea, on the southern boundary of the East Jordan territory: headquarters of the wandering Hebrews, **1**, 374

Kadesia, Persia: battle of (634 A. D.), **5**, 322

Kadijah (6th century A. D.), a widow of Mecca: marries Mohammed, **1**, 206

Kaffa, a part of eastern Africa: taken by Turks (1456), **14**, 84

Kaffirs, pagan African natives: description of, **20**, 221

Kaffraria, South Africa: annexed to Cape Colony, **19**, 51

Kafur, Malik (ca. 1305), a cunuch slave: campaigns of, **5**, 100

Kagoshima, Japan: battle of (1863), **7**, 164; captured by Saigo's forces (1876), 182

Kagul, a river of the Crimea: battle of (1770), **15**, 177

Kaiekhos: see **Kakau**

K'aifeng Fu, China: fall of, **6**, 50

Kai-Khatu (ca. 1330), Persian ruler: introduces paper notes into Persia, **5**, 102; reign of, 335

Kainardji, Peace of, between Russia and Turkey (1774): account of, **14**, 339, 342, 374

Kaineifu, China: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 118

Kai-ping, a town in Manchuria: battle of (1904), **7**, 310

Kairwan, North Africa: founded, **19**, 11

Kaiser, Jakob (d. 1529), a Swiss Reformed pastor: death of, **13**, 442

Kakau, King of Egypt, 4100–4066 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 15

Kakhovski (ca. 1825), a Russian revolutionist: in the plot of the Dekabrists, **15**, 273

Kakoma, a German settlement in east Africa: founded, **19**, 90

Kalakaua (1836–1891), King of Hawaii, 1874–1891: visits Japan, **7**, 191; reign of, **20**, 309

Kalapos King, The: see **Joseph II,** Holy Roman Emperor

Kalb, Baron Johann de (1721–1780), German soldier in American Continental army: services of, **23**, 269

Kalidasa, father of Sanskrit drama: sketch of, **5**, 54

Kalinjar, India: siege of (1545), **5**, 110

Kalisch, capital of Kalisch, Russian Poland: battle of (1812), **15**, 256

Kalisch, Treaty of, between Alexander I of Russia, and Frederick William of Prussia (1813), **15**, 261

Kallias, Treaty of, between Persia and Athens (449 B. C.), **1**, 167

Kalm, Peter (1715–1779), a Swedish botanist: predicts the Revolution, **23**, 201

Kalstennius (19th century), a Swedish naturalist: explorations of, **16**, 324

Kamaherero (ca. 1885), a Damara chief, Southwest Africa: accepts German protection, **19**, 173

[1] For references not found under K, look under C

Kamal, India: battle of (1738), **5**, 353
Kamarun: see **Cameron**
Kambyses: see **Cambyses**
Kamehameha IV (1834–1863), King of Hawaii, 1863–1872: death of, **20**, 309
Kamenski, Count Michael Feodorovitch (1735–1810), a Russian soldier: takes Galatz, **15**, 185
Kamerun: see **Cameron**
Kames, Prince of Thebes, ca. 1580 B. C.: at war with the Hyksos, **1**, 21
Kameyama, Emperor of Japan, ca. 1246: reign of, **7**, 83
Kamimura, Admiral (19th century), Japanese naval officer: defeats the Vladivostok squadron, **15**, 362
Kaminiets, Podolia, Russia: siege of (1672), **14**, 245
Kamon-no-Kami: see **Ii Naosuke**
Kanawha: see **West Virginia**
Kandahar, city of southern Afghanistan: captured by the Moguls (1594), **5**, 113; battle of (1880), 258; siege of (1736–1737), 352
Kandhs, a mountain tribe of India: description of, **5**, 31
Kane, Elisha Kent (1820–1857), an American scientist and explorer: explorations of, **16**, 312
Kanem, Sudan, Africa: tributary to Wadai, **19**, 165
K'ang Yuwei (19th century), a Chinese statesman: advocates reforms, **6**, 275, 276, 290; reforms the civil service, 291; escape of, 278, 293
K'anghsi, Emperor of China, ca. 1670: religious views of, **6**, 39, 62; offers prayer to Shangti, 70; diamond jubilee and death of, 70; literary works of, 72
Kang-wa-seh, China: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 268
K'ang-yi (19th century), a Chinese statesman: influence of, **6**, 278; in Boxer movement, 298; made grand secretary, 302
Kanishka, Scythian king, ca. 15 B. C.–45 A. D.: summons the Fourth Council, **5**, 61; reign of, 72
Kanisza, Hungary: battle of (1601), **17**, 223
Kannaghunut Island, in Portland channel, Alaska: awarded to United States, **24**, 1069
Kannuna-gawamimi: see **Sui sei**
Kano Masanobu (ca. 1460), a Japanese painter: sketch of, **7**, 106
Kano Oyenosuke (ca. 1460), a Japanese painter: sketch of, **7**, 106
Kanounnami, The, a code of Mohammedan law on ecclesiastical and temporal subjects, **14**, 89
Kansas, a state of the United States, means "Smoky Water" and is called the Garden of the West: as affected by Missouri Compromise, **23**, 456; part of Northwest Territory, **24**, 631; struggle for, 646; Missouri slave code adopted, 648; effect of Dred Scott decision, 661; account of trouble respecting slavery, 661; opposes negro suffrage, 858; Presidential election of 1892, 993; Presidential election of 1900, 1040
Kansas-Nebraska Bill, in United States history, a slavery compromise (1854): main treatment, **24**, 629; modifies Missouri Compromise, 660
Kansu Ghawri, Sultan of Egypt, ca. 1500: at war with Turkey, **14**, 129
Kanzelparagraph, in German history, a law forbidding the clergy to use their position for political purposes (1872), **18**, 441
Kaoti, Emperor of China, ca. 200 B. C.: his rise to power, **6**, 12
Kapar, Chief of the Libyans, ca. 1200 B. C.: defeated by the Egyptians, **1**, 28
Kaplan Ghirai, Khan of the Crimea, ca. 1750: deposed, **14**, 307; collects Tartar host, 329; his campaign against the Russians, **15**, 176
Kappel, Switzerland: battle of (1531), **13**, 444; charter of, 445
Kappel, Peaces of, concluded between the Catholic and Protestant states of Switzerland: (1529), **13**, 443; (1531), 445
Kapunda Mines, South Australia: sketch of, **20**, 195
Kara Djehennin: see **Ibrahim the Devil**

Kara George: see **Czerny George**
Kara Mustapha (d. ca. 1645), Grand Vizier of Ibrahim: account of, **14**, 226
Kara Mustapha (d. 1683), Grand Vizier of the Turkish Empire: account of, **14**, 247; besieges Vienna, **17**, 184, 230, **18**, 303
Kara Theodori Bey (ca. 1850), a Turkish envoy: at Berlin Congress, **14**, 487
Karafeto: see **Sakalin**
Karakozov (ca. 1850), a Russian conspirator: his attempt to assassinate the tsar, **15**, 339
Karamzin, Nicholas Mikhailovitch (1765–1826), Russian author: account of, **15**, 195, 269
Karasi, Asia Minor: conquest of, **14**, 23
Karat (ca. 750 A. D.), Prince of the Slovenes: becomes vassal of the Frankish monarch, **17**, 37
Karazaridji: see **Abdul Hamid**
Kardis, Peace of, concluded between Sweden and Russia (1661), **16**, 211
Karelia, Finland: acquired by Sweden, **15**, 21; passes to Russia, 65
Karema, Africa: founded, **19**, 63
Karim (ca. 1800), Indian chief: leads Pindari revolt, **5**, 208
Karkar (Croer), Syria: battle of (854 B. C.), **1**, 80, 84, 123, 390
Karl (1804–1873), Duke of Brunswick: deposed, **18**, 395
Karl (VIII) Knudsson (d. 1470), King of Sweden, 1448–1457 and 1467–1470: joins the popular cause, **16**, 128; proclaimed king, 132; driven from Sweden, 133; recall of, 134
Karl: see also **Charles**
Karl Gustaf of the Palatinate: see **Charles (X) Gustavus,** King of Sweden
Karl Johan: see **Charles X,** King of Sweden
Karl Leopold (18th century), Duke of Mecklenburg: marries Catherine, **15**, 92
Karl Ludwig (late 19th century), Archduke of Austria: renounces succession to throne, **17**, 456
Karl Philip (early 17th century), Prince of Sweden: declared Russian heir-presumptive, **16**, 173; Gustavus Adolphus champions the claim of, 177
Karlmann (ca. 725 A. D.), son of Pippin I and King of the Franks: reign of, **9**, 41, **18**, 77, 78
Karlmann (d. 884 A. D.), Frankish king: reign of, **9**, 52, **18**, 96
Karlmann (ca. 750 A. D.), son of Charles Martel: career of, **9**, 38, **18**, 75
Karlovo, Bulgaria: destruction of, **15**, 334
Karlstad Agreement, The, an agreement between Norway and Sweden, recognizing the independence of Norway (1906), **16**, 287
Karlstadt, Fortress of, Austria-Hungary: built, **17**, 223
Karmat (ca. 900 A. D.), an Arabian preacher: teachings of, **1**, 361
Karnawu (Karna), Arabia: made capital of the kingdom of Ma'in, **1**, 185
Karo-la, Tibet: battle of (1904), **5**, 298
Kars, Russia: sieges of (1828), **15**, 281; (1877), **14**, 484, **15**, 335
Karthada: see **Carthage**
Kasagi, Mount: see **Mount Kasagi**
Kaschan: see **Kassa**
Kashmir, Indian state under British suzerainty: conquered by the Moguls (1587–1592), **5**, 113
Kasim (ca. 710 A. D.), Mohammedan ruler: his campaign in India, **5**, 88
Kass, Niels (ca. 1600), Danish chancellor: his relations with Christian IV of Denmark, **16**, 199
Kassa (Kaschan), Austria-Hungary: battle of (1601), **17**, 224
Kassakovski, Bishop (d. 1793), Russian prelate: death of, **15**, 190
Kassala, Africa: captured by the Italians (1894), **19**, 208; restored to Egypt, 248
Kasshu: see **Cassites**
Kastemouni, Turkey: annexed by Bayezid, **14**, 38
Katerina (ca. 1660), Countess Palatine, sister of Gustavus Adolphus:

educates Charles X of Denmark, **16**, 210
Katerina Jagellonica (ca. 1575), Queen of Sweden: favors the Catholic Church, **16**, 164
Katherine or **Katharine**: see **Catharine** or **Catherine**
Katkov, Michael (1820–1887), Russian journalist: policy of, **15**, 341; death of, 344
Kato Kiyomasa (ca. 1600), Japanese soldier: his campaign against Korea, **7**, 116; at battle of Sekigahara, 123
Katsura, Viscount, Japanese minister: made minister of the navy (1906), **7**, 220; made premier, 230; his campaigns in the Chino-Japanese War, 267
Katte, Hans Hermann von (d. 1740), Prussian military officer: career of, **18**, 327
Katzbach, Germany: battle of (1813), **9**, 343, **18**, 383
Kaufmann, Konstantin Petrovitch (1818–1882), Russian general: his campaign in Khiva, **5**, 256
Kaulbars, Alexander, Baron (1844–——), Russian general: his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 312
Kaundjik, Turkey: Turkish defeat at (1444), **14**, 65
Kaunitz, Wenzel Anton, Prince von (1711–1794), Austrian statesman: attacks Jacobins, **10**, 166 note; policy of, **15**, 142; career of, **17**, 242; given charge of foreign affairs in the hereditary provinces, 258; negotiations of, **18**, 334
Kavanagh, Art Mac Murrogh (1357–1417), King of Leinster, 1375–1417: career of, **12**, 67
Kavanagh, Donall (ca. 1169), son of Dermot: joins the English invaders, **12**, 49
Kavarna, Bulgaria: taken from Turks (1444), **14**, 65
Kawamura Sumiyoshi (19th century), Japanese naval officer: attempts to crush rebellion of Saigo, **7**, 179, 180
Kayounhissar (Baphoeum), Turkey: battle of (1301), **14**, 17
Kazan, Russia: conquest of (1550), **15**, 15; plundered by Pugatchev, 169; battle of (1774), 170
Kazars, The, tribe of Turkish nomads: border warfare of, **15**, 6, 7
Kazimir, Prince (ca. 1450), brother of King of Poland: invades Bohemia, **17**, 142
Kearney, Dennis (19th century), Irish labor agitator in California: leader of Chinese agitation, **24**, 920
Kearneyism: see **Kearney, Dennis**
Kearny, Philip (1815–1862), American general: in the Mexican War, **22**, 289; assembles volunteers at Leavenworth, **24**, 548; captures Santa Fé, 549; death of, 763
"Kearsarge," American battleship: sinks the "Alabama," **24**, 881
Keble, John (1792–1866), English clergyman and poet: publishes his "Christian Year," **11**, 611
Kegushagushu, Korea: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 117
Kehl, Baden: taken by the French, **18**, 323
Keigwin, Richard (ca. 1685), English naval officer: leads insurrection in Bombay, **5**, 167
Keikō, Emperor of Japan, first century B. C.: reign of, **7**, 9
Keilah, Israel: captured by David, **1**, 383
Keishoki: see **Shokei**
Keith, James Francis Edward (1696–1758), Scottish general: in the Seven Years' War, **18**, 338
Keith, Robert (ca. 1760), English minister at Vienna: at Vienna, **15**, 144; envoy to Russia, 148; quoted, 152, 156; retires, 161
Keller, General (1854–1904), Russian soldier: his attempt to recapture Mo-tien-ling Pass, **15**, 361
Keller, Augustin (ca. 1840), Swiss politician: proposes the dissolution of the religious houses, **13**, 548
Keller, Ferdinand, Swiss antiquarian of 19th century: sketch of, **13**, 584
Keller, Gottfried, Swiss poet of 19th century: sketch of, **13**, 584

Keller, Heinrich (ca. 1810), Swiss geographer: publishes his maps, **13**, 521
Keller, Ludwig (ca. 1830), Swiss reformer: joins movement for revision of the confederation, **13**, 539
Kellermann, François Christophe (1735–1820), French marshal: his campaigns in the Franco-Austrian War, **9**, 276, **18**, 356; at battle of Waterloo, 363
Kellin, Colonel (ca. 1710), Russian officer: defends Poltava, **15**, 51
Kellogg, William Pitt (1831-1918), American politician: in contest for governorship, **24**, 872 note; indictment of, 937
Kells, Ireland: battle of (1397), **12**, 68
Kelly, James Graves (ca. 1898), British soldier in India: his campaign for the relief of Chitral, **5**, 278
Kemal Reis (ca. 1500), a Turkish admiral: sketch of, **14**, 113
Kemel Pasha Zadé (ca. 1500), Turkish jurist: favored by Selim I, **14**, 119
Kemenyi, John (ca. 1650), Prince of Transylvania: reign of, **17**, 228
Kemp (ca. 1800), an Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 334
Kempen, Prussia: battle of (1641), **9**, 194
Kempf, Louis (1841-1920), an American admiral: commands the fleet in China, **6**, 301
Kendall, Amos (1789–1869), an American politician: as Jackson's literary adviser, **23**, 485; quoted on exclusion of abolition literature from the mails, **24**, 576
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia: battle of (1864), **24**, 795; political effect of repulse at, 801
Kenly, John R. (ca. 1850), an American soldier: in the Mexican War, **22**, 373
Kenmure (d. 1716), Scottish noble: supports claims of the Old Pretender, **12**, 362
Kennebec River, Maine: boundary of grant to Gorges and Mason, **23**, 95
Kenneth (I) MacAlpin (d. 860 A. D.), King of Scotland, 844–860 A. D.: reign of, **12**, 253
Kennilworth, castle of Simonde Montfort: surrendered to Baronial party, **11**, 138
Kensington Martyr, The: see **Caroline,** wife of George IV of England
Kent, England: conquered by the Jutes, **11**, 18; ravaged by William the Conqueror, 67
Kent, Edmund, Earl of: see **Plantagenet, Edmund,** Earl of Kent
Kent, James (ca. 1800), an American jurist: career of, **23**, 481
Kentigern, Saint (518–603 A. D.), patron saint of Glasgow: revives Christianity among the Welsh, **12**, 252
Kentucky, a State of the United States, means "dark and bloody ground" and is called the Corn Cracker State: Scotch-Irish and Germans settle, **23**, 126; admitted, **23**, 357, **24**, 567; riflemen of, at New Orleans, **23**, 428; slave state, 452; opposes protection, 472; votes for Clay as President, 499; state election of 1855, **24**, 646; native state of Lincoln, 665; Presidential election of 1860, 683; Confederates attempt to win adhesion of, 721; military operations in (1862), 742; Bragg's plan for invading, 773; opposes Lincoln's reëlection, 802; Presidential election of 1896, 1018; Presidential election of 1904, 1086
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions on Constitutional rights (1798): prepared by Jefferson, **23**, 378; sentiment of Hartford convention compared to, 432
Kenyer-Mesö, Transylvania: battle of (1479), **17**, 164
Keogh, John (ca. 1800), an Irish politician: leader of the Democratic party, **12**, 199; his efforts for Catholic emancipation, 221
Keogh, Matthew (d. 1798), an Irish rebel: death of, **12**, 213
Kepler, Johann (1571–1630), a German astronomer: his relations with Tycho Brake, **16**, 198; encouraged by Rudolf II of Germany, **18**, 263

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount (1725–1786), an English admiral: in battle with Orvilliers, **9**, 254
Keppel, Sir Harry (ca. 1850), an English naval officer: his attack on native junks, **6**, 161
Kératry, Count Emile de (1832-1904), a French politician: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 425
Kerbela, Asiatic Turkey: battle of, **1**, 249; siege of (1843), **5**, 361
Kerckhoven, Van der (19th century), Dutch commissioner to Africa: his dealings with the Arabs, **19**, 121
Kerguelen, Yves Joseph de (1745–1797), a French navigator: explorations of, **16**, 332
Kerim Khan, ruler of Persia, 1760–1779: reign of, **5**, 355
Kermian (ca. 1400), Turkish prince: reinstated by Timur, **14**, 52
Kéroualle, Louise de: see **Portsmouth, Duchess of**
Kerr, George (ca. 1600), Scottish intriguer: leader of the Catholic party in Scotland, **12**, 327
Kerrl, Michael (ca. 1850), an American politician: Speaker of the House, **24**, 897
Kersten, Otto (ca. 1850), a Dutch explorer: explorations of, **19**, 54
Kertch, in the Crimea: taken by the English (1855), **15**, 321
Kesselring, Kilian (ca. 1650), a Swiss official: imprisonment of, **13**, 464
Kesselsdorf, Germany: battle of (1745), **18**, 331
Kessler, John (ca. 1525), a Swiss writer: reforms of, **13**, 439
Ket, Robert (d. 1549), an English rebel: rebellion of, **11**, 266
Ketilmundsson, Mats (ca. 1300), regent of Sweden: persuades the people to accept Magnus Smek, **16**, 107
Ketteler, Baron Von (d. 1900), German minister to China: murdered, **6**, 282, 301, **7**, 280; memorial tablet to, **6**, 285
Kettlesson, Erik (ca. 1375), a Swedish leader: leads the Swedish forces, **16**, 121
Keulens, Van (ca. 1700), Dutch explorer: aids geographic science, **16**, 305
Kexholm, Finland: surrender of (1597), **16**, 168
Key, Francis Scott (1780–1843), an American poet: author of "Star Spangled Banner," **23**, 427
Key of Russia, The: see **Smolensko**
Key of the Mediterranean, The: see **Gibraltar**
Keymis, Lawrence (d. 1617), an English explorer: his expeditions to South America, **21**, 31
Keystone State, The: see **Pennsylvania**
Khabash, Egyptian ruler (ca. 500 B. C.): rebellion of, **1**, 32
Khafra (Khephren), King of Egypt, of the 4th dynasty: reign of, **1**, 16
Khaibar, Arabia: siege of (628 A. D.), **1**, 229
Khaibar Rifles, modern Indian regiment: organized, **5**, 281
Khaireddin Pasha: see **Barbarossa, Khaireddin**
Khalar Mirza (ca. 1875), a Persian commander: flies before English forces, **5**, 364
Khalid (d. 642 A. D.), a Saracen general: at battle of Mount Ohud, **1**, 227; joins the standard of Mohammed, 231; at the battle of Muta, 234; in battle against Moseilama, 255; his campaigns in Persia, **1**, 259, **5**, 322; conquers Bosra, **1**, 269; bravery of, 269; at battle of Aiznadin, 271; at the battle of Yermuk, 281; at the siege of Aleppo, 285; death of, 288
Khalifa, Sultan (ca. 1875), an African chieftain: leases land to the Germans, **19**, 139; concludes treaties with the English, 185
Khalil Pasha (ca. 1770), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 329; his campaign against the Russians, **15**, 176
Khalule, Elam: battle of (693 B. C.), **1**, 88
Khama, a native chief of British Bechuanaland, Africa: concludes a treaty with the British, **19**, 82

Khan, Amir (ca. 1815), a Pindaric captain, central India: leads Pindari revolt, **5**, 208
Khartoum, a city of Nubia: siege of (1884), **1**, 40, **11**, 635
Khazars (Chazars), a people of central Asia: converted to Judaism, **1**, 416
Khemnitzer, Ivan Ivanovitch (1745–1784), Russian writer: value of his work, **15**, 192
Kheops: see **Khufu**
Khephren: see **Khafra**
Kheraskov, Michael (1733–1806), a Russian epic poet: account of, **15**, 192
Khilji Dynasty, a line of Afghan rulers in India (1290–1321): rules Delhi, **5**, 98
Khomasbolos, mythical King of Babylon: reign of, **1**, 73
Khorasan, a province of northeastern Persia: conquered by the Arabs, **1**, 263
Khotinski (ca. 1760), a Russian statesman: mission of, **15**, 159
Khozrev Mirza (ca. 1830), son of Abbas Mirza, a Persian prince: at the Russian court, **15**, 283
Khsathrita: see **Phraortes**
Khu-en-Aten: see **Amenophis IV**
Khufu (Kheops), King of Egypt, ca. 2750 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 16
Khurrem ("ha Rossa" or Roxalana), wife of Suleiman the Great of Turkey: her influence over Suleiman, **14**, 167
Khusru (ca. 1150), King of Ghazni: defeated, **5**, 94
Khusru (I) Anushirwan, King of Persia, 531–579 A. D.: reign of, **5**, 319
Khusru (II) Parviz, King of Persia, 591–628 A. D.; invades Egypt, **1**, 35; reign of, **5**, 320
Khusru Khan (ca. 1311), a low-caste Hindu: usurps the throne of Delhi, **5**, 101
Kiaochow, China: seized by Germany, **6**, 264, 272, 296, **20**, 301
Kibalchich, N. (d. 1881), Russian conspirator in plot against Alexander II: execution of, **15**, 339
Kibi-no-Makibi (ca. 710 A. D.), a Japanese scholar: scholarship of, **7**, 34
Kickapoo Indians, a tribe of American Indians: belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8
Kidd, Captain William (d. 1701), a renowned pirate: account of, **23**, 106; death of, **20**, 69
Kido Takakotoi (ca. 1870), a Japanese statesman: persuades the lord of Chōshū to surrender his feudal domains to the crown, **7**, 174
Kieff (Kiev), a province of southwestern Russia: the Jerusalem of Russia, **6**, 18; adopts Christianity, 8; the grand prince withdraws from, 9; passes to the Lithuanians, 11; restored to Russia, 22; becomes the seat of the grand prince, **15**, 7
Kieft, William (1600–1647), Dutch governor of New York: governorship of, **23**, 103; disputes with Swedes, 108
Kiel, Treaty of, between Denmark, Sweden and Great Britain (1814), **16**, 254, 258
Kiellmansegg, Count (19th century), Austrian statesman: premier of Austria, **17**, 433
Kiev: see **Kieff**
Kikin (d. 1721), a Russian conspirator: death of, **15**, 76
Kilah-Sherghat: see **Asshur**
Kildare, Garret Fitzgerald, Earl of (d. 1513), an Irish nobleman: made lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12**, 72, 76, 77; supports claims of Lambert Simnel, **11**, 225; deprived of office, 227; reappointed lord lieutenant, 228
Kildare, Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of (d. 1583), Irish nobleman: career of, **12**, 80
Kildare, War of, an Irish uprising in 1224, **12**, 57
Kilkenny, Confederation of, a confederation of the two Catholic parties in Ireland, the Old Irish and the Old Anglo-Irish Catholics (1642), **12**, 119
Kilkenny, Statute of, a statute passed by the English Parliament, to keep the English in Ireland apart from the Irish, **12**, 64

Killiecrankie, a pass in Perthshire, Scotland: battle of (1689), **11**, 436, **12**, 352
Kilwa, a seaport in German East Africa: founded, **19**, 13
Kimberley, Cape Colony, Africa: discovery of diamonds at, **19**, 275; siege of (1900), **11**, 641, **20**, 233
Kimbolton, Lord: see **Montagu, Edward, Earl of Manchester**
Kimmerians: see **Cimmerians**
Kinburn, a former fortress of Russia: siege of (1787), **15**, 184
Kin-chow, a town of Manchuria: captured by the Japanese (1894), **7**, 268; (1904), **15**, 361
Kinderhook, New York: birthplace of Van Buren, **23**, 511
King, a title of royalty: origin of the title in England, **11**, 23
King, The Black: see **Henry III**, Holy Roman Emperor
King, The Citizen: see **Louis Philippe**, King of France
King, The Kalapos: see **Joseph II**, Holy Roman Emperor
King, The Martyr: see **Henry VI**, King of England; also **Charles I**, King of England; also **Louis XVI**, King of France
King, The Paper: see **Law, John**
King, The Red: see **William (II) Rufus**, King of England; also **Otto II**, Holy Roman Emperor
King, The Sailor: see **William IV**, King of England
King, The Seven Days' see **Masaniello**
King, The Winter: see **Frederick V**, Count Palatine and King of Bohemia
King, Rufus (1755–1827), an American statesman: in Constitutional Convention, **23**, 323; member of Massachusetts ratifying convention, 336; in first Congress, 343; candidate for Vice-President (1800), 403; candidate for Vice-President (1804), 414; nominated for President, 434
King, William Rufus (1786–1853), an American statesman: nominated for Vice-President, **24**, 619
King George's War, between Great Britain and its American colonies, and France and its Indian allies (1744–1748): causes, **23**, 163; treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 166; results, 166
King Hob: see **Bruce, Robert**, King of Scotland
King Hulan: see **Alfonso XII**, King of Spain
King of Bourges, The: see **Charles VII**, King of France
King of Fire, The: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
King of Scotland, Leper: see **Bruce, Robert**, King of Scotland
King of Terror, The: see **Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore**
King of the Barricades: see **Louis Philippe**, King of France
King of the Sea: see **Edward III**, King of England
King Philip's War, between New England colonists, and the confederated Indians: cause of (1675–1676), **23**, 97
King Smith: see **Louis Philippe**, King of France
King William's War, between Great Britain and France in America (1689–1697): cause of, **23**, 157; battles of Salmon Falls, 158; of York, 159; Treaty of Ryswick, 159
Kinglake, Alexander William (1809–1891), an English historian: his book on the Crimean War, **15**, 311
King-Maker, The: see **Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of**
King's Bench, Court of, in English history, a court to deal with criminal offenses reserved for the king's judgment; established, **11**, 145
King's College: see **Columbia University**
King's Mountain, South Carolina: battle of (1780), **23**, 279
Kings and Nations, The Battle of: see **Leipsic, battle of** (1813)
Kings of England, Leper: see **Henry III** and **Henry IV**, Kings of England
Kingston, Canada: in French claims, **23**, 168; made capital of Canada (1840), **20**, 158

Kiniszy (ca. 1480), a Hungarian soldier: heroism of, **17**, 164
Kino, Father (ca. 1680), Jesuit priest: accompanies an expedition to California, **22**, 178
Kinoshita Hideyoshi: see **Toyotomi Hideyoshi**
Ki-no-Tsurayuki (ca. 11th century), Japanese poet: compiles the "Kokinshu," **7**, 43
Kinsale, a small seaport of County Cork, Ireland: battles of (1601), **8**, 375, **12**, 101; (1602), **12**, 102
Kinshun, General (ca. 1860), a Chinese general: his campaign against the rebels of central Asia, **6**, 218
Kinsky, Count (ca. 1700), an Austrian statesman: minister to Turkey, **14**, 268
Kinsky, Count (ca. 1774), a Bohemian nobleman: urges the development of the Bohemian language, **17**, 341
Kirk, Sir David (1596–1655), a Scotch soldier: his campaign in Canada, **20**, 83
Kirk, Sir John (b. 1832), a Scotch statesman: his work in Africa, **19**, 55; his influence in Africa, 84; sketch of, 131; resignation of, 136
Kirke, Percy (1646–1691), an English soldier: brings supplies to Derry, **12**, 137
Kirkpatrick, James Achilles (ca. 1805), English resident at Haidarabad, India: sketch of, **5**, 202
Kirkpatrick, William (1754–1812), Englishman in Indian civil service: military secretary for Wellesley, **5**, 202
Kirkwood, Samuel J. (ca. 1877), American politician: member of the Senate, **24**, 916; in Garfield's cabinet, 932 note
Kirman, Persia: siege of (1794), **5**, 356
Kisfaludy, Alexander (1779–1844), Hungarian poet: aids Hungarian language, **17**, 333; arouses the Hungarian nation, 334; attempts to revive the glories of Hungary, 337
Kisfaludy, Charles (1788–1830), Hungarian dramatist and novelist: attempts to revive the glories of Hungary, **17**, 337
Kish, Babylon: battle of (701 B. C.), **1**, 87
Kishên, China: career of, **6**, 134, 137
Kishinev, Russia: massacres at, **15**, 358
Kistler, Peter, mayor of Berne, ca. 1470: sketch of, **13**, 413
Kitabatake Akiiye (ca. 1340), Japanese officer: his campaign against Ashikaga Takauji, **7**, 88
Kitabatake Chikafusa (ca. 1340), Japanese soldier and imperialist: his campaign against the Hōjō, **7**, 90
Kitabatake Mitsumasa (ca. 1390), Japanese insurrectionist: declares war against Ashikaga Yoshimochi, **7**, 93
K' itan Tartars, tribe of Chinese warriors: description of, **6**, 16
Kitano-no-Tenjin: see **Sugawara-no-Michizane**
Kitchen Cabinet, group of American politicians: Jackson's advisors so named, **23**, 485
Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, Viscount Kitchener (1850-1916), British soldier: his campaign against Nubia, **1**, 40; commander-in-chief in India, **5**, 305; his campaign in the Soudan, **11**, 638, **19**, 266, 272, **20**, 233
Kittanning, Pennsylvania: destroyed by English, **23**, 184
Kiuprili, Hussein (d. 1702), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 264
Kiuprili, Nuouman (ca. 1710), Grand Vizier of Turkey: overthrow of, **15**, 58
Kiuprili, Zadé Mustapha (d. 1691), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 257; death of, 261
Kiuprili Ahmed (d. 1676), Grand Vizier of Turkey, 1661–1676: appointed, **14**, 235; estimate of, 246; his campaign in Hungary, **17**, 228
Kiuprili Mohammed (d. 1661), Grand Vizier of Turkey, 1656–1661: account of, **14**, 232
Kiying (ca. 1842), Chinese official: at Nanking, **6**, 141; at Canton, 144, 147; dismissed from office, 156
Kiyomori, Taira-no-: see **Taira-no-Kiyomori**

Kizi-Kermen, Russia: siege of (1695), **15,** 32
Kizil-Tepe, Turkey: battle of (1877), **15,** 335
Klaazoon, Vice Admiral (ca. 1606), Dutch naval officer: bravery of, **13,** 183
Klapka, György (1820–1892), Hungarian soldier: surrenders to the Russians, **17,** 372; enters Turkish service, 419
Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753–1800), French soldier: commands army in Egypt, **9,** 310, **14,** 383; concludes the Convention of El-Arisch, **9,** 317
Klingspor, Count (ca. 1810), Russian commander of Finnish army: his campaign against Russia, **15,** 216
Klissovo, Russia: battle of (1702), **15,** 80, **16,** 216
Klondike, the region near the river of the same name in Northwest Territory, Canada: opening of, **20,** 307; discovery of gold, **24,** 1021
Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724–1803), German poet: influence of, **18,** 332, 353, 381
Klosterseven, Convention of, compact between the Duc de Richlieu and the Duke of Cumberland (1757), **9,** 245
Klus, Switzerland: battle of (1632), **13,** 404
Knaerad, Treaty of, a treaty between Denmark and Sweden (1613), **16,** 176
Kneller, Sir Godfrey (1646–1723), German English portrait painter: paints portrait of Peter the Great, **15,** 35
Knickerbocker State, The: see **New York State**
Knife, Sharp: see **Jackson, Andrew**
Knight, a term of chivalry: introduction of term, **11,** 74
Knight, The Raven: see **Hunyadi, John**
Knights Bachelors of England, subtenants of the barons: appeal to Prince Edward, **11,** 139
Knights' Case, The Five, a test case during the reign of Charles I (1627), **11,** 323
Knights' House: see **Riddarhus**
Knights of Labor, anarchist society in Chicago (1888), **24,** 961
Knights of Malta: see **Malta, Knights of**
Knights of St. John: see **St. John, Knights of**
Knipperdolling, Bernhard (d. 1536), German Anabaptist: excesses of, **16,** 155
Knockdoe, Ireland: battle of (1496), **12,** 76
Knocknanuss, Ireland: battle of (1647), **12,** 123
Knorring, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier: his campaign against the Swedes, **15,** 216
Know-Nothing Party, an American political society: methods, **24,** 644; decline, 646; convention at Philadelphia (1856), 652
Knox, Henry (1750–1806), American statesman and soldier: estimate of, **23,** 234; Secretary of War, 344; made major-general, 375
Knox, John, Scottish reformer, called the Apostle of Presbytery: born at Gifford, in East Lothian, Scotland, 1505; was educated at the University of St. Andrew's; ordained priest about 1530, but renounced the Roman Catholic religion, 1542; was persecuted and retired to the castle of St. Andrew's; was captured in the siege of this place, 1547; carried to Rouen and confined in the French galleys; released, 1549; became chaplain to Edward VI, 1551; retired to the continent, when Mary ascended the throne; visited Scotland, 1555; lived at Geneva three years; returned to Scotland, 1559, where he became the leader of the Reformation; proposed a confession of faith, which was adopted by Parliament, 1560; died at Edinburgh, November 24, 1572
Teachings of, **11,** 268; leader of the Lords of the Congregation, 278; sent to the French galleys, **12,** 307; leads reform movement, 312; death of, 323
Knoxville, Tennessee: battle of (1863), **24,** 785

Knud (II) the Great (994–1035), King of Scandinavia and Britain: accession of, **11**, 59, 60; reign of, **16**, 31; receives submission of Malcolm II of Scotland, **12**, 256; adds Norway to his empire, **16**, 56; his relations with Conrad II of Germany, **18**, 125

Knud (IV), Saint (d. 1086), King of Denmark, 1080–1086: reign of, **16**, 71; death of, 73

Knud V, King of Denmark, 1147–1157: his struggle for the throne, **16**, 80

Knud VI, King of Denmark, 1182–1202: reign of, **16**, 83; his relations to Slesvig, 266

Knud (d. 936 A. D.), son of Gorm den Gamle: death of, **16**, 28

Knud Hlaford (12th century), King of the Obotrites: career of, **16**, 76, 266

Knyphausen (ca. 1780), Hessian soldier in America: at battle of Brandywine, **23**, 259

Kobun, Emperor of Japan, ca. 700 A. D.: reign of, **7**, 29

Kocel (ca. 860 A. D.), Slav prince: sends young ecclesiastics to Rome, **17**, 32

Kochubei (d. 1708), Russian conspirator: death of, **15**, 47

Kodama, Baron, Japanese governor of Formosa: becomes member of cabinet, **7**, 239

Kœprihissar, Turkey: fall of (1300), **14**, 17

Koh-i-Nur, the largest diamond in the possession of the British crown: carried away by Nadir Shah, **5**, 354; presented to Queen Victoria, 226

Kohōgen Motonobu (ca. 1450), Japanese painter: sketch of, **7**, 106

Kōkaku, Emperor of Japan, 1780–1817: reign of, **7**, 149

Kōkō, Emperor of Japan, 885–893 A. D.: reign of, **7**, 46

Kōkyoku (Samei), Empress of Japan, 642–645 A. D. and 655–668 A. D.: reign of, **7**, 20, 25

Kolaohwei, Japanese secret society: power of, **6**, 29; their motto adopted by Shih K'ofa, 55

Kolbjörnsson, Hans (ca. 1700), Norwegian leader: defends Frederiksten, **16**, 223

Kolbjörnsson, Peder (ca. 1700), Norwegian leader: defends Frederiksten, **16**, 223

Kolczey, Ferencz (1790–1838), Hungarian critic and poet: attempts to revive the glories of Hungary, **17**, 337; in the diet of 1831, 339

Kolding, Denmark: the relief of (1849), **16**, 271

Kolin (Kollin), Bohemia: battle of (1757), **9**, 245, **17**, 244, **18**, 335

Kolk, Admiral van den (ca. 1875), a Brazilian patriot: Secretary of the Navy in provisional government, **21**, 253

Kollar, Jan (1793–1852), Bohemian poet: celebrates the union of Slav nations, **17**, 341; belongs to the Slovaks, 356

Kollin: see **Kolin**

Kolokotronis, Theodorus (1770–1843), a Greek patriot: at the siege of Tripolitza, **2**, 544

Koloman (Salamon) I, King of Hungary, 1063–1077: reign of, **17**, 51

Koloman II, King of Hungary, 1095–1114: reign of, **17**, 52

Kolovrat, Franz Anton (1778–1861), Bohemian minister of state: made member of council of regency, **17**, 345; named president of the council, 362

Komarov (ca. 1850), Russian general: his campaigns in Afghanistan, **5**, 265

Komei (d. 1867), Emperor of Japan: reign of, **7**, 158; death of, 166

Komenski (Comenius), John Amos, a Czechic theologian and educator: born in Moravia, March 28, 1592; studied theology at Herborn and Heidelberg; became pastor of a congregation of Moravian Brethren at Fulnek, 1618; expelled by an imperial order exiling Protestant pastors from Bohemia, 1621; went to Lissa, Poland, where he taught school and wrote his "New Method of Learning Languages"; was invited to England, 1638, and to Sweden, 1642,

for the purpose of improving their methods of public instruction; returned to Lissa, 1648, and upon the burning of Lissa by the Poles, he retired to Amsterdam, where many of his works were written; died November 15, 1670

Emigrates from Moravia, **17**, 210

Komorn, Hungary: battle of (1849), **15**, 302, **17**, 372

Komura, Baron (ca. 1900), Japanese statesman: his negotiations with Russia, **6**, 312; appointed director of Korean administration, **7**, 267; appointed peace commissioner, **7**, 317, **15**, 364

Komura-Waeber Memorandum, agreement between Russia and Japan concerning Korea (1896), **7**, 296

Kōmyō (ca. 750 A. D.), Japanese consort: her devotion to Buddhism, **7**, 32

Kōmyō, Emperor of Japan, 1336–1349: accession of, **7**, 89

Kongobu-ji, Japanese Buddhist temple: built, **7**, 41

Konieh, Asia Minor: battle of (1832), **9**, 403, **14**, 434, **15**, 290

Königgrätz, battle of: see **Sadowa**, battle of

Königsberg, Prussia: founded, **17**, 72; taken by the Russians (1758), **15**, 148

Königseck (ca. 1700), Austrian statesman: defends Baturin, **15**, 50

Königsmarck, Aurora (1670–1728) German countess: her relations with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 216

Königsmark, Hans Christoph (1600–1663), German general: in the Thirty Years' War, **17**, 212, **18**, 293

Königsmark, Otto Wilhelm (1639–1688), a German general: his campaign in Germany, **16**, 212

Kōnin, Emperor of Japan, 770–782 A D.: accession of, **7**, 37

Koning, Henry (ca. 1700), a Swedish official: organizes Swedish East India company, **5**, 175

Koning, Peter de (ca. 1300), Dutch leader: leads insurrection of Bruges, **13**, 31

Konishi Yukinaga (ca. 1600), a Japanese general: his campaign against Korea, **7**, 116

Kōno Hironaka (ca. 1880), Japanese statesman: attempted reforms of, **7**, 184

Kōno Tokama (ca. 1850), Japanese politician: forms a provisional court in Kiushu, **7**, 182

Konovnitsin (ca. 1800), Russian general: his campaign against France, **15**, 224

Konoye, Emperor of Japan, 1142–1156: reign of, **7**, 56

Konstantinos (1868-1923), crown prince of Greece: sketch of, **2**, 548

Koolhaas, Gaspard (ca. 1600), Dutch Calvinist: excommunicated, **13**, 193

Koperie, Russia: occupied by the Russians, **15**, 44

Kopp, Joseph Eutych (1793–1866), Swiss historian: denies the truth of the William Tell legends, **13**, 371

Koppany (ca. 1000 A. D.), Magyar chief: revolts of, **17**, 47

Koran, the sacred book of the Mohammedans: Murad's vizier seeks guide from, **14**, 35; as primary source of Turkish law, 89; teachings of, 99, 104, 139

Korbach, Germany: battle of (1760), **9**, 246

Körber, Dr. E. von (living), Austrian statesman: made premier of Austria, **17**, 436

Kordofan, Sudan, Africa: annexed to Egypt, **19**, 56

Korea, a peninsular kingdom of eastern Asia: embassies to China, **6**, 8; outbreak in, 244; ex-regent of, deported, 245; convention with China, 251; revolution in, 251; war in, 265; early relations with Japan, **7**, 12, 134; conquests of China in, 26; refuses to acknowledge the new government in Japan, 178; adopts some Western civilization, 194; Japan interests in, **6**, 313; in Russo-Japanese disputes, **6**, 310, **7**, 275; the Chino-Japanese War, **6**, 252; effected by treaty of Great Britain with Japan, 315

Koribut (ca. 1400), Lithuanian prince: career of, **18**, 209
Korkud (d. 1513), a Turkish prince: intrigues for sovereignty, **14**, 115; slain by Selim I, 121
Körmend, Hungary: battle of (1664), **17**, 228
Körner, Karl Theodor (1791–1813), German poet; arouses patriotism of the people, **17**, 295, 305, **18**, 381
Kornilov (ca. 1850), Russian admiral: in the Crimean War, **15**, 312, 317
Korsakow (Korssakoff), Alexander Ivanovitch Rimskoi (1753–1840), Russian soldier: his campaign in Switzerland, **13**, 517
Kosciusko, Tadeusz (1746–1817), a Polish patriot: his reforms in Poland, **14**, 362; account of, **15**, 190, 384, **18**, 358; released by Paul, **15**, 202, his services to America, **23**, 269
Koslidje, Bulgaria: battle of (1774), **14**, 338
Koslov, Crimea: sacked by the Russians (1736), **14**, 305
Kosovo, Russia: battles of (1389), **14**, 29, 34; (1448), **17**, 159
Kossuth, Louis, an Hungarian orator and statesman: born of a noble family at Monok, Hungary, April 27, 1802; studied law at Sarospatak, and joined the popular cause against the policy of Austria; was a prisoner, 1837–1840; elected by the national party as a member of the Diet, 1847, and distinguished himself in oratory; became minister of finance in the new ministry, 1848; elected president of a committee of defense against the Croatian insurgents; chosen governor, when the Hungarians renounced their allegiance to the House of Hapsburg; he resigned his office, August 11, 1849, and went into exile; retired to Turkey and was imprisoned; was released by the intervention of England and United States, 1851, and visited those countries; lived in England and later in Turin, Italy, where he died March 20, 1894

Uses the Magyar language in his "Gazette" of the diet, **17**, 339; arrested, 352; founds the "Pesth Gazette," 353; elected to the diet of 1847, 354; in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 300; made minister of finance, **17**, 368; presides over committee of safety, 370; made governor-president of Hungary, 372; takes refuge in Turkey, **14**, 443, **15**, 303, **17**, 372; remains an exile, **17**, 399; sketch of, **18**, 401; visits America, **24**, 640; death of, **17**, 431
Kossuth, Louis, son of preceding (ca. 1900), Hungarian political leader: leads opposition to Liberals, **17**, 439; asserts claims of Magyarism, 441; leads opposition to the revision of the rules of order in the Reichsrath, 444; accepts universal suffrage as part of his party's policy, 447; in Dr. Wekerle's ministry, 447
Koszta, Martin (ca. 1850), Hungarian revolutionist: affair of, **24**, 640
Kotchi Bez (ca. 1600), Turkish writer: quoted, **14**, 189
Kotishikhin (ca. 1700), a Russian writer: account of, **15**, 70
Kotzebue, August Friedrich Ferdinand (1761–1819), German dramatist: his relations with Paul, **15**, 204; assassination of, **18**, 394
Kouron, Guiana: failure of, **20**, 121
Koxinga (d. 1663), a Chinese pirate: his origin and rise, **6**, 57; his name, 58; wins victory over the Manchus, 58; his defeat and death, 60
Kōya, Japan: battle of, **7**, 85
Kozenbō (ca. 1850), Japanese prince: rebellion of, **7**, 169
Kraminski (ca. 1800), Russian general: his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 329
Krapf, Johann Ludwig (1810–1881), German missionary to Africa: arouses an interest in Africa, **19**, 59
Krasnoë, Russia: battle of (1812), **9**, 341, **15**, 250
Krasovski (ca. 1800), Russian general: at Silistria, **15**, 284
Kray, Paul, Baron of Krajowa (1735–1804), Austrian general: his cam-

paign against the French, **9**, 316, **17**, 285
Kresimir, Peter (ca. 1000 A. D.), King of Dalmatia: reign of, **17**, 38
Krilov, Ivan Andreivitch (1768–1844), Russian writer: sketch of, **15**, 238, 252
Krim Ghirai (ca. 1750), Khan of the Crimea: devastates southern Russia, **14**, 323
Krim Tatars: see Tatars
Kristina of Holstein-Gottorp (ca. 1600), Queen of Sweden: marriage of, **16**, 174
Krizhanick (ca. 1700), Russian writer: account of, **15**, 70
Krogh (ca. 1850), Danish general: in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 272
Krok (ca. 700 A. D.), Bohemian prince: sketch of, **17**, 29
Kronstadt, Russia: building of, **15**, 45
Kroonstad Proclamation, The, announce the annexation of Orange Free State to the British Empire (1900), **20**, 233
Kropotkin, Prince Peter (1842-1921), Russian geographer: quoted, **15**, 342
Krotzka, Hungary: battle of (1739), **14**, 314
Krüdener, Barbara Juliane von Vietinghoff-Scheel, Baroness of (1766–1824), Russian mystic: her influence on Alexander, **15**, 266
Krüger, Stephanus Johannes Paulus, South African statesman, President of the South African Republic: born at Colesburg, Cape Colony, October 10, 1825; served in the Zulu wars and fought against the English at Bloomplaats, 1848; became subcommandant of the army, 1856, commandant, 1861, and was appointed head of the provisional government, 1881; elected president of the republic, 1883, 1888, 1893, and 1898; declared war against Great Britain, 1899, and played a prominent part in it; went to Europe afterwards; died July 14, 1904
Relations with Great Britain, **11**, 641, **19**, 280; death of, 283
Krumpe, Otto (1500), Danish general: commands the Danish army, **16**, 141, 148
Krushevats, Servia: battle of (1456), **17**, 160
Kruze (ca. 1750), Russian admiral: defeats the Swedes, **15**, 188
Kshattriyas, one of the Indian castes: rise of, **5**, 43
Ktesias (d. ca. 398 B. C.), Greek historian: source of Babylonian and Assyrian history, **1**, 69
Kublai Khan (1216–1294), Mongol emperor: extends the use of paper notes, **5**, 102; receives Marco Polo, **6**, 19; invades and conquers China, 22; and Korea, **7**, 73; extent of empire of, **6**, 22; religious toleration of, 23; defeated by the Japanese, 23; death of, 25
Küchelbecker, Wilhelm (d. 1840), a Russian conspirator: sketch of, **15**, 273
Kudo Suketsun (ca. 1700), a Japanese noble, death of, **7**, 152
Kudur-Nankhundi (ca. 2285 B. C.), King of Elam: reign of, **1**, 76
Kufa, Mesopotamia: founded, **5**, 322
Kuilenburg, Count de (16th century), a Dutch statesman: at the Duffle Conference, **13**, 93; flees to Germany, 103
Kūkai (8th century), a Buddhist priest: teachings of, **7**, 41
Kuki Yoshitaka (ca. 1592), Japanese admiral: commands fleet for invasion of Korea, **7**, 116
Ku-Klux-Klan, an American secret society formed in the South after the Civil War: account of, **24**, 868
Ku-Klux-Klan Act: decision of Supreme Court respecting, **24**, 873
Kukuo, Prince (ca. 1900), a leader of the Boxer movement in China: sentenced, **6**, 305
Kulevtcha, Russia: battle of (1829), **14**, 428, **15**, 285
Kulil Sultan (15th century), ruler of Turkestan: succeeds Timur, **5**, 339
Kulm, a village in Bohemia: battle of (1813), 9, 343, **10**, 488, **18**, 384
Kulturkampf, The, in Germany, the name given to the controversy over

the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the government and the Roman Catholic Church: begun by Bismarck (1872), **18**, 440

Kumans, Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary: invasion of, **14**, 4

Kumamota Castle, Japan: siege of (1876), **7**, 180

Kumara-sambhava, a legendary poem of India: sketch of, **5**, 53

Kumarila (8th century A. D.), a Braham priest: teachings of, **5**, 76, 80

Kumaso, a Japanese tribe: rebellions of (ca. 50 B. C.), **7**, 9; (ca. 200 A. D.), 12

Kumoi Tatsuo (ca. 1868), a Japanese noble: plots against the new government, **7**, 177

Kund, Richard (b. 1852), a German soldier and explorer: his campaigns in Africa, **19**, 178

Kunersdorf, Germany: battle of (1759), **15**, 148, **18**, 339

Kung, Prince (d. 1898), a Chinese statesman: passed over in succession to the throne, **6**, 155; in command at Peking, 182; opposes palace clique, 186; effects a coup d' état, 188; dismissed and reinstated, 235; again dismissed, 248; proposes educational reforms (1866), 260; opposes radical reforms, 290; death of, 276

Kunimund (6th century A. D.), King of the Gepidæ: death of, **18**, 51

Kunshan (Quinsan), China: taken by Gordon, **6**, 201

Kunwald, Brotherhood of, a peaceful religous brotherhood of Bohemia: rise of, **17**, 145

Künzle, John (18th century), a Swiss letter-carrier: leads revolt, **13**, 506

Kuprianov (ca. 1830), a Russian general: occupies Pravadi, **15**, 284

Kurakin, Prince Alexander Borisovitch (18th century), a favorite of Paul I of Russia: destroys Catherine the Great's will, **15**, 201

Kurbski, Andrew (16th century), a Russian noble: quoted, **15**, 43

Kuriah Muriah Islands, a small group of islands in the Arabian Sea: sketch of, **5**, 19

Kurigalzu II, King of Babylonia, 1350 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 78

Kuroda Kiyotaka, Count (19th century), a Japanese statesman: his campaign against Saigō, **7**, 180; made minister of state, 185; ambassador to Korea, 194

Kuroda Nagamasa (17th century), a Japanese statesman: at battle of Sekigahara, **7**, 123

Kuroki, Itei (b. 1845), a Japanese general: his campaigns in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 309, **15**, 361

Kuropatkin, Alexei Nikolayevitch (b. 1848), a Russian soldier: sent from Switzerland, **13**, 589; in central Asia, **15**, 349; his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 310, **15**, 361, 362; removed from command, **15**, 363

Kurt Beg (16th century), Mameluke hero: at battle of Ridania (1517), **14**, 130; his audience with Selim I of Turkey, 131

Kush-ab, Persia: battle of (1857), **5**, 363

Küssnach, Memorial of, a memorial setting forth the wishes of the population of Zurich as to governmental reforms (1830), **13**, 535

Küstrin, Poland: siege of (1758), **15**, 148

Kusunoki Masashige (14th century), Japanese soldier: revolt of, **7**, 85; his campaigns against the Hōjō, 86

Kusunoki Masatsura (14th century), Japanese soldier: death of, **7**, 91

Kutab Shahi Dynasty, a Mohammedan dynasty of India: founded, **5**, 106

Kutab-ud-din (13th century), King of Delhi: founds dynasty, **5**, 96

Kutaisov (18th century), Turkish favorite of Paul I of Russia: bought over by Napoleon, **15**, 206

Kutchuk Kamardji, Treaty of, a treaty between Russia and Turkey (1774), **14**, 446, **15**, 180, **17**, 249

Kuttenberg, Bohemia: siege of (1307), **17**, 113

Kuttenberg, Agreement of, an agreement between the Catholics and Ultraquists of Bohemia (1485), **17,** 148

Kutusoff (Kutusov), Mikhail Ilarionovitch Golenishtcheff, Prince of Smolensk (1745–1813), Russian field marshal: at battle of Borodino, **9,** 341; his campaign against France, **15,** 224; Alexander's estimate of, 259

Kwakiutl Indians, a tribe on Vancouver Island: social organization, **23,** 13

Kwammu (ca. 794 A. D.), Emperor of Japan: transfers the capital to Kyōto, **7,** 38

Kwang Provinces, The, China: anti-Boxer attitude in, **6,** 278, 279

Kwang-Chau, Bay of, China: leased to France, **20,** 274

Kwanghsü (19th century), Emperor of China: accession of, **6,** 237; sketch of, 289; forced to abdicate, 277, 294

Kyaxares (Uvakhshatara) (8th century B. C.), King of Media: unites the tribes of Media, **1,** 158; defeats the Assyrians, 158

Kyme: see **Cummae**

Kymry, The, the name which the Welsh gave themselves: union of, **11,** 26

Kyokutei Bakim (17th century), a Chinese novelist: sketch of, **7,** 142

Kyōto, capital of Japan: made capital, **7,** 38; ruined, 99

L

La Barde, De (17th century), French envoy to Switzerland: mission of, **13**, 477

Labastida y Davalos, Pelagio Antonio de (1816–1891), Mexican ecclesiastic: member of provisional government, **22**, 387

La Bastie, Anthony de (d. 1522), French soldier: made Warden of the Border, **12**, 301

Labaume, French historian: in the Russian campaign, **15**, 222, 240, 255

La Bédoyère, Count Charles Angélique de (1786–1815), French soldier: death of, **9**, 368

La Berlotta (ca. 1600), officer in service of Archduke Frederick Henry: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 174

Labienus, Titus (d. 45 B. C.), Roman soldier: with Caesar in Gaul, **3**, 302; refuses obedience to Caesar, 334; executes all Caesarian prisoners, 344; at the Corcyra council of war, 350; battle with Caesar, 357; becomes a pirate, 359

Labor:

AFRICA: source for laborers, **20**, 19, 74; forced labor of natives, **19**, 260, **20**, 62; farming done by slaves, **20**, 220; present status, **19**, 310, 311

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: laboring class excluded by electoral law (1848), **17**, 363; Agricultural Employer's and Workmen's Act (1897), 452; reforms (1905), 452

CHINA: Chinese coolies in America, **6**, 320; reservoir for laborers, **20**, 20

EGYPT: agriculture under Amru, **1**, 299

ENGLAND: in early settlements, **11**, 21; serfs, 52; villein-tenants, 116; hired laborers, 163; Statute of Laborers passed (1349), 163; labor of villeins abolished, 208; need of reform in 18th century, 535; reform in conditions, 575; regulations for child labor, 593; regulations of 1844, 603; slavery abolished, **20**, 239

FRANCE: the corvée, **10**, 9; under the Terror, 271; diminution during Revolution, 332; conditions in 1834, **9**, 404; strikes at Lyons (1834), 405; reforms under Second Republic (1848), 435

GERMANY: Social Democratic Workingman's Party, **18**, 438; reforms under Bismarck, 447

GREECE: in Attica, **2**, 103

INDIA: among the Kandhs, **5**, 32, 33; absence of slaves, 70; strikes (1872), 78; surplus of laborers, 292

ITALY: laboring classes bear arms for own defense, **4**, 188

MEXICO: slavery, **22**, 88

NETHERLANDS: strike of labor party, **13**, 310; rise of Labor Unions, 319, 320

PORTUGAL: slavery abolished, **8**, 473

ROME: of slaves, **3**, 38, 49, 50, 160, 172, 173, 247; free, 49; supplanted by slaves, 172; uprisings of slaves, 187; of slaves in Gaul, 294; condition of, during time of Caesar, 381

RUSSIA: restrictions on child-labor, **15**, 348; strikes of working classes, 352; improvements in, 357; strikes frequent, 365

SOUTH AMERICA: African slave labor, **20**, 46; native Indians and Maroon negroes, 121; abolition of slavery in Brazil, **20**, 75, **21**, 249; forced labor in Paraguay, **21**, 150; strikes of railway workmen in Peru, 211

SPAIN: slavery in ancient Spain, **8**, 32; condition of slaves, 55; factory strikes (1881), 516

SWITZERLAND: need of improvement in conditions, **13**, 565; restrictions on child and woman labor, 570
TURKEY: slave labor, **14**, 100
UNITED STATES: women the laboring class among Indians, **23**, 14; slaves in Carolinas, 76; slavery forbidden in Georgia, 81; slavery introduced into Georgia, 82; slavery in Colonies, 127; rise of slavery controversy, **24**, 561; slavery abolished, **20**, 240, **24**, 767; growth of organizations, **24**, 917; labor agitations in Pennsylvania, 918; movement against Chinese coolies, 919; during Cleveland's administration, 961, 963; Labor party, 966; Socialist Labor Party, 991; prevalence of strikes (1894), 1004; anthracite strike in Pennsylvania, 1065; Department of Labor created, 1067; importance of labor question since Civil War, 1113; Philippine Islands, **20**, 386
WEST INDIES: negro labor, **20**, 72, 74; abolition of slave labor, 75, 132; decline of white labor, 111; condition of emancipated slaves, 139

Labor Party, an American political party: Presidential election 1888, **24**, 966

Laborers, Statute of (1349), a statute fixing scale of wages in England: passed, **11**, 163

La Bourdonnais (Labourdonnaie), Bertrand François Mahé de (1699–1753), French admiral: his career in India, **9**, 240

Labrador, peninsula of North America: becomes England's property, **20**, 86; fishery rights secured by the United States, **23**, 443

Labuan, Island of, island in the Pacific: made a British colony, **20**, 254

Lacave-Laplagne (ca. 1840), French statesman: made minister of finance, **9**, 412

Lacaze (d. 1793), French revolutionist: death of, **10**, 279

Laccadive Islands, group in Indian Ocean: description of, **5**, 18, **20**, 253

Lacedaemon: see **Sparta**

Lacedaemonius (5th century B. C.), Athenian admiral: in the war with Sparta, **2**, 268

La Cerda, John de (16th century), Duke of Medina-Celi: made governor of the Netherlands (1572), **13**, 112

La Cerda, Tomas Antonio Manrique de, Marques de la Laguna (17th century), Spanish nobleman: made viceroy of New Spain (1680), **22**, 175

Lachares (d. ca. 279 B. C.), Tyrant of Athens: reign of, **2**, 514

Laches (5th century B. C.), Athenian admiral: in the war with Sicily, **2**, 299

Laconia, division of Peloponnesus: geography of, **2**, 16; Dorian state in Peloponnesus, 60; invaded by the Thebans, 440; surrenders to Mithradates, **3**, 217

Laconia Company, English colonizing company: organized, **23**, 95

La Cosa, Juan de (ca. 1500), Spanish navigator: discoveries of, **21**, 16; with Columbus on his first voyage, **23**, 30 note

Lacoste (ca. 1790), French revolutionist: made provisional minister of justice, **10**, 176

Lacroix (d. 1794), French revolutionist: death of, **9**, 288, **10**, 294

Lacy, Franz Moritz von (1725–1801), Austrian soldier: in the Seven Years' War, **17**, 244

Lacy, Hugh de (d. 1186), English soldier: receives the province of Meath, **12**, 51

Lacy, Hugh de (ca. 1200), son of preceding: career in Ireland, **12**, 55; his feud with William Marshal, 57

Lacy, Peter (1678–1751), Irish-Russian general: his campaign in the Crimea, **14**, 308, 312, **15**, 121; in Poland, 119

Lade, island in Aegean Sea: battle of, **2**, 137

Ladies' Peace: see **Cambray, Peace of**

Ladislaus (I) the Holy, or the Pious (1041–1095), King of Hungary, 1078–1095: reign of, **17**, 51

Ladislaus II, King of Bohemia, 1140–1173: reign of, **17**, 66

Ladislaus III, King of Hungary, 1272–1290: reign of, **17**, 59

Ladislaus IV, King of Poland, 1434–1444, King of Hungary, 1440–1444: account of, **14**, 61, 62; reign of, **15**, 379; resists breaking of treaty, **14**, 65; slain at Varna, 67

Ladislaus (V), the Posthumous (1440–1457), King of Hungary and of Bohemia, 1444–1457: birth of, **17**, 157; reign of, 142, 159; death of, **17**, 106, **18**, 215

Ladislaus VI, King of Bohemia, 1471–1516, King of Hungary, 1490–1516: reign of, in Bohemia, **17**, 147; elected king of Hungary, 149; reign of, in Hungary, 166; death of, 168

Ladislaus (Lancelot), King of Naples, 1386–1414: reign of, **4**, 261

Ladislaus: see also **Vladislav**

Ladmirault, Louis René Paul de (late 19th century), French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **9**, 463

Ladrone Islands, group of islands in the Pacific: purchased by Germany, **20**, 302

Ladysmith, South Africa: siege of (1900), **11**, 641, **20**, 233

Laegaire (Leary), King of Ireland, ca. 430 A. D.: reign of, **12**, 26

Laelius, Gaius (ca. 236–ca. 160 B. C.), Roman soldier: accompanies Scipio to Spain, **3**, 126

Laenas, Marcus Popilus, Roman consul, 359, 356, 350, 348 B. C.: in the war with Numantia, **3**, 162

Laevinus, Publius Valerius, Roman consul 280 B. C.: at battle of Siris, **3**, 77

Lafayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de, a French soldier and statesman: born at Château-Chavagnac, Auvergne, France, September 6, 1756; attended the College du Plessis; inherited large estates on his mother's death, 1770; entered the guards and while a captain of dragoons, 1776, determined to join the revolutionists in America; fitted out a yacht at his own expense and landed near Georgetown, S. C., April 24, 1777; served as major-general, 1777–1783; was wounded at Brandywine and fought with great honor at Monmouth; was in France, 1779–1780, and induced the king to send Rochambeau to the United States; was with Washington at Yorktown, 1781; returned to France but visited the United States, 1784; advocated the abolition of slavery in the French colonies; was a member of the Assembly of Notables, Paris, 1787; demanded the convocation of the States-General, to which he was a deputy, 1789; became vice-president of the National Assembly, commandant of Paris, and chief commander of the national guards, which he organized, 1789; founded the Club des Feuillants, 1790; protected the king and queen from the mob of October 5 and 6; commanded the army of Flanders, 1792; denounced the Jacobins, from whom he escaped to Flanders but was imprisoned for five years by the Austrians at Olmütz; was liberated by Napoleon and returned to France, 1799; never became a partisan of Napoleon but lived principally upon his estate of La Grange; was a member of the French House of Representatives, 1815, and of the Chamber of Deputies, 1818; visited the United States, 1824–1825; was again chosen to the Chamber of Deputies, 1827; took part in the Revolution of 1830; died in Paris, May 20, 1834

Assists American colonies, **11**, 517; at battle of Monmouth, **23**, 263; his services to America, 269; out-manœuvers Cornwallis, 283; elected vice-president of the national assembly, **9**, 264, **10**, 60; at the Champ de Mars, **9**, 268; his campaign in Belgium, 273; appointed commander-in-chief of the citizen guard, **10**, 71; attempts to quell bread riot, 93; favors war with England, 118; at the confederation of the kingdom, 122; directs the

Feuillant Club, 128; procures an amnesty for those who favored the king's flight, 146; begins to lose his high reputation, 177; leads constitutional party, **9**, 358, **10**, 181; discussion of his accusation, **10**, 189; his acquittal, 189; military insurrection of, against the authors of the 10th of August, 199; arrested and confined at Magdeburg and at Olmütz, **10**, 200, **17**, 283; his relation to the revolution of 1830, **9**, 391

La Feuillade, Count of (ca. 1660), French soldier: at battle of Saint-Gothard, **9**, 208

Laffitte, Jacques (1767–1844), French statesman and banker: his relation to the revolution of 1830, **9**, 391; ministry of, 397

Lafuente, Antonio Gutierrez de (b. 1798), Peruvian general: rebellion of, **21**, 193; made vice-president of Peru, 193; leads insurrection (1835), 195; (1842), 196; forms a conspiracy against Vivanco, 198

La Galissonnière (ca. 1790), French statesman: made member of the ministry, **10**, 56

La Gasca, Pedro de (ca. 1550), Spanish colonial statesman: made viceroy of Peru, **21**, 27

Lagos, Africa: acquired by England, **19**, 49; German factory established at, 92; sketch of, **20**, 257

La Grita, South America: battle of (1813), **21**, 61

La Guayra, South America: occupied by the revolutionists (1821), **21**, 73; blockaded (1902), 246

Laharpe, Frederick Cæsar (1754–1838), Swiss politician: career of, **13**, 504, 507, **15**, 266

La Hogue, France: battle of (1692), **9**, 219, **11**, 440, **13**, 245

Laibach, Austria-Hungary: under Roman occupation, **17**, 12

Laibach, Congress of, a meeting of representatives from the European powers at which armed intervention was decided on to repress the Piedmontese and Neapolitan revolutions (1821), **15**, 266

Lainé, Joseph Henry Joachim, Viscount (1767–1835), French orator and statesman: made minister of the interior, **9**, 367; admitted to the council, 375

Laing, Samuel (1780–1868), a Scottish author: sketch of, **5**, 244

Laing's Neck, South Africa: battle of (1880), **20**, 230

Laird, Macgregor (1808–1861), Scottish African explorer: leads African movement, **19**, 153

Lajarre (ca. 1800), French statesman: made minister of war, **10**, 176

Lake, Gerard, Viscount Lake (1744–1808), an English general: commands army in Ulster, **12**, 207; his campaign in India, **5**, 136, 201

Lake Champlain, New York: campaign fails at, **23**, 421; McDonough's victory on (1814), 423

Lake Erie, one of the Great Lakes, United States: war of 1812 operations on, **23**, 423

Lake George (Lake Sacrament), New York: battle of (1755), **23**, 183

Lake Maggiore, Italy: battle of (1636), **9**, 192

Lake Nyasa Region, South Africa: description of, **19**, 235

Lake of the Woods, between Minnesota and Canada: established as boundary, **23**, 443

Lake Regillus, Italy: victory of, **3**, 62

Lake Sacrament: see **Lake George**

Lake State, The: see **Michigan**

Lake Vadimo, Italy: battle of, **3**, 75

Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio: Garfield buried in, **24**, 934

Lakshman Sen (ca. 1200), King of Bengal: defeated by the Mohammedans, **5**, 96

Lalain, Count of (ca. 1550), Dutch general: given command of forces, **13**, 26

Lalashahin (ca. 1350), Turkish general: commands Ottoman forces at Maritza, **14**, 30

Lally, Thomas Arthur, Count de (1700–1766), French general: his campaign in India, **9**, 246, **11**, 502, **20**, 119

Lally-Tollendal, Trophime Gérard,

Marquis of (1751–1830), French orator and writer: urges nobles to resume their seats in the assembly, **9**, 203; pleads for Necker, **10**, 59; favors the English constitution, 80; desires the creation of a senate, 87; deserts the assembly, 101; sketch of, 101 note

Lamachus (470–414 B. C.), an Athenian general: in the expedition to Sicily, **2**, 329; his plans of Sicily, 333; killed at Syracuse, 338

La Mar, José (1778–1830), South American soldier: his campaign against Colombia, **21**, 82; made president of Peru, 192

Lamar, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus (1825–1893), an American statesman: member of the Senate, **24**, 916; his tribute to Senator Sumner, 916; affronts Conkling in Senate, 927 note; influence over Democratic Party, 941; Secretary of the Interior, 950 note

La Mar, Manuel (ca. 1850), a Peruvian patriot: leads the Opposition party, **21**, 201

Lamar, Mirabeau Buonaparte (1798–1859), an American statesman: vice-president of Texas, **24**, 539

La Marche, Olivier de (1426–1501), a Burgundian poet and chronicler: sketch of, **13**, 62

La Marmora, Alphonse Ferrero (1804–1878), Italian general and statesman: in the Crimean War, **14**, 458

Lamarque, Maximilien, Count (1770–1832), a French general: his campaign in the Vendée, **9**, 361; funeral of, 402

Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louise (1790–1869), French orator, poet, and historian: opposes Guizot's foreign policy, **9**, 430; member of the provisional government, 435

Lamas, Diego (ca. 1850), South American patriot: defeated by Flores, **21**, 142

Lamb, Andrew (ca. 1600), Scottish bishop: consecrated, **12**, 332

Lamb, William, Viscount Melbourne: see **Melbourne, William Lamb, Viscount**

Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan de (1749–1792), a French princess: death of, **9**, 276

Lamberg (d. 1848), Hungarian count: murder of, **17**, 370

Lambert II (ca. 900 A D.), Count of Louvain: claims duchy of Lower Lorraine, **13**, 22

Lambert (ca. 1850), Russian general: in Poland, **15**, 326

Lambert, John (d. 1538), English martyr: death of, **11**, 259

Lamberton, William (ca. 1300), Bishop of St. Andrews: swears allegiance to Robert Bruce, **12**, 277

Lambesc, Prince de (ca. 1775), French general: attempts to quell insurrection in Paris, **10**, 57

Lambro Canzani (ca. 1800), Greek patriot: account of, **14**, 358

Lambton, John George, Earl of Dunham: see **Dunham, John George Lambton, Earl of**

Lamego, Portugal: siege of (1057), **8**, 142

La Meilleraye, Charles de la Porte (d. 1664), a French marshal: his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 194

Lameth, Alexander Théodore Victor, Count (1760–1829), a French revolutionist: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; leader of the national party, 81; directs the Jacobin Club, 128

Lameths, The, a French Revolutionary party: joins with the Center to reëstablish the king, **10**, 139

Lamian War, The, between Athens and Macedonia (323–322 B. C.), **2**, 512

Lamoignon, Chrètien François (1735–1789), a French judge: keeper of the seals, **9**, 258; policy of, **10**, 35

Lamont, Daniel Scott (1851-1905), an American official: Secretary of War, **24**, 993

Lamoricière, Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de (1806–1865), a French general: takes command of Papal forces, **4**, 381; his campaign in Algiers, **9**, 429; arrest of, 441

Lampadius (ca. 400 A. D.), Roman

leader: made captain of the prætorians, **4**, 141
Lamponius (ca. 100 B. C.), Italian commander: in the war with Sulla, **3**, 227
Lampsacus, Asia Minor: Lysander at, **2**, 375
Lamsdorf, Count Vladimir Nikolaivitch (1837-1907), Russian statesman: appointed minister of foreign affairs, **15**, 354
Lan, Duke (ca. 1900), Chinese politician: sentenced to banishment, **6**, 285
Lancaster, Pennsylvania: congress meets at, **23**, 262
Lancaster, James (d. 1618), an English navigator: visits India, **5**, 157; establishes commercial relations with Indian kings, 159
Lancaster, John of (ca. 1700), Brazilian governor: administration of, **20**, 105
Lancaster, John of Gaunt, Duke of: see **John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster**
Lancaster, Thomas, Earl of (d. 1322), an English baron: leads baronial opposition to Edward II, **11**, 153; defeated at Boroughbridge, 154; death of, 154
Lancaster, Treaty of, concluded between Great Britain and the Iroquois Indians (1744), **23**, 168, 170
Land Acts, Irish, Acts passed by the British Parliament for the settlement of the land question in Ireland: (1870), **12**, 238 note; (1881), **11**, 633; (1896), 637
Land Laws and Tenures:
AFRICA: plantations, **19**, 83; the emigrants, **20**, 62; grants to the Boers, 109; among the Boers, 219
AUSTRALIA: the squatters, **20**, 185; public lands, 190
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: among the Magyars, **17**, 45; conditions among peasants under Maria Teresa, 259; conditions in Hungary (1833), 339
ENGLAND: under William the Conqueror, **11**, 74, 75, 79, 80; under Henry VI, 208, 209; 18th century, 532; bill relating to freeholders in Ireland, 585; encumbered estates act for Ireland, 607; Irish Land Acts (1870), 625; (1881), 633; laws for Ireland, 636
FRANCE: feudal tenures, **9**, 63, **10**, 21; under Philip Augustus, **9**, 79; results of Revolution, **10**, 425
GERMANY: under Merovingians, **18**, 67; under Charles the Great, 87; under Hohenstaufens, 176
GREECE: tenures in Attica, **2**, 103; regulated by Solon, 104, 105
INDIA: among the hills, **5**, 23; Bengal Tenancy Act (1859), 244; Bengal and Oudh Rent Acts (1885), 261; Land Alienation Act, 282
IRELAND: in ancient times, **12**, 21; under Edward VI and Mary, 92; 17th century, 109; under penal code, 164; Middlemen, 174; Gladstone's bill of 1868, 239; see also ENGLAND
ITALY: land tax remitted to soil of Italy, **4**, 37
JAPAN: in the Hei-an epoch, **7**, 49, 50; under the Edo government, 131, 144, 145, 150; reforms, 175, 176; under new régime, 223, 224
MEXICO: grants to settlers, **22**, 68
ROME: among the clans, **3**, 13; in Regal period, **21**, 28; original tenure, 37; changes in, 38; reforms under Cassius, 43; reforms under Licinius and Sextius, 49, 175; under Flaminius, 159; need of reform, 173; under Gracchi, 177; public lands, 186; Servilian rogation, 281; reforms of Caesar, 387
RUSSIA: land tax for Poles remitted, **15**, 348
SOUTH AMERICA: feudal grants in Brazil, **20**, 48; among the colonists, **21**, 49
SWITZERLAND: of the peasants, **13**, 469
TURKEY: in conquered lands, **14**, 94
UNITED STATES: in the Carolinas, **20**, 109; public lands, 191; in Virginia, **23**, 37; feudal system in Maryland, 69; in Georgia, 80; pri-

vate holdings in Plymouth Colony, 86; in New Amsterdam, 102; under Penn, 111
WEST INDIES: grants to buccaneers, **20**, 69; plantations, 245
Land of Steady Habits: see **Connecticut**
Land Tax Bill, a law passed by the Japanese government increasing the land tax (1898), **7**, 225
Landais (d. 1485), favorite of Duke Francis II of Brittany: influence of, **9**, 127; death of, 128
Landen: see **Neerwindon**
Lander, John (ca. 1860), an English explorer: explorations of, **19**, 50
Landfrieden: see **Perpetual National Peace**
Landlord and Tenants: relations between, in early Rome, **3**, 38
Lando, Conrad (ca. 1350), Italian banditti: leader of band of robbers, **4**, 252
Lando, Michel di (14th century), a Florentine wool-comber: made signor of Florence, **4**, 234
Landrecies, France: siege of (1794) **9**, 289
Landriano, Italy: battle of (1528), **9** 141
Landshut, capital of Lower Bavaria Bavaria: battle of (1760), **18**, 340; taken by Napoleon (1809), **17**, 298
Landsknechte, German troops which would hire themselves to whoever would pay for them: rise of, **18** 229
Lane, Joseph (1801–1881), an American soldier and politician: in the Mexican War, **22**, 372; nominated for Vice-President (1860), **24**, 682
Lane, Sir Ralph (d. 1603), an English adventurer: governor of Roanoke Island colony, **23**, 53
Lanfranc (ca. 1005–1089), Abbot of Bec (afterward Archbishop of Canterbury): confidant of William the Conqueror, **11**, 62; made Archbishop of Canterbury, 76; death of, 84
Langdon, John (ca. 1790), an American statesman: in first Congress, **23**, 342
Lange, Villum (ca. 1660), a Danish scholar: at the diet of Copenhagen, **16**, 232
Langenburg, Prince Hohenlohe (ca. 1860), a German nobleman: founds the German Colonial Society, **19**, 129
Langensalza, Prussia: battle of (1866), **18**, 410
Langiewicz, Marian (1827–1887), a Polish insurgent leader: in the Polish insurrection, **15**, 328
Langland, William (ca. 1330–ca. 1400), an English poet: his "Vision of Piers the Plowman," **11**, 169
Langside, Scotland: battle of (1568), **12**, 319
Langton, Stephen (d. 1228), Archbishop of Canterbury: elected archbishop, **11**, 123; leads barons against king, 125; presents demands of barons to John, 126
Language Decrees, decrees issued by Austria-Hungary putting the Czech language on an equal footing with the German in Bohemia and Moravia (1897), **17**, 434
Lanier, Sidney (1842–1881), an American poet and critic: at the opening of the Centennial Exposition, **24**, 903
Lanjuinais, Jean Denis, Count (1753–1827), a French politician: pleads for Louis XVI's life, **9**, 281; incites insurrection in the departments, 284; opposes Napoleon, 319; leads Constitutional party, 358
Lannes, Jean, Duc de Montebello, (1769–1809), French marshal: made marshal of the empire, **9**, 322; at battle of Pultusk, 329; at the battle of Esslingen, **17**, 298
Lannoy, Count de (ca. 1560), a Dutch noble: at the battle of Osterweel, **13**, 102
La Noue, France: battle of (1589), **9**, 165
La Noue, François de, surnamed **Bras de Fer** (1531–1591), French Huguenot general: taken prisoner, **13**, 136
Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of (b. 1845), an English statesman: his

governor-generalship of India, **5**, 268
Lanuvium, in ancient times a town of Latium, Italy: war with Rome, **3**, 64; loses its independence, 67
Lanuza, Juan de (ca. 1520), a Spanish noble: made regent of Aragon, **8**, 346; puts down rebellion against Charles, 348
Lao Tsze (b. ca. 604 B. C.), a Chinese philosopher: founder of Taoism, **6**, 10
Laon, the capital of Aisne, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 347, **15**, 262
Laos, a race of Farther India, northeast of Siam: under French rule, **20**, 273
La Paz, western Bolivia, on the Peruvian frontier: rebels against Spanish authority (1809), **21**, 58; insurrection in (1861), 188; defies Melgarejo (1865), 190; insurrection in (1875), 191
La Paz, Treaty of, between Chili and Bolivia (1873), **21**, 227
La Pérouse, Jean François de Galaup, Comte de (1741–1788), French explorer: voyages of, **20**, 129
La Plata River: see **Rio de la Plata**
Lapps, branch of the Finnic race: progenitors of the modern, **16**, 6; driven out by the Goths, 35
La Puerta, Venezuela: battle of (1814), **21**, 63
La Puerta (ca. 1879), a Peruvian general: acting president of Peru, **21**, 236
La Ravardière, Daniel de la Tousche, Sieur de (ca. 1570–ca. 1631), French soldier: organizes a maritime company, **21**, 32
Larcay, Chili: battle of (1829), **21**, 216
La Réveillère-Lépeaux, Louis Marie 1755–1824), French Revolutionist: appointed member of the directory, **9**, 296, **10**, 361; endeavors to establish the deistical religion, **10**, 372; attacked by the councils, 404; resigns the directorial authority, 404
Largos, Portugal: battle of (1759), **11**, 501
Largs, Scotland: battle of (ca. 1261), **16**, 100
La Rioja, a province of Brazil: insurrections in (1867), **21**, 132
Larissa, Thessaly, Greece: invite aid of Macedonians, **2**, 444; taken by Pelopidas, 444; appeals to Philip, 461; in modern Greece, 548; battle of (171 B. C.), **3**, 149
La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François Alexandre Frédéric, Duke de (1747–1827), French philanthropist and politician: pleads for the Constitution, **10**, 59; directs the Feuillant Club, 128
La Rochejacquelin, Henry du Verger, Count de (1772–1794), French Vendean leader: supports insurrection in the Vendée, **9**, 283
La Rossa: see **Khurrem**
La Rothière, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 345
La Rotta, Piedmont, Italy: battle of (1639), **9**, 193
Lars Porsena (ca. 500 B. C.), an Etruscan chief: conquers Rome, **3**, 56
Lars Tolumnius, King of Veii, ca. 425 B. C.: at war against Rome, **3**, 58
La Salle, Marquis de (ca. 1790), a French revolutionist: made second in command of militia, **10**, 62
La Salle, René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de, French explorer: born at Rouen, France, November 30, 1643; was educated by the Jesuits; went to Canada, 1666; set out, 1669, in search of a waterway which would lead to the South Sea and offer a route to China; discovered the Ohio River; visited France, 1674, and was ennobled; explored the Great Lakes and attempted to colonize their shores, 1679; descended the Illinois and the Mississippi and reached the Gulf of Mexico, April 9, 1682, and named the region Louisiana; endeavored to plant a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, 1684, but failed to reach this point and landed on the coast of Texas, probably in the neighborhood of Matagorda

Bay, where he built a fort; was on his way to Canada to obtain provisions for this colony when he was assassinated by some of his dissatisfied companions near the Trinity River, March 20, 1687
Explorations of, **20**, 85, **23**, 51

Las Amarillas, Augustin Ahumada, Marques de (ca. 1750), Spanish statesman: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 199

Las Casas, Bartolomé de (1474–1566), Spanish Dominican priest, Bishop of Chiapa: introduces slavery into South America, **21**, 44; aids natives in Mexico, **20**, 45

Las Casas, Francisco de (ca. 1525), a Spanish explorer: his expedition to Honduras, **22**, 430

Las Cruces, Mexico: battle of (1810), **22**, 237

La Serna, Alonzo de (ca. 1620), Archbishop of Mexico: opposes Mexia, **22**, 154

Las Heras, Juan Gregorio de (1780–1866), Spanish-American general: made president of Argentine Republic, **21**, 120

Las Navas de Tolosa: see **Tolosa, Las Navas de**

Lasource, Marine David Albin (1762–1793), French Girondist: death of, **10**, 279

Las Quasimas, Cuba: battle of (1898), **20**, 460, **24**, 1029

Lassalle, Ferdinand (1825–1864), a German socialist: influence of, **18**, 438

Lassen, Captain (ca. 1800), a Danish sailor: at the battle of Copenhagen, **16**, 256

Last of the Barons, The: see **Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of**

Lastera, General (ca. 1830), a Chilean soldier and statesman: made president of Chili, **21**, 216

Laswari, India: battle of (1803), **5** 20, 136

Latimer, Lord (ca. 1376), an English statesman: impeached, **11**, 172; returns to court, 172

Latimer, Hugh (ca. 1485–1555), Bishop of Worcester, English ecclesiastic, called the Apostle of England: reforms of, **11**, 252; preaches against the vice of the times, 267; death of, 271

Latin America, broadly speaking, is composed of South America, Central America, Mexico, and most of the West Indies; present conditions, **21**, 291

Latin League, a confederation of the cities of Latium existing from the earliest times to 338 B. C.: formation, **3**, 9; Rome becomes president of, 20; dissolved, 64, 67

Latin Nations, the European countries touched by early Roman civilization: characteristics of, **20**, 7, 25

Latins, in ancient times the inhabitants of Latium: early settlements, **3**, 7; wars with neighboring tribes, 63; contribute to Austro-Hungarian history, **17**, 5

Latium, country of the Latins, Italy: location, **3**, 4; description of, 7; early civilization in, 8; league with Rome, 21; threatened by the Etruscans, 56

La Torre, Gomez de (19th century), South American statesman: candidate for president of Ecuador, **21**, 114

Latorre, Lorenzo (19th century), South American statesman: made provisional governor of Uruguay (1876), **21**, 146; his dictatorship in Uruguay, 258

Latorre, Miguel de (ca. 1820), South American statesman: succeeds Morillo, **21**, 72

Latour, Count Theodore Baillet de (1780–1840), Austrian statesman: death of, **17**, 376, **18**, 401

La Tour d' Auvergne (19th century), French statesman: made minister for foreign affairs, **9**, 459

Latour-Maubourg, Charles Fay, Marquis of (ca. 1810), French soldier: becomes minister of war, **9**, 372; escorts Louis XVI back to Paris, **10**, 138

La Trémouille, Duke of (ca. 1600), French noble: leader of discontented nobles, **9**, 172

La Trémouille, Louis II, Sire de (1460–1525), French soldier: his campaign against the rebel princes, **9**, 128; besieges Novara, 132

Laud, William (1573–1645), English prelate, Achbishop of Canterbury: advises Charles I regarding church matters, **11**, 329; imprisoned in the Tower, 337; draws up a Liturgy, **12**, 336; severity of, in England, **23**, 88; execution of, **11**, 352

Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke of (1616–1682), Scottish politician: sketch of, **11**, 395; appointed commissioner to Scotland, **12**, 347

Laudon, Baron Gideon Ernst von (1717–1790), Austrian general: in the Seven Years' War, **9**, 246, **14**, 356, **15**, 148, **17**, 244, **18**, 338, 340; his campaign against Turkey, **17**, 271

Laudonnière, René Goulaise de (d. 1566), French Protestant leader: attempts to plant a colony on the St. John's River, **23**, 47

Launceston, Van Diemen's Land: founded, **20**, 188

Laupen, Switzerland: siege of (1339), **13**, 374

Lauray Valley, Virginia: devastated by Sheridan, **24**, 793

Laurel Hill, Virginia: battle of (1861), **24**, 733

Laurens, Henry (1724–1792), American diplomat: sent as minister to the Netherlands, **23**, 268; appointed member of peace commission, 286; quoted on slavery, **24**, 562

Lauria, Roger de (ca. 1280), Spanish soldier: his campaigns in the Two Sicilies, **8**, 245; at Rosas, 246

Laurier, Sir Wilfred (1841-1919), Canadian statesman: wins victory for Liberals, **20**, 173

Lauriston, General (19th century), French military officer: at the battle of Sedan, **18**, 423

Lauriston, Alexander Jacques Bernard Law, Marquis de (1768–1828), French general: at the Beresina, **15**, 253

Laurium, Greece: silver mines of, **2**, 75

Lausanne, University of, Switzerland: founded, **13**, 448

Lautrec, Marshal de (1485–1528), French soldier: his campaign in Italy, **9**, 141

Lavalle (ca. 1830), South American patriot: leads the Unitarians, **21**, 122; leads rebellion, 123

Lavalle, Lopez (ca. 1860), Peruvian general: leads the Opposition party, **21**, 201

Lavalleja, General (ca. 1840), a South American patriot: in Gurzon's rebellion, **21**, 139

La Vallette, John de (1554–1642), Grand Master of the Knights of St. John: defends Malta, **14**, 170, 172

Lavarre (ca. 1790), Bishop of Nancy: at opening of the States-General, **10**, 41

Lavater, Johann Caspar (1741–1801), Swiss poet and theologian: sketch of, **13**, 491, 492

Lavater, Rudolf (ca. 1525), bailiff of Kilburg, Switzerland: quells insurrection, **13**, 437; at the battle of Kappel, 444

La Vauguyon, Duke of (ca. 1790), French statesman: made member of council, **9**, 263, **10**, 56

Laverdi (d. 1794), French minister: death of, **9**, 289

Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent (1743–1794), French chemist: death of, **9**, 289

Law: see **Government, Statutes, Constitutions, Jurisprudence, Land Laws** and **Marriage Laws and Customs**

Law, Edward, Baron Ellenborough (1790–1871), English statesman and soldier: his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 218; finance member of the governor-general's council, 274; value of his work in India, 282

Law, John (1671–1729), Scotch financier, called The Paper King: revives French interest in India, **5**, 170; schemes of, **9**, 229

Law of Public Safety, The, measure of ostracism during French Revolu-

tion: presented by the commission of the younger council, **10**, 392
Lawfeld, Netherlands: battle of (1747), **9**, 240
Lawrence, Kansas: sacked (1861), **24**, 651
"Lawrence," American frigate: Perry's flagship, **23**, 423
Lawrence, Saint (6th century A. D.), English prelate: becomes second Archbishop of Canterbury, **11**, 30
Lawrence, Abbot (1792–1855), American politician: vituperates government, **23**, 513
Lawrence, Amos (1786–1852), American merchant and philanthropist: one of three early millionaires, **24**, 479
Lawrence, James (1781–1813), American naval officer: death, **23**, 424
Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery (1806–1857), English soldier: appointed to be resident at Lahore, **5**, 221; death of, 237
Lawrence Sir John Laird Mair (1811–1879), English archæologist and diplomat: sketch of, **5**, 222; administrator of the Punjab, 223; anticipates the Mutiny, 235; becomes governor-general of India, 245
Lawrence, Stringer (1697–1775), English soldier: at siege of Pondicherri, **5**, 179
Lawrence, Sir Walter Roper (b. 1857), British officer in India: sketch of, **5**, 277; attends the Prince of Wales on his visit to India, 309
Lawton, Henry Wade (1843–1899), American military officer: in Santiago campaign, **24**, 1029; death, 1037
Lazarev, Admiral (ca. 1830), Russian naval officer: in battle of Navarino, **15**, 277; aids Turkey against Mehemet Ali, 290
Lazarus, King of Servia, ca. 1390: account of, **14**, 34, 36
Lazear, Jesse W. (d. 1899), American physician: heroism of, **20**, 330
Lazzara, Italy: battle of (1702), **8**, 390
Leaf-wearers: see **Juangs**
League above the Sea league of the towns of St. Gall, Werdenberg, Sargaus, Feldkirch, Bludenz (1405), **13**, 391
League of God's House, league of Swiss states: (1367), **13**, 394; (1498), 394
League of the Public Good, a union of powerful French nobles against Louis XI (1465), **9**, 122
League of the Three Emperors, league of Russia, Germany, and Austria (1875), **14**, 474
Leagues and Alliances:
Legendary Age.
Amphictyonic Leagues, **2**, 24
Hexapolis, **2**, 56
Ionian, **2**, 56
B. C.:
753. Etruscan clans, **3**, 24
753. Latin League, **3**, 9, 20, 21
7th century. Boeotian League, **2**, 13, 47, 148, 186
ca. 660. Arcadian League, **2**, 74
560. Laconian Alliance, **2**, 77
481. Pan Hellenic League, **2**, 178
477. Delian League, **2**, 227
431. Spartan Alliance, **2**, 274
427. Ionian cities in Sicily, **2**, 299
399. Persia, Athens, and Greek states, **1**, 167
395. Persia and Athens, **1**, 167
392–379. Chalcidian League, **2**, 420
378. Athens and Asiatic cities, **2**, 454
370. Arcadian League revived, **2**, 439
311. Hernican League, **3**, 71
285. Against Rome, **3**, 75
280. Achaean League revived, **2**, 516
251. Aetolian League revived, **2**, 516
205. Philip of Macedon and Antiochus, **3**, 139
71. Coalition against Pompeius, **3**, 267
67–63. Slaves and Celts in Italy, **3**, 280
57. Caesar and the Remi, **3**, 303
50. Gallic tribes, **3**, 298
43. Antonius, Lepidus, and Octavius form triumvirate, **4**, 15

Leagues, cont.
A. D.:
260. Germanic tribes, **9**, 13
451. Aëtius and Visigoths, **18**, 41
596. Burgundy and Austrasia, **9**, 30
630. Dagobert and Lombards, **17**, 20
791. Charlemagne and Czechs, **17**, 30
843. Charles the Bald and Ludwig, **18**, 93
1164. First Lombard League, **4**, 194
1167. Second Lombard League, **4**, 202, **18**, 151
1241. Hanseatic League, **18**, 174, 273, **20**, 15
1278. Hapsburg and Hungary, **17**, 76
1291. Perpetual League, **13**, 362
1333–1336. Perpetual League of Forest States, **13**, 373
1334. Louis of France and Burgundy against Berne, **13**, 374
1340. Ten Years League between Austria and Berne, **13**, 375
1347. League of Valencia, **8**, 251
1363. Castile and England, **8**, 166
1367. League of God's House, **13**, 394
1378. Against Venice, **4**, 239
1389. Against Murad, **14**, 33
1393. Lucerne League, **13**, 385
1393. Zurich League, **13**, 385
1395. Upper League, **13**, 394
1395. Gray League, **13**, 394
1405. League Above the Sea, **13**, 391
1435. Burgundy and Charles VII, **11**, 205
1442. Austria and Zurich, **13**, 399
1455. Quadruple League, **4**, 264
1467. England and Belgium, **13**, 44
1485. Against Anne of Orleans, **9**, 127
1489. Suabian League, **18**, 219
1495. League of Venice, **4**, 290, **8**, 269
1500. Against Milan, **4**, 291
1505. Spain and France, **8**, 189
1508. Against Venice, **4**, 292, **13** 53
1511. Holy League, **9**, 135, **11**, 236
1513. England, Netherlands, and Emperor, **13**, 54
1518. England, France, Leo X, Maximilian, and Spain, **11**, 237
1520. Cortéz and the Tlascalans, **22**, 43
1525. England and France, **11**, 242
1526. League of Cognac, **4**, 303
1527. Evangelical Alliance, **13**, 441
1537. League of Smalkalde, **9**, 142, **17**, 195, **18**, 250, 254
1537. First Geraldine League, **12**, 81
1565. Mohammedan princes, **5**, 151
1567. Second Geraldine League, **12**, 90
1571. Maritime League (Pope, Spain, Venice and Knights of Malta), **14**, 196
1576. Union of Utrecht, **8**, 361
1586. Borromean or Golden League, **13**, 458
1606. Russia and Sweden, **15**, 20
1608. Catholic League, **17**, 205, **18**, 264
1608. Protestant League, **18**, 265
1609. League of Prague, **17**, 199
1633. Sweden and Protestant princes, **16**, 186
1637. France and Holland, **13**, 213
1643. New England Confederation, **23**, 96
1656. France and England, **9**, 206
1668. Triple Alliance (England, Sweden, and Netherlands), **11**, 393, **13**, 235, **18**, 300
1672. France, England, and Sweden against Holland, **18**, 300
1673. Holland and Spain, **18**, 301
1675. Emperor, Denmark, and Brandenburg against France, **16**, 234
1686. League of Augsburg, **4**, 326, **9**, 217, **13**, 243, **18**, 304
1687. Holy Alliance, **14**, 256
1709. Denmark and Saxony, **16**, 221
1717. Triple Alliance (France, England, and Netherlands), **8**, 405, **9**, 228
1717. Sweden and Spain, **11**, 472
1718. Quadruple Alliance (Em-

peror, England, France, and Holland), **11**, 472, **13**, 253, **18**, 320
1728. Spain and France, **9**, 235
1731. France, the Emperor, Spain, and Holland, **9**, 235
1733. Family Compact, **11**, 480
1738. Francis I and Suleiman the Magnificent, **16**, 227
1741. France, Spain, Prussia, Sardinia, and Poland against Austria, **4**, 333, **9**, 237, **17**, 241, **18**, 329
1741. Austria, England, Holland, and Hanover, **18**, 330
1743. England and Austria, **9**, 241
1743. Saxony and Austria, **17**, 241
1746. Austria and Russia, **17**, 242
1748. Triple Alliance, **15**, 142
1756. Austria, Russia, and France, **15**, 144, **17**, 243, **18**, 334
1778. France and American colonies, **11**, 517, **23**, 267
1788. Triple Alliance (England, Holland, and Prussia), **10**, 133, **14**, 360
1791. First Coalition against France, **10**, 134, **11**, 541, **18**, 356
1796. France and Spain, **11**, 547
1797. Germany and Savoy against France, **4**, 327
1798–1802. Second Coalition against France, **10**, 401, **11**, 549, **18**, 362
1800. Northern Maritime League (Russia, Sweden, and Prussia), **16**, 255
1801. Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, **11**, 552
1802. Third Coalition against France, **10**, 454, **11**, 553, **15**, 214, **18**, 366
1806. Fourth Coalition against France, **10**, 469, **11**, 557
1806. Confederation of the Rhine, **9**, 327, **17**, 304, **18**, 367
1807. Alexander and Napoleon, **15**, 215
1807. Tugendbund, **18**, 376
1808. Fifth Coalition against France, **8**, 529, **10**, 476
1808. England and Portugal, **8**, 528
1813. Sixth Coalition against France, **10**, 488, **16**, 254, **18**, 383
1814. Hetaeria Philike in Greece, **2**, 541
1815. Holy Alliance, **8**, 494, **11**, 574, **15**, 266, **18**, 393, **21**, 78, **23**, 446
1815. Deutscher Bund, **18**, 392
1833. League of Sarnen, **13**, 541
1834. Quadruple Alliance, **8**, 497
1835. Bolivia and Peru, **21**, 195
1837. Slavs, **17**, 343
1838. Anti-Corn-League, **11**, 600
1841. Asuncion and Corrientes, **21**, 155
1845. Sonderbund, **13**, 550
1849. Against Russia during Crimean War, **4**, 371, **14**, 451, 458
1861. Spain, France, and England, **22**, 384
1865. Triple Alliance against Paraguay, **21**, 131, 176
1872. Katipunan (Philippine Islands), **20**, 314
1875. Three Emperors, **14**, 474
1879. Austria and Germany against Russia, **17**, 448
1880. Land League in Ireland, **11**, 633
1881. Albanian League, **14**, 492
1882. Triple Alliance, **4**, 403, **17**, 426
1893. Federation League, **20**, 204
1896. Dual Alliance (France and Russia), **9**, 489
1897. Ethnike Hetairia (National League), **14**, 503
1902. Anglo-Japanese Alliance, **7**, 281, **11**, 642

Leahy, Scandinavia: battle of (1389), **16**, 121

Leander, Saint (6th century A. D.), Spanish prelate, Bishop of Seville: urges Ermenigild to accept Catholicism, **8**, 41; sketch of, 59

Learmouth, of Ereildoun, Thomas, (13th century), Scottish poet: sketch of, **12**, 268

Lebas, Philippe François (1765–1794), French Jacobin: arrested, **9**, 291, **10**, 314; released, 315; death of, **9**, 291, **10**, 318

Lebœuf, Edmond (1809–1888), French soldier: becomes minister of war, **9**, 459

Lebon, Joseph (1765–1795), French revolutionist: character of, **10**, 324; impeachment of, 324

Le Brun (Lebrun), Charles François (1739–1824), Duke of Piacenza, French statesman: appointed consul, **9**, 315; made arch-treasurer of the empire, 322

Lech, river in Tyrol: battles of the (955 A. D.), **18**, 112; (1632), **9**, 190, **16**, 181, **18**, 282

Lech (ca. 450 A. D.), a Czech chieftain: leads migration of the Czechs, **17**, 18

Lechelle (ca. 1790), French Revolutionist: appointed sole general-in-chief by the committee of public safety, **10**, 276

Lecher, Doctor (ca. 1900), Moravian representative: in the Reichsrath of 1897, **17**, 434

Lechfeld, Bavaria: battle of (955 A. D.), **17**, 88

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (1838–1903), a British philosopher: quoted on the Boston tea-party, **23**, 220

Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel (1772–1802), a French general: his expedition to Santo Domingo, **20**, 140

Lecointre, Laurent (d. 1805), a French regicide: denounces Billaud, Collot, Barrère, of the committee of public safety, and Nadier, Amar, and Vonland, of the committee of general safety, **10**, 323

Lecompton Constitution, a pro-slavery constitution drawn up for Kansas (1857), but rejected: **24**, 662

Leconte, Claude Martin (1817–1871), a French soldier: captured by the commune, **9**, 470

Lecuona, Domingo (ca. 1900), West Indian soldier: chosen governor of Matanzas, **22**, 468

Leczinski, Maria (1703–1768), Polish princess: marries Louis XV of France, **15**, 118

Ledenberg (d. 1619), Dutch patriot: arrest and death of, **13**, 199

Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste (1808–1874), French politician: member of the provisional government, 9, 435; attempts to incite insurrection in Paris, 439

Lee, Arthur (1740–1792), American diplomat: commissioned as minister to France, **23**, 265; signs Treaty of Versailles, 267; sent to Berlin, 268

Lee, Charles (1731–1782), American Revolutionary general: appointed major-general, **23**, 231; disobeys Washington's orders, 245; early career, 245; captured by British, 247; exchanged, 263; at battle of Monmouth, 263; court-martialed, 263; expelled from the army, 263; death and burial, 264

Lee, Fitzhugh (1835-1905), American general: recalled from Havana, **22**, 458; appointed major-general, **24**, 1028

Lee, Henry (1756–1818), American general: member of Virginia ratifying convention, **23**, 337; in Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," 485; quoted on slavery in Virginia, **24**, 564

Lee, Richard Henry (1732–1794), American statesman: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; proposes a declaration of independence, 238; opposed to Constitutional Convention, 324; opposes ratification of the Constitution, 335; member of Virginia ratification committee, 336; in first Congress, 342; his eulogy of Washington, 380

Lee, Robert Edward, an American soldier: born in Westmoreland Co., Va., January 19, 1807; graduated at West Point, 1829; took part in the Mexican War; was superintendent of West Point Military Academy, 1852–1855; gave up his commission in the United States army, 1861; became major-general of the Virginia forces, 1861, and commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, 1862; fought in many battles of the Civil War and finally surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865; died at Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870

In the Mexican War, **22**, 326, 345,

24, 554; captures Brown at Harper's Ferry, **24**, 674; sketch of, 760; plans invasion of North, 764; withdraws from Maryland after Antietam, 765; generalship praised, 771; second invasion of North, 778; makes overtures for peace, 811; surrenders Confederate army, 811

Lee, Stephen D. (ca. 1850), American Confederate general: at Chickasaw Bayou, **24**, 776

Lee, William (ca. 1750), an American ambassador: sent to Austria, **23**, 268

Leedes (ca. 1550), an English merchant: enters the service of the Great Mogul, **5**, 157

Leesburg, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 757

Leeward Islands, in the West Indies: government of, **20**, 245; under French rule, 276

Lefèbvre, François Joseph (1755–1820), a French general: his campaign in the Tyrol, **17**, 300

Lefent (ca. 1790), French revolutionist: leader of the commune, **10**, 203

Leflô, Adolphe Emmanuel Charles (1804–1887), French general: arrest of, **9**, 441

Lefort, François (1656–1699), a Swiss general: sketch of, **15**, 28; sent as Russian ambassador, 33; death of, 37

Left, The, the French Radical party: origin and use of the term, **10**, 82; its principal speakers, 155

Legal Tender Act, in United States history, a financial war measure (1862): passed, **24**, 819; before the Supreme Court, 900

Legations, in Peking: siege of (1900), **6**, 283, 301, 302

Legazpi, Miguel Lopez de (1510–1572), Spanish conqueror of the Philippines: establishes Spanish control in the Philippines, **5**, 157

Legendre, Louis (1756–1797), French Revolutionary demagogue: renews Lecointre's impeachment of the democratic party of the committees, **10**, 325

Le Gentil (Labarbinais) (ca. 1700), a French traveller: his explorations, **21**, 34

Leger (ca. 650 A. D.), Burgundian bishop: rebellion of, **9**, 34

Legge, William, Earl of Dartmouth (1731–1801), English statesman: dismissed from office, **11**, 496

Legion, The Infernal: see **Infernal Legion, The**

Legion of Honor, Order of, a French honorary order for civil and military services: instituted (1802), **9**, 319, **10**, 451

Legnano, Italy: battles of (1176), **4**, 195, **18**, 152; (1796), **9**, 300; (1799), **10**, 403

Lehardy (d. 1793), a French revolutionist: death of, **10**, 279

Lehwald, Marshal (ca. 1750), a German general: at Gross-Jägerndorf, **15**, 146; campaign of, **18**, 336

Leibnitz, Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von (1646–1716), a German physician: consulted by Peter the Great, **15**, 85, **18**, 308, 320

Leicester, England: siege of (1645), **11**, 353

Leicester, Earl of (ca. 1150), an English nobleman: appointed Justiciar, **11**, 98

Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of (1532–1588), an English politician: his campaigns in the Netherlands, **8**, 362, **13**, 150

Leif Eriksson (ca. 1000 A. D.), a Norse adventurer: introduces Christianity into Greenland, **16**, 47; discoveries of, 49, **23**, 19

Leighton, Alexander (1568–1649), a Scottish physician: leader of the Episcopal Church, **12**, 358

Leinder, Lewis (ca. 1750), a German mining engineer: sets up the first laboratory in Mexico, **22**, 217

Leinster, Duke of (ca. 1750), an Irish political leader: leader of the Popular Party, **12**, 173

Leipsic (Leipzig), Germany: battles of (1631), **9**, 190, **18**, 280, 283; (1642), **16**, 187; (1745), **18**, 331; (1813) (called The Battle of the Peoples

and The Battle of Nations), 4, 349, 8, 486, 9, 343, 10, 488, 11, 566, 13, 272, 524, 15, 261, 17, 308, 18, 384; (1866), 410

Leipsic, University of, Germany: founded, 17, 121, 18, 202

Leisler, Jacob (d. 1691), an American patriot: heads revolution, 23, 105; execution of, 106

Leitha, Austria-Hungary: battle of the (1246), 17, 59, 94

Leland Stanford University, California: suffers from San Francisco earthquake, 24, 1098

Lelantine War, a war between Chalus and Eretria for possession of Lelas (ca. 700 B. C.), 2, 115

Lelewel, Joachim (1786–1861), Polish historian: in the Polish insurrection, 15, 293

Lely, Sir Peter (1618–1680), Dutch-English artist: sketch of, 11, 418

Lemaire, Jacques (d. 1616), Dutch navigator: discoveries of, 21, 32

Lemaitre, John (ca. 1590), President of Parlement of Paris: presents wishes of the Parlement to Mayenne, 9, 168

Le Mans, France: battle of (1871), 18, 425

Lemberg, Austria-Hungary: sieges of (1672), 14, 245; (1675), 245; made the capital of Galicia, 17, 248; popular uprising in (1848), 366

Lemberg, Count (d. 1849), governor of Pesth: murder of, 15, 300

Lemnos, island in Ægean Sea: sieges of (1771), 14, 328, 15, 180

Lennox, Matthew Stuart, Earl of (1510–1571), Scottish soldier and statesman: supports policy of Henry VIII of England, 12, 305; made regent of Scotland, 321; death of, 322

Lens, France: battle of (1648), 9, 200

Lentulus, Publius Cornelius (d. 63 B. C.), Roman politician: member of Catilinarian conspiracy, 3, 283

Leo (I) the Great (d. 461), Pope, 440–461: his interview with Attila, 4, 148, 18, 42

Leo III (d. 816), Pope, 795–816: his relations with Charlemagne, 18, 84; crowns Charlemagne, 4, 176; implores aid from Charlemagne, 9, 44

Leo IV, Pope, 847–855: pontificate of, 1, 355; builds defense for Rome against barbarians, 4, 179

Leo IX (Bruno) (1002–1054), Pope, 1049–1054: travels through western Europe, 11, 62; assists Henry III of Germany, 18, 130; his relations with the Normans, 4, 186, 18, 130

Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici) (1475–1521), Pope, 1513–1521: accession of, 9, 135; golden age of, 4, 296; opposes election of Charles V of Germany, 18, 231; his sale of indulgences, 235; joins league between England and France, 11, 237; controversy with Martin Luther, 11, 245, 18, 237, 238; contemporary of Suleiman the Great, 14, 145; death, 4, 300, 11, 243, 18, 245

Leo XIII (Giacchino Pecci) (1810–1903), Pope, 1878–1903: pontificate of, 4, 399, 18, 442

Leo, King of Italy, 855–875: succeeds Lothaire, 4, 179

Leo the Isaurian (d. 741), Byzantine Emperor, 718–741: at the siege of Constantinople, 1, 330, 2, 533, 14, 4; introduces dissensions into the church, 4, 169

Leoben, Treaty of, a treaty between Napoleon Bonaparte and the Austrians (1793), 9, 303, 10, 383, 13, 264, 18, 361

Leofric (d. 1057), Earl of Merced: mediates between Godwine and Edward the Confessor, 11, 61

Leofwine (d. 1066), Earl of Mercia: his influence, 11, 60

Léogone, Hayti: battle of (1843), 22, 498

Leon, Juan Velasquez de (ca. 1515), Spanish explorer: joins Cortéz, 22, 10

Leon, Ponce de: see **Ponce de Leon**

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), Italian painter, architect, sculptor, musician, mechanician, and scientist: sketch of his career, 4, 298

Leonidas, King of Sparta: succeeded his brother, Cleomenes I, 490 B. C.; was in command of the small band,

who defended the pass of Thermopylae, 480 B. C., against Xerxes and his host, and maintained their position until they were all slain
Given command of land force against Persians, **2**, 186; slain at Thermopylae, 193
Leonine City, part of City of Rome: founded, **4**, 179
Leonora (d. 1479), Queen of Navarre: reign of, **8**, 215
Leonora (ca. 1372), Queen of Portugal: marries Ferdinand I of Portugal, **8**, 291; acknowledged as queen, 292; intrigues of, 293; taken as prisoner to Spain, 298
Leonora (ca. 1220), daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile: marries Jayme I of Aragon, **8**, 240; marriage annulled, 243
Leonora (ca. 1347), infanta of Portugal: marries Pedro IV of Aragon, **8**, 251
Leonora of Castile (d. 1356), Queen of Aragon: her quarrel with Pedro IV of Aragon, **8**, 250; death of, 253
Leonora de Guzman, Doña (ca. 1350), mistress of Alfonso XI of Leon: sketch of, **8**, 160, 285
Leonora of Sardinia (ca. 1368): at war with Pedro IV of Aragon, **8**, 256
Leontiades of Thebes (4th century B. C.), polemarch of Thebes: his treachery, **2**, 421; murdered, 424
Leontiev, Prince (ca. 1730), Russian deputy: his mission to Anne, **15**, 106
Leontini, Sicily: taken by Hiero, **2**, 219; captured by Syracusans, 328; appeals to Athens, 329; resettled by Syracusans, 410; in the hands of Hiketas, 417
"Leopard," a British frigate: attacks the "Chesapeake," **23**, 409
Leopold I (1640–1705), Holy Roman Emperor, 1658–1705, called The Little Man in Red Stockings: reign of, **17**, 183, **18**, 299; reign of, as King of Hungary, **17**, 228; at war with Turkey, **14**, 266; receives Sheremetiev, **15**, 36; claims Spanish throne, **4**, 327, **8**, 384, **13**, 247
Leopold II (1747–1792), Holy Roman Emperor, 1790–1792: reign of, as Grand Duke of Tuscany, **4**, 332; reign of, as Emperor, **17**, 275, **18**, 354; his Belgian policy, **13**, 262; as King of Hungary, **17**, 330; as King of Bohemia, 340; desires peace with Turkey, **14**, 357; death of, **10**, 167
Leopold I (1790–1865), King of Belgium, 1831–1865, called The Nestor of Europe: election of, **13**, 299; accession of, **9**, 399, **13**, 300; reign of, **13**, 304
Leopold II, King of Belgium, 1865–1909: born at Brussels, April 9, 1835, son of Leopold I and Louisa, daughter of Louis Philippe of France; married Marie Henriette of Austria, August 22, 1853; ascended the throne, December 10, 1865; founded the International African Association, 1876; became sovereign of the Congo Free State, 1885
Reign of, **13**, 307; plans exploration and civilization of Africa, **19**, 60; made ruler of Congo Free State, 117; wills his African possessions to Belgium, 250
Leopold (I) the Illustrious, Margrave of Austria, 973–994: sketch of, **17**, 89
Leopold (II) the Handsome, Margrave of Austria, 1075–1096: reign of, **17**, 90
Leopold III, Margrave of Austria, 1096–1136: reign of, **17**, 90
Leopold IV, Margrave of Austria, 1136–1141: reign of, **17**, 90; acquires Bavaria, **18**, 144
Leopold V (1157–1194), Duke of Austria, 1177–1194: reign of, **17**, 91; betrays Richard Cœur de Lion, **9**, 76, **18**, 156
Leopold (VI) the Proud, Duke of Austria, 1198–1230: reign of, **17**, 92
Leopold I (1292–1326), Duke of Austria, 1308–1326: at battle of Morgarten, **18**, 187; conspiracy of, 188; his war with the Swiss, 196
Leopold (II or III) the Pious (1350–1386), Duke of Austria, 1365–1386: reign of, **17**, 105, 106
Leopold (early 17th century), Archduke of Austria, a general in the Thirty Years' War: invades Bo-

hemia, **17**, 200; in the Succession of Cleves dispute, **18**, 266; at the battle of Breitenfeld, **16**, 187

Leopold I, Grand Duke of Tuscany: see **Leopold II**, Holy Roman Emperor

Leopold II (1797–1870), Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1824–1859: restored to his dominions, **4**, 368

Leopold (1676–1747), Prince of Anhalt-Dessau: campaigns of, **18**, 314; organizes the Prussian army, 321

Leopold (1835-1905), Prince of Hohenzollern: sketch of, **18**, 416

Leopold (early 19th century), Prince of Saxe-Coburg: marries Charlotte of England, **11**, 573

Leopold (17th century), son of Ferdinand II of Austria: receives Bremen and Magdeburg, **18**, 277; defeats Banér, 291

Leopoldville, Africa: founded, **19**, 69

Leosthenes (d. 323 B. C.), Athenian general, **2**, 512

Leotychides, King of Sparta, ca. 470 B. C.: accession of, **2**, 163; at Mycale, 212

Leotychides the Younger (d. 399 B. C.), Spartan prince: his claims on the throne of Sparta, **2**, 391

Leovigild, King of the Visigoths, 569–586 A. D.: reign of, 8, 41

Lepanto, Greece: battle of (1571), **2**, 537, **4**, 310, **8**, 355, **14**, 5, 196; acquired by Turks, **14**, 113

Lepe, Diego de (1460–1515), Spanish navigator: explorations of, **21**, 15

Leper King of Scotland: see **Robert Bruce**, King of Scotland

Leper Kings of England: see **Henry III** and **Henry IV**, Kings of England

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius (d. 137 B. C.), Roman consul and orator: left in command of Spanish province, **8**, 23

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius (d. 77 B. C.), Roman consul, 78 B. C.: elected consul, **3**, 255; defeated by Pompeius, 255

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius (d. 13 B. C.), Roman politician: blockaded in his house, **3**, 320; appointed prefect of the city, 339; splendor of his Roman home, 383; supports Antonius against the murderers of Cæsar, **4**, 7; marches from Spain to join Antonius, 12; joins second triumvirate, 14; made consul, 15; quarrels with Octavius, 21; death of, 31

Le Plongeon (ca. 1875), a Mexican archæologist: his work in Mexico, **22**, 82

Lepreum, Greece: attacked by Elis, **2**, 321

Lerdode Tejada, Sebastian (1825–1889), Mexican statesman: sketch of, **22**, 401; becomes provisional president, 402

Lerida, Spain: battles of (65 B. C.), **8**, 22; (1642), **9**, 194; (1646), 199

Lerma, Francisco de Sandoval, Duke of (d. 1625), Spanish statesman: desires peace with the Netherlands, **13**, 187

Lermontov, Michael Ivanovitch (1811–1841), Russian poet: parentage of, **15**, 28; sketch of, 259

Lesbos, an island in the Ægean Sea: Pelasgis displaced in, **2**, 53; submits to Persia, 126; revolts from Athens, 291; subdued, 294; conquered by Memnon, 490; taken by Saracens, 537

Lesches (ca. 650 B. C.), a Greek poet: sketch of, **2**, 31

Lescure, Louis Marie, Marquis de (1766–1793), a French royalist: supports insurrection in the Vendée, **9**, 283

Lesdiguières, François de Bonue de (1543–1626), French marshal: conversion of, **9**, 182

Leslie, Alexander, Earl of Leven (d. 1661), Scottish general: leader of the Covenanters, **12**, 338; commands invasion of Scots into England, **11**, 348, **12**, 339

Leslie, David (d. 1682), Scottish general: commands Scottish forces, **11**, 363; in the Civil War, **12**, 339

Lessar, Paul (ca. 1875), a Russian statesman: delimits the boundary between Russian territories and Afghanistan, **5**, 265; appointed minister to Peking, **7**, 288

Lesseps, Ferdinand, Vicomte de, a French diplomat: born at Versailles, France, November 19, 1805; entered public life as consular attachee at Lisbon, 1828, and held various consular offices; while vice-consul at Alexandria his conduct during the cholera won for him the cross of the Legion of Honor; was consul at Barcelona, 1842; was minister at Madrid, 1848; went to Rome to negotiate a peace between the popular party and the French army, 1849; was director of the ship-canal across the Isthmus of Suez, 1859–1869; completed a plan for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, but the company was forced into liquidation; accused of breach of trust and condemned to imprisonment, 1893, but was too ill to be moved and died at his home in Paris, December 7, 1894
Sketch of, **14**, 468; president of French canal construction company, **24**, 1070

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim (1729–1781), a German author: influence of, **18**, 332, 353

Lestocq (ca. 1800), a German general: his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 329

Lestocq, Johann Herman (1695–1767) a French surgeon: intrigues of, **15**, 109, 131; rewarded by Elizabeth, 138; recalled, 153

Le Tellier, Michel (1603–1685), French statesman: minister of war, **9**, 207

Le Tourneur, Charles Louis François (1751–1817), French statesman: appointed member of the directory, **9**, 296, 303, **10**, 361

Letters, The Dictator of: see **Voltaire**

Letters, The Father of: see **Louis XII**, King of France; also **Francis I**, King of France; and also, **Medici, Lorenzo de'**

Leu, Joseph (d. 1845), Swiss politician: leads the Ultramontanists, **13**, 547; death of, 550

Leucas, Greece: makes war on Acarnanians, **2**, 289

Leucopetra, Greece: battle of, **3**, 166

Leuctra, Greece: battle of, **2**, 432

Leuenberger, Nicholas (d. 1653), a Swiss leader: incites an insurrection, **13**, 471; death of, 473

Leuthen, Prussia: battle of (1757), **9**, 245, **11**, 499, **17**, 244, **18**, 337

Leuze, Flanders: battle of (1691), **9**, 218

Levant, Company of the: see **Company of the Levant**

Levashev (ca. 1700), Russian general: implores assistance, **15**, 116

Levelers, The (1650), English radical Democratic party: Cromwell suppresses, **11**, 363

Leven, Alexander Leslie, Earl of: see **Leslie, Alexander, Earl of Leven**

Levenhaupt, Adam (1659–1719), a Swedish soldier: his campaign in Russia, **16**, 219; execution of, 228

Levitski, General (ca. 1850), a Russian military officer: his campaign against Turkey, **15**, 333

Levy-en-masse, Decree of, French Revolutionary measure (1793), **10**, 272

Lewes, England: battle of (1264), **11**, 140

Lewes, Mise of, an agreement between Henry III and the barons under Simon de Montford providing for Parliamentary reform (1264), **11**, 140

Lewis (14th century), son of Lewis of Bavaria: receives Brandenburg, **18**, 190; treats with Charles IV of Germany, 192

Lewis: see also **Louis** and **Ludwig**

Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), an American explorer: explorations of, **20**, 130, **23**, 400

Lewis, William B. (19th century), an American politician: supports Jackson, **23**, 463; familiar adviser of Jackson, 485

Lewis and Clark Expedition, an exploring expedition in the northwestern part of the United States, 1804–1806: main treatment, **23**, 400; claim for Oregon territory, **24**, 542

Lex Julia (90 B. C.), extending citizenship to Italians, (90 B. C.), **3**, 208

Lex Plautia Papiria, granting citizenship to Italian allies (90 B. C.), **3**, 208
Lex Sulplicia, Fourth, Roman military measure (88 B. C.), **3**, 210
Lexington, Massachusetts: battle of (1775), **11**, 515, **23**, 226
Lexington, Virginia: seat of Virginia Military Institute, **24**, 772
Leyden, Holland: siege of (1574), **13** 118
Leyden, John of: see **John of Leyden**
Leyden, University of, Holland: sketch of, **13**, 169
Leyva y de la Cerda, Juan de (ca. 1550), Spanish official in Mexico: made viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 171
Li (ca. 1625), a Chinese rebel: captures Peking, **6**, 51; defeated by Wu Sankwei, 53; death of, 54
Li Ching Fang (ca. 1890), Chinese envoy: negotiates treaty of peace with Japan, **7**, 273
Li Chiu (ca. 1600), Chinese captain: his campaign against the Japanese **7**, 119
Li Han Chang (ca. 1875), a Chinese commissioner: appointed viceroy, **6**, 239
Li Hung Chang (1821–1901), a Chinese statesman: secures recognition, **6**, 153; in T'aip'ing Rebellion, 198; campaign against Nienfei rebels, 209; takes command at Tientsin, 226; urges increase of military defenses, 246; concludes peace, 270; sent as envoy to Japan, 270; made viceroy of Ḳwang provinces, 279; appointed plenipotentiary, 285; accepts terms of peace with powers, 286; dimissed from Tsungli Yumen, 292; appointed minister plenipotentiary, 303, 305; negotiates convention with Japan, **7**, 196; negotiates treaty of peace with Japan, 273; death of, 289
Li Ping-Hêng (ca. 1899), governor of Shantung: in Boxer rebellion, **6**, 279; removal of, 297
Li Sei-kei (ca. 1390), a Korean general: revolt of, **7**, 102
Li Shunshin (ca. 1575), a Korean soldier: his campaigns against the Japanese, **7**, 118, 120
Li T'aipo (7th century A. D.), Chinese poet: sketch of, **6**, 15
Liais, Emmanuel (b. 1826), French astronomer: organizes the observatory of Rio Janeiro, **2**, 179
Liakhov (18th century), Russian merchant and Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 306
Liam, Pedro Aranjo de (ca. 1830), Brazilian patriot: made regent, **21**, 170
Liaotung, a peninsula in southern Manchuria: ceded to Japan, **6**, 310; Japan releases, 310
Liaoyang, Manchuria: battle of (1904), **6**, 314, **7**, 310, **15**, 362
Liberal Republican Movement: see **Republican Movement, Liberal**
Liberal Union, German political party (1875): description of, **18**, 446 note
Liberation, War of: see **Greek War of Independence**
Liberator, The Irish: see **O'Connell, Daniel**
Liberator, The Russian: see **Alexander II**, Emperor of Russia
Liberator, The South American: see **Bolivar, Simon**
Liberia, African negro republic: resources of, **19**, 162; description of, 247
Liberius, Pope, 352–366 A. D.: exiled by Constantius, **4**, 125
"Liberty," colonial sloop: seized by authorities for smuggling, **23**, 205
Liberty, The Apostle of: see **Jefferson, Thomas**
Liberty, Sons of, American Revolutionary party: organized, **23**, 212
"Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," closing words of Webster's speech (1830): credited, **23**, 490
Liberty Party: see **Abolitionist Party**
Liberum Veto, Polish legislature regulation (15th century): description of, **15**, 426
Libno, Treaty of, concluded between Mathias and Rudolph of Austria (1608), **17**, 199

Libo, Lucius Scribonius (ca. 50 B. C.), Roman leader: in battle with Dolabella (49 B. C.), **3**, 343

Libraries:
ASSYRIA and BABYLONIA: at Erech, Larsa, Ur, Agade, Asshur, Calah, and Ninevah, **1**, 107
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Corvina Library, **17**, 166; Leopold I establishes court library, 189
CHINA: at Hanlin College, **6**, 28; destroyed, 284
DENMARK: University Library at Copenhagen, **16**, 237
EGYPT: Alexandrian, **1**, 33, 297; of the Fatimites, 346
ENGLAND: Bodleian at Oxford, **12**, 6
FRANCE: established by Louis IX at Paris, **9**, 83; Biblothèque Nationale increased, **10**, 363
GERMANY: Heidelberg, **18**, 273
GREECE: Hadrian establishes public library, **2**, 523
ROME: Caligula rejects works of Virgil and Livy from public libraries, **4**, 57
RUSSIA: St. Petersburg, **15**, 34; Zaluski Library, 199
SOUTH AMERICA: at Bogota, **21**, 92; at Quito, 106; at Guayaquil, 108; at San Juan, Argentine Republic, 135
SPAIN: of Omayyads, **1**, 346; at Cordova, **8**, xvi; of Alhakem II, 78
SWITZERLAND: at Zurich, Berne, and St. Gall, **13**, 452; at Wasserkirche, at Schaffhausen, Berne, and Basle, 482; monastic libraries opened (1798), 515
UNITED STATES: at Harvard, **23**, 91, 140; at College of William and Mary, 141; Congressional, 427

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.: burned by British (1814), **23**, 427

Libusa (8th century A. D.), Bohemian princess: career of, **17**, 29

Libya, northern Africa: relation of civilization of, to Crete, **2**, 22

Lichfield House Compact, political agreement between the Liberal Party in England and the Irish emancipation leader (1835), **11**, 594

Lichnowsky, Felix Maria Andreas, Prince von (1814–1848), a Prussian general: murder of, **18**, 400

Lichtenstein, Charles of (ca. 1600), Bohemian governor: made governor, **17**, 207

Lichtenstein, Joseph Wenzel, Prince (1696–1772), an Austrian general: directs artillery, **17**, 263

Licinian Laws (367 B. C.), a series of laws to adjust issues between the Roman patricians and plebeians (367 B. C.), **3**, 48

Licinius (Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus) (d. 324 A. D.), a Roman Emperor: made Cæsar, **4**, 118; his reign in the East, 119; death, 120

Licinius, Gaius Calvus Stolo (4th century B. C.), a Roman tribune: reforms of, **3**, 49

Liebknecht, Wilhelm (1826–1900), a German politician: leads the Social Democrats, **18**, 438

Liège, Belgium: revolt of (1467), **9**, 123, **13**, 44

Liegnitz, Prussia: battles of (1241), **15**, 422; (1760), **9**, 246, **18**, 340

Liemar (ca. 1100), Archbishop of Bremen: his quarrel with Erik Ejegod, **16**, 74

Lien, King of Korea, ca. 1600: at war with Japan, **7**, 117

Liesnoe, Russia: battle of (1708), **15**, 49

Liestal, Switzerland: battle of (1831), **13**, 537

Lieven, Prince (ca. 1800), a Russian ambassador: at the English court, **15**, 296

Light Brigade, Charge of the, a charge made by the Light Brigade of 670 men on a Russian battery (1854) at Balaklava: description of, **11**, 616, **15**, 315

Light of Greece, The: see **Corinth**

Light of the World, The: see **Sigismund**, Holy Roman Emperor

Lightning or Thunderbolt, The: see **Stephen II**, King of Hungary

Ligny, Belgium: battle of (1815), **8**, 487, 532, **9**, 362, **10**, 501, **11**, 568, **13**, 287, **18**, 389

Ligurian Republic, The, the republic of Genoa, annexed to France (1805): threatened by the king of Sardinia, **10,** 402
Likin Tax (1895), Chinese inland tax: agreement respecting, **6,** 273, 318
Lilienstedt (ca. 1700), a Swedish envoy: represents Sweden at Nystad, **15,** 68
Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaii, 1891-1893: reign of, **20,** 310; dethroned, **24,** 997
Lille, France: sieges of (1708), **11,** 459, **18,** 314; (1792), **10,** 212
Lilybaeum, Sicily: sieges of (367 B. C.), **2,** 415; (249 B. C.), **3,** 103
Lima, Peru: school of arts and trades established in, **21,** 203; battle in (1865), 206; description of, 213; Chilians enter (1881), 238
Lima, University of, Peru, condition of, under the Spaniards, **23,** 45
Limerick, Ireland, called The City of the Violated Treaty: sieges of (1651), **12,** 126; (1690), **11,** 438, **12,** 144; (1691), 153
Limerick, Treaty of, concluded between England and Ireland (1691), **12,** 153
Limes, Roman fortification wall: built by Romans, **18,** 25
Lin (ca. 1770), Formosan bandit: account of, **6,** 97
Lin (ca. 1830), a Chinese statesman: sent to settle opium disputes, **6,** 132; disgraced, 134; denounced by Emperor, 135
Linacre, Thomas (1460-1524), an English classical scholar: sketch of, **11,** 239
Liñan, Pascual (ca. 1800), a Mexican general: besieges Sombrero, **22,** 250
Linant Pasha (ca. 1800), Egyptian official: sketch of, **19,** 269
Linares, Fernando de Alencastre, Duke of (ca. 1700), Mexican viceroy: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22,** 186
Linares, José Maria (1810-1861), a Bolivian statesman made president of Bolivia, **21,** 188; death of, 189
Lincoln, England: settlement of, **11,** 19; battles of (1141), 95; (1217), 130; cathedral at, 141
Lincoln, Abraham, an American statesman, President of the United States, 1861-1865, called The Rail Splitter: born in Hardin (now Larue) County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809; his family moved to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, 1816; made a trading voyage to New Orleans, 1828; moved to Illinois, 1830, and helped his father clear a farm and build a log house ten miles west of Decatur; built a flatboat and made a voyage to New Orleans, 1831; and from this voyage date his deep convictions upon the slavery question; took part in the Black Hawk War, 1832; was a Whig member of the Illinois State Legislature, 1834-1842; was admitted to the bar, 1836; was Whig member of Congress from Illinois, 1847-1849; was Republican candidate for United States Senator, 1858, and held a series of discussions with Stephen A. Douglas through the State of Illinois; was nominated and elected President of the United States by the Republican Party, 1860; was inaugurated President, March 4, 1861; upon his election, the secession of the Southern States and the organization of the Confederate States took place; he called for 75,000 volunteers; proclaimed a blockade on the Southern ports, 1861; issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in the States that had seceded, 1863; was reëlected President, 1864; was interested in the problem of reconstructing the South, when he was shot by an assassin at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., and died the day after, April 15, 1865

Compared with Jackson, **23,** 477; on Dred Scott decision, **24,** 660; put forward for Senator, 664; sketch of, 665, 668; in Lincoln-Douglas debates, 667; defeated by Douglas, 670; in Republican convention, 681; attracts eastern Republicans, 681;

candidate for President (1860), 681; nominated for President (1860), 682; inauguration, 706; his proclamation after the fall of Sumter, 715; declares Southern ports to be blockaded, 723; disavows act of Captain Wilkes, 729; fears for safety of Washington, 730; orders McClellan to West Virginia, 732; recognizes Pierpoint as governor of Virginia, 732; orders Federal advance into Virginia, 734; his message to Congress (July 4, 1861), 738; opposes Frémont's abolition policy, 742; urges McClellan to pursue Lee, 765; Emancipation Proclamation, 766; quoted on surrender of Vicksburg, 778; calls upon State militias for defense against Lee's invasion, 779; address at Gettysburg, 783; appoints Grant lieutenant-general, 786; his reëlection, 799, 802; on Hampton Roads Conference, 809; attitude toward overtures for peace, 809; suspends writ of habeas corpus, 815; controversy with Taney, 816; the Vallandigham case, 817; assassination of, 826; funeral of, 827; estimate of, 827; plan for reconstruction of South, 833; last public speech, 839

Lincoln, Benjamin (1733–1810), an American general: commands militia in Shays's Rebellion, **23**, 316; drives Prevost out of South Carolina, *272*; appointed to command of Southern forces, *272*; surrenders Charleston to British, *273*

Lincoln, John de la Pole, Earl of: see **Pole, John de la, Earl of Lincoln**

Lincoln, Robert Todd (1843-1926), an American politician: in Garfield's cabinet, **24**, 923 note; retained by Arthur, 936

Lindet, Robert (ca. 1790), a French statesman: his report concerning the king, **10**, *232*

Lindisfarne, Monastery of, a monastery on the island of Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumberland: founded, **12**, 36

Lindsey, Robert Bertie, Earl of: see **Bertie, Robert, Earl of Lindsey**

Lindsköld, Erik (ca. 1675), a Swedish noble: aids reform in Sweden, **16**, *212*

Line of Demarcation: see **Demarcation, Line of**

Linevitch, a Russian general: his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 313, **15**, 363

Lingeh' ih, Punishment by, the Chinese punishment by slicing to death, **6**, 62, 85 note, 189

Lingeres, The: see **Fabius Maximus, Quintus**

Liniers y Bremont, Jacques Antoine Marie Deliniers-Brémont (1756–1810), a royalist in the naval service of Spain: organizes the Creoles of the La Plata provinces, **21**, 57

Linschoten, John Huyghen van (ca. 1590), a Dutch author: publishes a guide to India, **5**, 154

"L' Insurgente," French frigate: captured, **23**, 375

Linth Canal, connects the Lake of Zurich with the Lake of Wallenstadt: built, **13**, 522

Linz, the capital of Upper Austria on the Danube: taken by Charles Albert (1741), **17**, 241; by the French (1741), **18**, 329

Linz, Peace of (1645), between Transylvania and Hungary (1645), **17**, *227*

Lion, The: see **Louis VIII,** King of France; also **William I,** King of Scotland

Lion of Justice, The: see **Henry I,** King of England

Lion of the North, The: see **Gustavus (II) Adolphus,** King of Sweden

Lion-hearted, The: see **Richard (I) Cœur de Lion,** King of England

Lipany, a town of Bohemia: battle of (1434), **17**, 138

Lippe, Count de: see **Schaumburg-Lippe**

Lippe, Count of (ca. 1599), a German general: given command of the Army of the Rhine Circle, **13**, 171

Lisbon, Portugal: captured by Alfonso the Chaste, **8**, *72*; siege of (1147), *275*

Lisbon Earthquake, The (1755), **8**, 471

Lisle, Alice (ca. 1614–1685), an Englishwoman: condemned to death, **11**, 423
Lissa, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1866), **17**, 392
Literati, the educated class of China: resist the destruction of their books, **6**, 11; accept the Euclid, 34; accept Christianity, 38; massacre of, 60; oppose Christianity, 78
Literature:
AFRICA: character of Carthaginian, **3**, 95
ARABIA: character of, **1**, 185; status of a poet, 198, 199; the Koran, 212; art of history unknown, 258
ASSYRIA and BABYLONIA: the Chaldeans, **1**, 97; incantations and magical texts, 100; patronage of Ashur-bani-pal, 90; scope of, 108
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Bohemian legends, **17**, 29; Magyar legends, 42; German poets in Bohemia, 84; among the Czechs, 86; minnesingers, 97, 98; under Charles IV, 116; encouraged by Leopold I, 187; under Rudolf II, 198; scarcity during Maria Theresa's reign, 260; under Joseph II, 272, 273; patriotic spirit in Hungarian writings, 334; interest in Czech literature, 341; among the Slavs, 343; renaissance in Bohemia, 351; in 19th century, 417
CHINA: native histories, **6**, 5; works of Confucius, 10; burning of the classics, 11; influence of, 12; works of Buddha introduced, 13; Augustan Age, 14, 15; encouraged by Kublai, 25; influence of Mongols on, 26; dramatic, 26; encyclopedia of Chinese literature, 31; geographical and political record, 32; work of Michel Roger, 34; advance under K'anghsi, 72; Yung Cheng author of dictionary, 73; Jesuits introduce literature of West, 77; influence of K'ang Yuwei, 290
EGYPT: Hyksos Kings adopt Egyptian, **1**, 21; epic poem, 26; encouraged by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 34; character of, 53; Book of the Dead, 54; historical, 56; epic of Pentaur, 56; Arabian, 346
ENGLAND: Caedmon's work, **11**, 38; Baeda's work, 39; encouraged by Ælfred the Great, 45; growth under Henry II and Richard I, 115; Chaucer, 176, 177; Langland's "Vision of Piers the Plowman," 169; reign of Richard II, 187; under Henry VIII, 239; under Elizabeth, 301, 302; Milton, 331, 391; under Restoration, 392, 393; age of Anne, 461; Fielding, 494; Burke, 510, 522, 540; Burns, 576; influence of French Revolution, 577; of Oxford Movement, 611; Victorian Age, 612, 613
FRANCE: before French Revolution, **10**, 12; University of France, 449; at present time, **9**, 490, 491
GERMANY: deeds of Hermann commemorated, **18**, 19; destruction of legends and ballads collected by Charles the Great, 89; Golden Age of Epic poetry, 177, 178; interest of Maximilian I, 225; effect of Luther's translation of Bible on, 244; suppressed during Thirty Years' War, 296; during latter half of 17th century, 308; interest of Frederick the Great in French literature, 326, 332; at Saxe-Weimar, 353; during Napoleonic era, **10**, 487, **18**, 375
GREECE: Homeric poetry, **2**, 29; encouraged by Periander of Corinth, 93; encouraged by Peisistratus, 111; in Asiatic cities, 115; at Athens (5th century B. C.), 152; (4th century B. C.), 513; (146 B. C.–14 A. D.), 521; effect of Greek on Roman, 523, 524
ICELAND: Sagas, **16**, 299
INDIA: Vedas, **5**, 25, 37, 38, 42, 43; of Brahmans, 49; dramatic, 54; epics, 54; fables, 55; Buddhism, 64; ballad-chronicle, 95
IRELAND: in ancient times, **12**, 6; seventh century, 35; decline after coming of Danes, 37; revival under Brian Boru, 47; Moore's melodies, 223; influence of Emancipation Act, 227
ISRAEL: among the exiles, **1**, 414
ITALY: Divine Comedy, **4**, 213; encouraged by Alfonso of Naples, 264; patronage of Lorenzo de' Medici, 269; during Renaissance, 280,

281; encouraged by Cosmo de' Medici, 282; interest in, during 15th century, **23**, 21; revival of Greek literature, 23; patronage of the Popes, **4**, 285; encouraged by Leo X, 296; Ariosto, 319; Petrarch, 320; patronage of Ferdinand I of Tuscany, 320; (1750–1800), 338; encouraged by Clement XIV, 341; modern, 407
JAPAN: influence of Chinese, **7**, 16, 34, 35, **42**, 43; poetry of Nara epoch, 35, 36; interest in poetry, 43, 44; changes, 79, 80; in Muromachi period, 105; under Edo government, **7**, 141, 142, 151; interest in pure Japanese literature, 161
MEXICO: of the Tezcocans, **22**, 81; under Duke of Albuquerque, 170; encouraged by Revilla-Gigedo, 218; work of Señor Alegre, 421, 422
NETHERLANDS: 14th and 15th centuries, **13**, 62; work of Erasmus, 63, 64; checked by civil war, 166; controversial character during Revolution, 169; work of Grotius, 219, 220
PERSIA: sacred, **1**, 173; historical, 179; Golden Age, **5**, 327; under Alp Arslan and Malak Shah, 331; Seljuk period, 333; at Shiraz, 337
PORTUGAL: interest in, **8**, 538; work of Camoëns, 542
ROME: among Gallic tribes, **3**, 296; interest of Caesar, 362; in Age of Augustus, **4**, 34, 35, 38, 39, 46; restrictions under Tiberius, 49; encouraged by Vespasian, 82; "Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius, 98; encouraged by Alexander, 105; its literature derived from East, 122; see also ITALY
RUSSIA: 18th century, **15**, 70; changes under Peter the Great, 86; patronage of Ivan Shuralov, 145; improvement of versification, 150; in reign of Catharine the Great, 192, 193, 194, 195; influence of English literature, 193; influence of Voltaire, Diderot and D'Alembert, 197; steady progress under Alexander, 269
SCANDINAVIA: Sagas and Eddas, **16**, 6; Gustavus Adolphus interested in, 175; encouraged by Queen Christina, 204; after French Revolution, 264; 19th century, 290
SCOTLAND: under King James, **12**, 293; 17th century, 358
SOUTH AMERICA: Argentine Republic, **21**, 118; Chili, 228; Peru, 214
SPAIN: of Arabs, **1**, 346; Golden Age of Arabian literature, **8**, 78; under Carlos III, 429
SWITZERLAND: at St. Gall's, **13**, 343; 11th century, 346; in the towns, 360; effect of political events, 427; interest in, during Reformation era, 432, 453, 454; 17th century, 482; after Reformation, 488; interest in literature of other countries, 489; 18th century, 494
TURKEY: work of Prince Djem, **14**, 107; under Suleiman the Great, 144, 164, 188; patronage of Ahmed Kiuprili, 246; encouraged by Mohammed IV, 253; patronage of Ahmed III, 293; encouraged by Selim III, 412
UNITED STATES: Jews in, **1**, 427; absence of Indian literature, **23**, 12; New England in lead among colonies, 142; during Jacksonian epoch, 481; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 638; Philippine Islands, **20**, 354
Lithuania, a former grand duchy of Europe afterwards united with Poland: expansion of, **15**, 11, 423; its wars with Ivan the Great, 13; united with Poland, 16; Charles XII in, 46
Lithuanians, the inhabitants of Lithuania: location of, **15**, 6, 420
"Little Belt," British frigate: captured by the "President," **23**, 416
Little Big Horn River, United States: massacre of (1876), **24**, 905
Little Captain, The: see **George II**, King of England
Little Corporal, The: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
Little Fort Valley, Virginia: devastated by Sheridan, **24**, 793
"Little Giant:" see **Douglas, Stephen A.**

Little Man in Red Stockings, The: see **Leopold I,** Holy Roman emperor
Little Paris: see **Brussels**
Little Rhody: see **Rhode Island**
Little Rock, Arkansas: Confederates seize arsenal, **24,** 691, 720
Little Round Top, Pennsylvania: in battle of Gettysburg, **24,** 780
Little Village, The: see **London,** England
Liu Fok-hêng (ca. 1250), a Chinese naval commander: commands fleet for invading Japan, **7,** 74
Liu Kan-yi (ca. 1901), viceroy of Manchuria: attempts to have Manchuria opened to foreign trade, **7,** 288
Liu K'un Yi (ca. 1900), a Chinese statesman in Boxer rebellion, **6,** 304
Liutprand or **Luitprand,** King of the Lombards, ca. 712–744 A. D.: at war with the Pope, **18,** 74; reign of, **4,** 168
Liuva, King of the Goths, 6th century A. D.: reign of, **8,** 43
Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, Earl of (1770–1828), an English statesman: made Prime minister, **11,** 564
Livia Drusilla (ca. 56 B. C.–29 A. D.), wife of Octavius: marriage, **4,** 20; sketch of, 40; death, 51
Livian Laws, laws of Livius Drusus instituting democratic reforms: passed and repealed, **3,** 204
Livingston, Edward (1764–1836), American statesman: delegate to second Continental Congress, **23,** 229
Livingston, Robert R. (1746–1813), an American statesman: delegate to second Continental Congress, **23,** 229; member of committee to draft a declaration of independence, 240; administers oath to Washington, 341; minister to France, 396
Livingstone, Sir Alexander (d. 1622), a Scottish nobleman: claims guardianship of James II of Scotland, **12,** 293
Livingstone, David, a Scottish missionary and African explorer: born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, March 19, 1813; went to South Africa as a missionary, 1840; worked and traveled sixteen years; returned to England, 1856; went to Africa again, as consul, 1858, to open up the country of the Zambesi; returned to England, 1864, and set out again for Africa, 1865, in the interest of exploration; died on the shore of Lake Bangweolo, May 1, 1873
Explorations of, **19,** 52; effect of his work in Africa, 215, 235
Livingstone Central Africa Company, a company of Scottish merchants for trading in central Africa: founded, **19,** 235
Livius, Marcus (ca. 208 B. C.), a Roman general: at battle of the Metaurus, **3,** 128
Livonia, a government of Russia: conquered by Peter the Great, **14,** 278, **15,** 41; incorporated with Poland, **17;** acquired by Sweden, **22;** passes to Russia, 65, 68
Livonian Order, The, an order of knights first established in Livonia: encroachments of, **15,** 10; allies of Alexander of Lithuania, 13; at war with Ivan the Terrible, 17; their dispute with Valdemar (II) Sejr, **16,** 86
Livonius (ca. 1865), a German vice-admiral: urges annexation of Zanzibar, **19,** 127
Liwenthaal, Alexander (living), a German scientist: associated with the Wellman Expedition, **16,** 340
Ljudevit (d. 823 A. D.), Croatian chief: revolts against Frankish rule, **17,** 38
Llewelyn (d. 1282), Prince of Wales, 1246–1282: career and death, **11,** 144
Lo Fêngluh (19th century), Chinese statesman: minister to Great Britain, **6,** 284
Loanda: see **St. Paul de Loanda**
Lobanov (Rostovski), Prince Alexei Borisovitch (1825–1896), a Russian statesman: mission of, **15,** 215; appointed minister of foreign affairs, 346; death of, 348
Lobau, George Mouton, Count de (1770–1838), a French soldier: at battle of Waterloo, **9,** 363, **10,** 502

Lobengula (ca. 1833–1894), King of Matabeleland, South Africa: refuses to conclude treaty with Transvaal, **19**, 217; at war with the British, 233; concludes treaty with the English, **20**, 230

Lobkovitch, Diepold of (ca. 1610), Grand prior of Knights of Malta: accused of inciting the Emperor Mathias against the Protestants, **17**, 201

Lobkovitz, William of (ca. 1615), Austrian conspirator: leads conspiracy, **17**, 201

Lobos Island Dispute, The, controversy between United States and Peru concerning possession of Lobos Islands (1852), **21**, 199

Lobositz, Bohemia: battle of (1756), **9**, 244, **15**, 145, **18**, 335

Loch, Sir Henry (1827-1900), English colonial official: in Anglo-French wars, **6**, 174, 178, 179, 180, 184

Loch Garry, Scotland: battle of (1655), **12**, 344

Lochaber, Scotland: battle of (1427), **12**, 291

Locke, John (1632–1704), English philosopher: publishes his "Letters on Toleration," **11**, 436; directs the Board of Trade and Commerce, **20**, 89; devises "Fundamental Constitution," **23**, 73, 96; his writings a source of United States Constitution, 330

Lockhart, William Stephen Alexander (19th century), English official in India: occupies Waziristan, **5**, 277

Lockwood, Arctic explorer, 1882: explorations of, **16**, 319

Locri, town in Italy: founded, **2**, 84; in hands of Dionysius II, 416; surprised by Pyrrhus, **3**, 80

Locrians, inhabitants of Locris, Greece: subdued by Xerxes, **2**, 196; subdued by Athens, 245; revolt from Athens, 248; make war on Phocis, 397; join Thebes, 438; conclude treaty with Thebes, 438; beaten by Philomélus, 460; harassed by Phocians, 461; at Delphi, 475; join Ætolian League, 516

Locusta (1st century A. D.), Roman poisoner: furnishes poison for the death of Claudius, **4**, 61; furnishes poison for the death of Briannicus, 63

Lodge, Henry Cabot (1850-1924), United States senator and author: in Alaskan boundary commission, **24**, 1069; aids reform of the Consular Service, 1098

Lodi, Bridge of, Italy: battle of (1796), **9**, 298

Lodi, House of, Afghan dynasty in Italy: reign of, **5**, 104

Lodomeria, Poland: annexed to Austria, **17**, 248

Lodz, Russian Poland: growth of, **15**, 342

Loftus, General (18th century), British soldier: in the Rebellion of 1798, **12**, 211

"Log cabin and hard cider," in United States history, a campaign cry in 1841, **24**, 523

Logan, John Alexander (1826–1886), American soldier and statesman: urges Grant for third term, **24**, 926; nominated for Vice-President, 943

Logroño, Spain: battle of (1367), **8**, 167; siege of (1521), 349

Logtown, Treaty of, a treaty between Great Britain and Iroquois Indians (1752): concluded, **23**, 168; English claims based on, 170

Loizaga (ca. 1870), South American statesman: member of provisional government of Paraguay, **21**, 159

Loja, Hadji (ca. 1875), Austro-Hungarian statesman: leads revolution in Herzegonia and Bosnia, **17**, 423

Lok, John (ca. 1550), English trader: his voyages to Africa, **19**, 28

Lokalar, Finland: battle of (1808), **15**, 216

Lokoja, Africa: founded, **19**, 50

Lollards, religious sect in Holland: followers of Wycliffe, **11**, 175; persecution of, 196

Lomakin (ca. 1875), Russian general: defeated by the Tekkes, **5**, 307

Lombard League, defensive alliance of cities of Lombardy: formed, **4**, 194

Lombardini (19th century), Mexican

soldier: made general-in-chief of Mexican army, **22**, 369
Lombards, Germanic tribe: conquer northern Italy, **2**, 533; rise of, **4**, 163; settle in Pannonia and Noricum, **17**, 17; location of, **18**, 6; summoned to Italy, 51; invade Switzerland, 61
Lombardy, northern Italy: its relation to Austria, **17**, 4
Lome, Dupuy de, Spanish minister at Washington, 1898: his letter concerning President McKinley, **24**, 1024
Loménie de Brienne, Étienne Charles de: see **Brienne, Étienne Charles de Loménie de**
Lomonosov, Michael Vassilievitch (1711–1765), Russian poet: sketch of, **15**, 150, 192
Lonato, Italy: battle of (1796), **9**, 299
London (Londinium), England, called The City of Masts, The Little Village, and The Modern Babylon: center of trade, **4**, 75; founding of, **11**, 12; sacked by Northmen, 42; surrendered by Danes to Ælfred, 43; loses its charter, 413
London, Tower of, fortified castle in London: built by William the Conqueror, **11**, 73
London, Treaties of: (1543), a treaty between Scotland and England, **12**, 305; (1641), a treaty between Scotland and England, 339; (1827), a treaty between England, France, and Russia, **14**, 423, **15**, 275, **17**, 325
London Bridge, first bridge across Thames: built, **11**, 177
London Company, a company to promote colonization in America: chartered, **23**, 56
London Conferences, The (1830), conference of representatives of Austria, France, Russia, Prussia, and England to settle future of Belgium, **13**, 298, **15**, 288; (1840), England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, **15**, 292; (1852), between Austria and Prussia, **16**, 273, **17**, 390, **18**, 403
London Fire, The, fire which devastated large part of city (1666), **11**, 388
London Missionary Society: work of, **19**, 94, 212
Londonderry (Derry), Ireland: siege of (1689), **11**, 437, **12**, 134
Londonderry, Robert Stewart, Marquis of: see **Stewart, Robert**
Lone Star State, The: see **Texas**
Long Island, New York: battle of (1776), **23**, 243
Long Parliament, The, in English history, the Parliament which met under Charles I and carried on the Civil War (1640–1660): summoned, **11**, 337; dissolved, 374
Long Walls of Athens: built, **2**, 242; destroyed, 378; rebuilt by Conon, 402
Longbeard, William: see **Fitzosbert, William**
Longchamps, William of: see **William of Longchamps**
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807–1882), American poet and novelist: in American literature, **23**, 481
Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (210–273 A. D.), a Greek critic and philosopher: advises Zenobia, **4**, 111
Longinus, Quintus Cassius (ca. 50 B. C.), Roman general: revolt of his legions, **3**, 356
Longjumeau, Peace of, concluded between French Catholics and Protestants (1568), **9**, 156
Longobards: see **Lombards**
Longstreet, James (1821–1904), American Confederate general: at Bull Run, **24**, 763; in plan for invasion of North, 764; his corps detached from Lee's army, 771; at Gettysburg, 780; retrieves Rosecran's mistake at Chickamauga, 783; in battle of the Wilderness, 788
Longueville, Anne Geneviève de Bourbon Conde, Duchess of (1619–1679), French noblewoman: rouses Turenne against the court, **9**, 203
Longueville, Charles Paris d' Orleans, Duke of (1640–1672), French general: revolt of, **9**, 198; arrested, 202; death of, 210
Longwy, France: siege of (1792), **10**, 205, **18**, 356

Loochoo, Islands of, southwest of Japan: sketch of the history of, **7**, 192
Lookout Mountain, Tennessee: battle of (1863), **24**, 785
Lopez, Carlos Antonio (1795–1862), a Paraguayan statesman: granted executive power in Paraguay, **21**, 155; made president of Paraguay, 155
Lopez, Francisco Solano (1826–1870), a Paraguayan statesman: made vice-president of Paraguay, **21**, 155; sketch of, 156; death of, 160
Lopez, Martin (ca. 1500), a Spanish ship builder: builds ships for Cortéz, **22**, 45
Lopez, Narcisso (1798–1851), a Spanish-American general: his filibustering expedition to Cuba, **20**, 327, **22**, 452, **24**, 625
Lopez, Stanislas (ca. 1800), an Argentine patriot: opposes Rivadaria, **21**, 121
Lopez, Jordan (ca. 1850), an Argentine patriot: leads insurrections, **21**, 133, 134
Lopez y Mendez, Luis (ca. 1800), a Bolivian patriot: his mission to England, **21**, 59, 67
Lopez y Planes, Vicente (1784–1856), an Argentine jurist and politician: provisional president of Argentina, **21**, 122, 127
Lorca, Spain: battle of, **8**, 69
Lorch, Archbishop of: see **Pilgrim,** Archbishop of Lorch
Lord, an English title of nobility: origin of name, **11**, 20
Lord, The Silken: see **Fitzgerald, Garrett, Earl of Kildare**
Lords of the Congregation, league of English nobles: organized, **11**, 277, **12**, 312
Lords Ordainers, barons appointed (1310), to regulate government ordinances in England, **11**, 153
Lorenzana y Butran, Francisco Antonio (1722–1804), a Spanish prelate and historian: publishes Cortéz's letters, **22**, 209
Loria, Roger di (d. 1305), an Italian admiral: in the war between Aragon and France, **4**, 258, **9**, 85
Lorne (ca. 500 A. D.), Irish chief: leads colonists to Scotland, **12**, 38
Lorraine, a region on the border between France and Germany: divided, **13**, 21
Lorraine, Charles of Guise, Cardinal of (1525–1574): regent for Francis II of France, 149
Lorraine, Charles IV, Duke of (1604–1675), an Austrian general: at war with Louis XIII of France, **9**, 189; defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, **18**, 281; relieves Vienna, 303
Lorraine, Charles V, Duke of (1643–1690), an Austrian general: at war with Louis XIII of France, **9**, 189; defeated by Turenne, 211; his campaign against the French, 217
Lorraine, Charles of (1712–1780), an Austrian general: campaigns of (1744), **18**, 330; (1757), 337
Lorraine, Charles of, Duke of Guise (1571–1640), a French nobleman: claims throne of France, **9**, 168; his campaign in the Thirty Years' War, 191
Lorraine, François of, Duke of Guise: see **Guise, François de Lorraine, Duke of**
Lorraine, Henry of, Duke of Guise: see **Henry of Guise**
Lorraine, Henry of, Count of Harcourt (1601–1666), a French general: his campaign in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 193
Lorraine, René, Duke of: see **René, Duke of Lorraine**
Los Angeles, California: taken by the Americans, **22**, 297; Chinese riots at, **24**, 920
Los Islands, off the west coast of Africa: given to France, **20**, 281
Losecoat Field: see **Stamford,** Battle of
Lost Colony, Roanoke, Virginia: application of term, **23**, 53
Lostwithiel, England: battle of (1644), **11**, 349
Lot, Michael (ca. 1550), an Arctic explorer: aids Frobisher, **16**, 301
Lothair I, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, 840–855 A. D.: associated with Louis I as emperor, **9**,

47, 18, 90; revolt of, 9, 48, 18, 91; defeated by his brothers, 18, 92; agrees to terms of the Partition of Verdun, 93; reign of, 4, 178, 18, 95; death of, 9, 51

Lothair (II) the Saxon, Holy Roman Emperor, 1125–1137: honors Knud Hlaford, 16, 76; elected King of Germany, 18, 141; crowned emperor, 143

Lothair I (ca. 500 A. D.), Frankish king: reign of, 9, 24

Lothair II (d. ca. 670 A. D.), Frankish king: reign of, 9, 34

Lothair III, King of France, 954–986 A. D.: reign of, 9, 58, 18, 116

Lothaire (d. 869 A. D.), King of Lorraine: reign of, 9, 51

Lothian, a former division of Scotland: ceded to a Scottish king, 11, 51

Lotteries in America: used to support colonial colleges, 23, 142; legislation against, 24, 973

Loudon, Earl of (ca. 1750), British soldier: made commander-in chief of forces in America, 23, 184; plans attack upon Louisburg, 186

Loudun, Treaty of, concluded between Louis XIII and the French Protestant party (1616), 9, 179

Lough Swilly, Ireland: battle of (1798), 12, 214

Louis: see also **Lewis, Ludwig,** and **Luis**

Louis (I) the Pious (778–840), Holy Roman Emperor, 814–840: crowned King of Aquitaine, 9, 43, 18, 81; campaigns against the Mohammedans, 8, 219, 220; acknowledged as emperor, 9, 44, 18, 88; deposes Bernard of Italy, 4, 178; his efforts to convert the Northmen, 16, 25; reign of, 9, 46, 18, 89

Louis the German (ca. 804–876), King of Germany, 843–876: crowned King of Bavaria, 18, 90; revolt of, 91; at war with Lothaire, 9, 49; becomes King of Germany, 18, 92; defeats the Moravians, 17, 31; reign of, 18, 95

Louis (II) the Young (ca. 822–875), Holy Roman Emperor, 855–875: reign of, 9, 51; death of, 18, 96

Louis (III) the Child (893–911), King of Germany, 900–911: reign of, 18, 100

Louis (IV) the Bavarian (1286–1347), Holy Roman Emperor, 1314–1347: claims imperial throne, 13, 364; reign of 18, 187; campaigns in Italy, 4, 219; at war with Margaret Mautasche, 17, 101; gives his support to Edward III of England, 11, 158; Valdemar IV at the court of, 16, 114

Louis, King of Aquitaine: see **Louis I,** Holy Roman Emperor

Louis I, King of Bohemia: see **Louis II,** King of Hungary

Louis I, King of France: see **Louis I,** Holy Roman Emperor

Louis (II) the Stammerer (846–879), King of France, 877–879: reign of, 9, 52, 18, 96

Louis (III) the Younger (ca. 825–882), King of France, 879–882: reign of, 9, 52, 18, 96

Louis (IV) d' Outre Mer (921–954), King of France, 936–954: reign of, 9, 55; joins conspiracy against Otto I, 18, 110; calls for aid against Duke Hugo, 111

Louis V (966–987), King of France, 986–987: reign of, 9, 59

Louis VI (ca. 1078–1137), King of France, 1108–1137: reign of, 9, 71

Louis (VII) the Young (ca. 1120–1180), King of France, 1137–1180; associated in the government with Louis VI, 9, 72; reign of, 73; in the Second Crusade, 18, 145; divorces Eleanor of Aquitaine, 11, 96

Louis VIII (1187–1226), King of France, 1223–1226, called The Lion: invades England, 9, 77, 11, 128; excommunicated, 11, 129; defeated at Lincoln, 11, 130; reign of, 9, 80

Louis (IX), Saint (1215–1270), King of France, 1226–1270: reign of, 9, 80; mediation of, 18, 166; solicits Hakon's aid, 16, 99; arbitrates between Henry III and the barons, 11, 140

Louis X (1289-1316), King of France, 1314-1316: reign of, **9**, 89

Louis XI (1423-1483), King of France, 1461-1483, called the French Tiberius: reign of, **9**, 121; his feud with Charles the Rash of Burgundy, **13**, 43, **18**, 217, 218; leads rebellion against military reforms, **9**, 117; marries Charlotte of Savoy, 119; reconciles Warwick and Margaret, **11**, 217; concludes treaty with the Swiss, **13**, 405; his relations with Juan II of Aragon, **8**, 266; his relations with Alfonso V of Portugal, 317

Louis XII (1462-1515), King of France, 1498-1515, called the Just and the Father of Letters: claims guardianship of Charles VIII, **9**, 126; campaigns of, **18**, 227; invades Italy, **4**, 291; **11**, 229, 236; concludes treaty with Ferdinand the Catholic, **8**, 270; marries Mary Tudor, **11**, 237; reign of, **9**, 132, **13**, 420; death of, **11**, 237

Louis XIII (1601-1643), King of France, 1610-1643, called the Just: birth of, **9**, 173; reign of, 177; marries Ana of Spain, **8**, 375; at war with Philip IV of Spain, 378; claims throne of the Netherlands, 381; in the Thirty Years' War, **18**, 285, 289; death of, **13**, 214

Louis (XIV) le Grand, King of France, 1643-1715: born at St. Germain en Laye, September 5 (16?), 1638; ascended the throne on the death of his father, Louis XIII, 1643; during his minority his mother, Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Mazarin governed the country; assumed the governing power himself after the death of Mazarin, 1661; appointed as minister of finance, Colbert, whose reforms increased the treasury receipts enormously while at the same time they promoted industry and economy; conferred the portfolio of war on Louvois, who transferred the army into the most perfect military organization in Europe; fought with Spain to support his claim to the Spanish Netherlands, 1667-1668; this war was ended by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which gave to Louis a number of towns on the Belgian frontier; at war with Holland, which was supported by the Emperor, Spain, Brandenburg, and Sweden, 1672-1678; by the Peace of Nymwegen, 1678, he obtained the whole of Franche-Comté and Alsace; annexed Strassburg, 1681, and Luxembourg, 1684; revoked the Edict of Nantes, 1685; secretly married Madame Maintenon, 1685; Holland, Austria, Spain, Bavaria, and Savoy formed the League of Augsburg against him, 1686, and although he gained victory after victory he was obliged to give up all his conquests by the Peace of Ryswick, 1697; was involved in the War of Spanish Succession, 1701-1714, which was very disastrous both to Louis and to France; died at Versailles, France, September 1, 1715

Birth of, **9**, 189; ambitions of, **13**, 235; sends a force against Genoa, **4**, 325; marries Maria Teresa of Spain, **8**, 379; his position on the Continent, **18**, 298; reign of, **9**, 199, **18**, 298; his relations with Switzerland, **13**, 477; his relations with Sweden, **16**, 211, 218; Denmark takes up arms against, 234; encourages hostility of Turkey against Austria, **14**, 259; James II befriended by, **23**, 157; befriends Philip of Anjou, 160; his relations with Russia, **15**, 57

Louis XV (1710-1774), King of France, 1715-1774: reign of, **9**, 227, **10**, 22; marriage of, **15**, 118, 383; aids Stanislas Lesczinsky, **18**, 323; in the Polish war, **15**, 119; mediates with Turkey, 123; supports Charles Albert's claims, **18**, 329; enters the Treaty of Nymphenburg, **16**, 227; makes an alliance with Maria Theresa, **18**, 334; expels Jesuits from France, **8**, 419

Louis XVI, King of France, 1774-1793, called The Martyr King and Monsieur Veto: born at Versailles, Au-

gust 23, 1754; married Marie Antoinette, 1770; when he succeeded his grandfather, 1774, the finances were in a very bad condition for which there were two remedies—a restriction of the expenses, which the queen and the court opposed, and taxing the privileged classes, which the Parliament opposed; hoping to find a third expedient, he summoned, 1789, the States-General, which had not met in 175 years; when the representatives of the Third Estate were refused a seat with the other estates, the Assembly was divided into factions; too late the king yielded to its demands, and the republic was declared, 1792; Louis, after a mock trial by the Convention, was guillotined at Paris, January 21, 1793

Birth of, **9**, 241; protects Rulhière, **15**, 159; accession of, **10**, 25; reign of, **9**, 253; urges European intervention against Russia, **14**, 347, 349; and the French Revolution, **23**, 358; at the meeting of the assembly (1789), **10**, 52; surrounds Paris with troops, 54; before the Versailles assembly, 71; given title of Restorer of French Liberty, 75; goes to Paris from Versailles, 97; at the confederation of the kingdom, 122; receives announcement of assistance from the coalition, 136; sets out for Montmedy, 137; arrested at Varennes, 138; suspension of, 140; declaration of Pilnitz regarding, 143; closes the assembly, 145; his reception of the deputies announcing the opening of the National Legislative Assembly, 151; question in the assembly as to the manner of addressing him, 152; his speech at the assembly, 153; sanctions the decree of the assembly respecting his brother, 158; puts his veto on decrees respecting the emigrants and the dissentient priests, 159; message to, from the assembly respecting the neighboring princes, 162; intimidated by the impeachment of Delasart, 168; visits the assembly with a view to the question of war, 171; dismisses the Girondist ministry, 176; riots of the petitioners, 180; proposal of Lafayette for him to go to Compiegne, 181; reviews the defenders of the château on the morning of the 10th of August, 193; treatment of, on leaving the Tuileries, 195; imprisoned in the Temple, 198; his trial demanded, 226, 230; brought to the bar of the convention, 232; Malesherbes offers to be his defender, 233; the defense, 234; condemned to death, 235; his conduct on hearing the sentence, 237; his character, 238; death of, **9**, 282, **10**, 237, **11**, 541, **17**, 281, **18**, 356

Louis XVII (1785-1795), titular King of France, son of Louis XVI: proclaimed king, **9**, 285; death of, 294

Louis XVIII (Stanislas Xavier) (1755-1824), King of France, 1814-1824, called the Father of his Country: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; declared deprived of regency, **9**, 272; at Mitau, **15**, 205, 207; decree of the assembly, **10**, 158; recognized as king, **9**, 294; returns to Paris, **10**, 496, **17**, 312; accession of, **9**, 350, **10**, 498, **11**, 568; reign of, **9**, 355; death of, 382

Louis (I) the Great (1326-1382), King of Hungary, 1342-1382: invades Naples, **4**, 252, 260; his reign in Poland, **15**, 377; reign of, as King of Hungary, **17**, 152

Louis II (I, King of Bohemia), King of Hungary, 1516-1526: account of, **14**, 147; affianced to Mary of Austria, **17**, 167, 175; marries Mary of Austria, 176; reign of, 168; his reign as King of Bohemia, 149; death of, 150

Louis (I) of Anjou (1339-1384), titular King of Naples: claims regency for Charles VI of France, **9**, 106

Louis (II) of Anjou (1377-1417), King of Naples: claims throne of Naples, **4**, 261; reign of, 261

Louis (1784-1864), Archduke of Austria: made member of council of regency, **17**, 345

Louis (late 17th century), Margrave

of Baden: his campaigns, **17**, 231, 18, 304, 313
Louis the Moor, Duke of Milan: see **Sforza, Ludovico**
Louis (15th century), Duke of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 278
Louis de Male (1330-1384), Count of Flanders: recognizes liberty of Flanders, **13**, 34; solicits aid from Charles V. of France, **9**, 106; his struggles to retain his throne, 107
Louis (early 17th century), Count of Nassau, nephew of William of Orange: his expedition against Cadiz, **13**, 163; at battle of Nieuport, 174
Louis (ca. 1256), Count Palatine: at war with Hungary, **17**, 74
Louis of Bourbon, Prince of Condé: see **Condé, Louis of Bourbon, Prince of**
Louis of Bourbon (15th century), Bishop of Liege: revolt of his subjects, **13**, 44
Louis of Cressy (d. 1346), Count of Bruges: reign of, **13**, 32
Louis of Nassau (1538-1574), a Dutch soldier, brother of William of Orange: sketch of, **13**, 86; at the Duffle Conference, 93, campaigns of, **8**, 359, **13**, 109
Louis, Baron (early 19th century), a French statesman: made minister of finance, **9**, 356, 370, 399
Louis Philippe (1773-1850), King of France, 1830-1848, called The Citizen King, King Smith, King of the Barricades, and the Napoleon of Peace: his early career, **10**, 250 note; his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 360; made lieutenant-general of the kingdom, 392; accession of, to throne, **9**, 393, **18**, 395; reign of, **9**, 394; abdication of, **9**, 434, **18**, 398
Louisa of England (18th century), Queen of Frederick V of Denmark: her character, **16**, 239
Louisa of Mecklenburg (18th century), wife of Frederick IV of Denmark: her extravagant tastes, **16**, 239
Louisburg, Nova Scotia; established (1744), **23**, 163; captured by English (1745), **20**, 107; (1758), **11**, 500, **20**, 117, **23**, 164, 165, 188; restored to French, **23**, 166
Louise (1776-1810), wife of Frederick William III of Prussia: at Tilsit, **18**, 373
Louise (b. 1830), Infanta of Spain: marries Duke of Montpensier, **8**, 501
Louise Isabelle (ca. 1725), daughter of the Duc d'Orleans: betrothed to Luis, eldest son of Philip of Spain, **8**, 408
Louise of Savoy (1476-1531), mother of Francis I of France; proposes marriage to the Duke of Bourbon, **9**, 139; negotiates the Ladies' Peace, **9**, 141
Louisiana, one of the Southern States of the United States, called the Creole State: Acadians in (1755), **23**, 181; ceded to Spain (1763), **11**, 505, **23**, 198; retroceded to France (1800), **8**, 484; ceded to the United States, **8**, 484, **9**, 320, **20**, 130, 136, 269, 304, **22**, 286; purchased, **23**, 395; importance of purchase of, in American history, 399; uncertain boundaries of, 443; citizenship insured in purchase, 445; admitted, **23**, 451, **24**, 568; slavery in, **23**, 451, 453, **24**, 568; in Missouri compromise, **23**, 455; outbreak against Spanish in New Orleans, **24**, 625; delegates withdraw from Democratic convention, 679; secession, 689; Confederates seize Forts St. Philip, Jackson, and Livingston, 691; Confederates seize United States mint at New Orleans, 692; reconstruction policy of Lincoln, 833; reconstruction effects in, 867; despoiled by carpet bag governor, 867; end of carpet bag rule, 873; governorship contests in, 872 note; negro franchise in, 873; Presidential election of 1876, 910; its plan of government used as the model for governing canal zone, 1062
Louisiana Plan of Reconstruction: favored by Lincoln, **24**, 839

Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1901): Congress passes bill for loan to, **24**, 1067
Louisiana State Lottery: account of, **24**, 973
Louisville, Kentucky: objective point of Bragg's invasion, **24**, 773; exposition at, 940
Louvain (Louvaine), Belgium: battles of (891 A. D.), **16**, 23, **18**, 98; (1831), **13**, 301; expels the patrician families, **13**, 30; siege of (1635), **13**, 212
Louvain, University of, Belgium: founded (1426), **13**, 63
Louvet de Couvray, Jean Baptiste (1760–1797), French revolutionist: incites insurrection in the departments, **9**, 284
Louvois, François Michel le Tellier, Marquis of (1641–1691), French statesman: creates a new army for France, **9**, 208; orders ravaging of the Palatinate, 217
Lovejoy, Elijah Parish (1802–1837), American clergyman and journalist, an opponent of slavery; death, **24**, 575
Lovel, Francis, Viscount Lovel (d. 1487): rebellion of, **11**, 224; joins insurrection of Lambert Simmel, 224; death, 225
Lovell, James (18th century), an American statesman: plots against Washington, **23**, 261
Lovers, War of the, uprisings in France during reign of Henry III, **9**, 160
Lovtcha, Bulgaria: battle of (1877), **14**, 482
Low, Sir Robert Cunliffe (b. 1838). British general: his campaign for the relief of Chitral (1895), **5**, 278
Low Archipelago: see **Tuamotu Islands**
Lowell, James Russell (1819–1891), an American poet and diplomat: in American literature, **23**, 481; quoted on effect of bombardment of Fort Sumter, **24**, 715
Löwenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig (1659–1719), Swedish soldier: campaign of, **15**, 48, 49
Löwenhaupt, Carl Emil (18th century), Swedish commander: withdraws from Russia, **15**, 131
Löwentahl (Lowendal), Count Frédéric Waldemar of (1700–1755), French soldier: takes Bergen-op-Zoom (1747), **9**, 240
Lowenwold, Count (18th century), Russian nobleman: banishment of, **15**, 138
Lower Austria, province of Austria-Hungary: united with Hungary and Bohemia, **17**, 3; relics of the stone age found in, 10; invaded by the Slavs, 19; surrendered to the Empire, 75; in the struggle against the French Revolution, 286; revolutionary ideas in, 349; revolution of 1848, 361
Lower Bengal, India: conquered by Bakhtiyar Khilji (1203), **5**, 96; early history of, 107; captured by Akbar, 113
Lower California, Mexico: William Walker attempts to make a republic of, **24**, 626
Lower Ganges Canal, India: sketch of, **5**, 223
Lower Lorraine, Charles, Duke of (10th century A. D.): defeated by Hugh Capet, **18**, 119
Lower Peru, South America: see **Peru**
Lowestoft, England: battle of (1665), **11**, 386
Lowndes, William (ca. 1810), American politician: in Congress during War of 1812, **23**, 417
Lowoestine (19th century), commander of French National Guard: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9**, 442
Lozano, patriot of Bogota, South America: death of, **21**, 65
Lübeck, Germany, founded, **11**, 43, **18**, 146; a member of the Hanseatic League, 174; attacked by Christopher, **16**, 131; surrenders to Wallenstein, **18**, 276; recovered from the French, 382
Lübeck, Chronicle of: quoted, **16**, 120
Lübeck, Peace of, a treaty concluded between Christian IV of Denmark

and the German Emperor (1629), **16**, 201, **9**, 190
Lübecker, General: campaign of, **15**, 48; in Finland, 64
Lublue, Diet of, an agreement by which the political union of Poland and Lithuania was proclaimed (1569), **15**, 377
Lucan, George Charles Bingham, Earl of (1800–1888), an English general: in the Crimean War, **15**, 311, 315
Lucaniaus, southern Italian tribe: victories in southern Italy, **3**, 65
Lucar, Spain: battle of (1875), **8**, 515
Lucas, Charles (17th century), a Dublin apothecary: leader of the Popular Party, **12**, 173
Lucca, province of Italy: given to the prince of Piombino, **10**, 462
Luceres, a tribe of ancient Rome: settle on the Tiber, **3**, 9
Luceria, Italy: captured by Romans, **3**, 70
Lucerne, Switzerland: uprising in, **13**, 499; siege of (1847), 552
Lucerne, League of, a union of Swiss states for mutual aid, **13**, 385
Luchana, Spain: battle of, **8**, 497
Luckner, Count Nikolaus (1722–1794), a French commander: his campaign in Belgium, **9**, 273
Lucknow, India: siege of (1857), **5**, 237
Lucknow, Treaty of, between India and Great Britain (1801), **5**, 198
Lucterius (ca. 50 B. C.), a Gallic warrior: at siege of Uxellodunum, **3**, 308
Lucullus (2nd century B. C.), Roman consul: his campaign in Spain, **8**, 19
Lucullus, Lucius Licinus (ca. 110–57 B. C.), a Roman general, surnamed Ponticus: attacks Mithradates on sea, **3**, 219; campaigns in the East, 258; recalled from Asia, 269; retires to private life, 278; value of his fishes, 381; aids debtors in Asia, 390
Lüderitz (19th century), a Bremen merchant: sketch of, **19**, 97
Lüders, Count Alexander (1790–1874), a Russian soldier: in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 301; made viceroy of Poland, 326
Ludlow Commission, The, three commissioners appointed to examine the Nicaragua Canal route: appointed by Congress, **24**, 1071
Ludolf (10th century), Duke of Suabia: accession of, **18**, 111; rebellion of, 112; death of, 113
Ludolf, Henry (1624–1704), a German student: writes a Russian grammar, **15**, 34
Ludwig I (1786–1868), King of Bavaria, 1825–1848: reign of, **18**, 396
Ludwig II (1845–1886), King of Bavaria, 1864–1886: mission of, **18**, 427
Ludwig (Lewis) (II) the Severe (late 13th century), Duke of Bavaria: guardian of Conradin, **18**, 169; enters into an alliance with Rudolf of Hapsburg, **17**, 75, **18**, 180
Ludwig: see also **Louis** and **Lewis**
Lueders Incident, The, a diplomatic dispute between Germany and Hayti, **22**, 502
Lueger, Karl (b. 1844), Austrian politician: leads Christian socialism movement, **17**, 453
Lugalzaggisi, King of Kish, ca. 4000 B. C.: conquers Babylonia, **1**, 75
Lugard, F. D. (19th century), British soldier: his mission in Africa, **19**, 170; enters the service of the British East Africa Company, 192; his services against the Arabs, 238
Lugdunum, Gaul: battle of, **4**, 101
Lugo, Alvarez (19th century), South American statesman: made Minister of Public Credit, **21**, 100
Luis I, King of Spain, 1724: marries Louise Isabelle, **8**, 408; accession to throne, 408
Luis I (1838–1889), King of Portugal, 1861–1889: reign of, **8**, 538
Luitpold (d. 907 A. D.), Duke of Bavaria: death of, **18**, 100
Luitprand: see **Liutprand**
Luitward, Bishop (9th century A. D.): conspiracy of, **18**, 98
Luke, Saint (1st century A. D.), one of the twelve Apostles: his work in Dalmatia, **17**, 14

Luli: see **Elulæus**
Lumber Industry: in New England, **23**, 135; in North Carolina, 137
Lumbrozo, Jacob (ca. 1660), a Spanish Jew, living in Maryland: sketch of, **1**, 425
Lumey, William de, Count de la Marck (16th century), Dutch naval officer: made commander of the privateers, **13**, 112
Lumsdem, Sir Peter Stark (b. 1829), an English diplomat: in the Afghan Frontier Commission, **5**, 265
Luna, Italy: founded, **3**, 133
Lunalilo (1835–1874), King of Hawaii, 1873–1874: reign of, **20**, 309
Lund, Sweden: battle of (1676), **16**, 212
Lundy, Colonel (17th century), Irish soldier: takes oath of allegiance to William and Mary, **12**, 133
Lundy, Benjamin (19th century), American journalist: publishes abolitionist paper, **24**, 574
Lundy's Lane, a road leading westward from Niagara River, near the Falls: battle of (1814), **23**, 426
Lunéville, Treaty of, a treaty between France and Austria (1801), **8**, 483, **9**, 317, **10**, 442, **17**, 285, **18**, 364
Lunsford, Thomas (17th century), an English soldier: appointed Lieutenant of the Tower, **11**, 342
Lupicinus, Saint (ca. 500 A. D.), monk of Gaul: sketch of, **13**, 338
Lupicinus (4th century B. C.), Roman lieutenant: defeated by the Goths, **4**, 137
Luque, Fernando de (16th century), a Dominican monk: career of, **21**, 18
Lusatia, a kingdom of Germany, now included in Saxony and Prussia: conquest of, **18**, 107; united to Bohemia, **17**, 65; invaded by Procopius the Great, 135; joined to Saxony, 212
Lusitania: see **Portugal**
Lussi, Melchior (16th century), leader of the Catholic Party in Switzerland: introduces the Jesuits into Switzerland, **13**, 457
Lutf Ali (1769–1795), Shah of Persia, 1789–1795: reign of, **5**, 356
Luther, Martin, German religious reformer, called The Monk of Eisleben, The Monk of Wittenberg, The German Paul, and The Michael Angelo of the Reformation: born at Eisleben, Saxony, November 10, 1483; was educated in the schools of Magdeburg and Eisenach and at the University of Erfurt, taking his first degree there in 1502 and his second, or the Master's degree, early in 1505; then began the study of law but was interrupted by a change in his inner religious life and without his father's consent, entered the Augustinian monastery, July 16, 1505; was ordained priest, 1507; became professor of philosophy at the University of Wittenberg, 1508; was called to the University of Erfurt, 1509, but returned to Wittenburg as Professor of Theology, eighteen months later; made a visit to Rome, 1511; became Doctor of Theology, 1512, and provincial vicar of his order for Meissen and Thuringia; published ninety-five theses against the sale of indulgencies, October 31, 1517; wrote letters of apology to the Pope, May 30, 1518, and March 3, 1519; was excommunicated, June 16, 1520, and his writings burned at various places; publicly burned the bull of excommunication, December 10, 1520; was at the Diet of Worms, April 17 and 18, 1521, whither he had been summoned by the Emperor Charles V; on his return from Worms, May 4, he was seized by friends in disguise and carried to the Wartburg Castle where he remained until March, 1522, with the exception of three days in December when he appeared among his most intimate friends at Wittenberg for much needed conference; published his translation of the New Testament, September 21, 1522; began his work of reforming the mass, 1523; published hymns, 1524; married Catherine von Vora, June 13, 1525; published both a long and a

short catechism, 1529; was engaged in conference with Zwingli at Marburg, October, 1529; published his translation of the whole Bible, 1534; continued incessantly active until the end of his life in the completion and revision of his translation of the Bible; died at Eisleben, February 18, 1546

Main treatment, **9**, 138, **18**, 233; revolt of, **4**, 299; publishes his theses, **17**, 149; teachings of, **11**, 244; effect of teachings in the Netherlands, **13**, 55; in Germany, **9**, 138, 141, 142; in Denmark, 142; in Sweden, 142; in France, 142; in England, **12**, 85; in Ireland, **11**, 244, **12**, 86; in Scotland, **12**, 312

Lutheran Church, The: organization of, **18**, 245; established in Denmark, **16**, 194; in the Netherlands, **13**, 91; not tolerated in New York, **23**, 148

Luthol, Count (18th century), Russian courtier: favorite of Catherine I, **15**, 98

Lutke, Fedor Petrovitch (1797–1882), a Russian navigator: explorations of, **16**, 317

Lutter, Germany: battle of (1626), **18**, 275

Lutterberg, Germany: battle of (1758), **9**, 245

Luttrell, Colonel (18th century), an English statesman: elected to Parliament, **11**, 511

Luttrell, Henry, Lord Carhampton (18th century), English soldier: sent to Connaught, **12**, 206

Lützen, Prussia: battles of (1632), **9**, 190, **13**, 215, **16**, 182, **17**, 211, **18**, 284; (1813), **9**, 343, **10**, 402, **13**, 272, **15**, 261, **18**, 382

Luxembourg, François Henri, Duke de (1628–1695), a French marshal: his campaign in the Low Countries, **9**, 217, **13**, 240

Luxemburg, European state: adjudged to Holland, **18**, 392

Luxemburg, German city: siege of (1795), **9**, 293

Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke of (17th century), French courtier: influence of, **9**, 180

Luzara, Italy: battle of (1703), **9**, 220

Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyn (1835-1911), Anglo-Indian statesman: sketch of, **5**, 263

Lyall, Sir James Broadwood (1839–——), Anglo-Indian statesman: sketch of, **5**, 264

Lycians, people of Asia Minor: conquered by Persia, **2**, 126

Lyciscus (ca. 170 B. C.), Greek general: chosen stratigus of Aetolian League, **3**, 149

Lycomedes (ca. 370 B. C.), Arcadian general: defeated by Spartans, **2**, 444

Lycurgus, a Spartan lawgiver: supposed to have lived in the 9th century B. C.; supposed to have been the son of King Eunomus, whose successor was his son Polydectes; upon the death of the latter, Lycurgus refused the crown and supported the claim of the posthumous son of Polydectes; traveled in foreign lands, studied their institutions and returned home to present a perfect constitution to Sparta; after he received an oath from the people that they would not change his laws, he went into voluntary exile and never returned

Consults Delphic oracle, **2**, 44; legislator of Sparta, 61; institutions of, 62; attempt to revive institutions of, 517

Lydia, Kingdom of, Asia Minor: main treatment, **1**, 139, **2**, 114; conquered by Persia, 123; Sardes burned by Ionians, 135; conquered by Alexander, 489

Lykke, Ivar (ca. 1390), Danish commander: leads the Danish forces, **16**, 121

Lyman, Phineas (1716–1775), American officer: in French and Indian War, **23**, 183

Lynar, Count (1708–1781), German statesman and scholar: intrigues of, **15**, 129

Lynch, Eliza (19th century), South American heroine of English ancestry: sketch of, **21** 158

Lynch, John R. (19th century), Amer-

ican freedman: leader of negro race, **24**, 587
Lyndesay, Sir David (1495–1567), Scottish poet: sketch of, **12**, 309
Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Baron (1772–1863), English statesman: proposes alteration in Reform Bill, **11**, 589
Lyon, Matthew (1746–1822), American politician and soldier of Irish birth: prosecuted under the Sedition Act, **23**, 378
Lyon, Nathaniel P. (1819–1861), American general: leader of Missouri Unionists, **24**, 721; in campaign of 1861–1862, 740; killed, 741
Lyonne (17th century), French statesman: minister of foreign affairs, **9**, 207
Lyons, France: headquarters of Christianity in Gaul, **9**, 12; battle near, **4**, 101; revolt of, **10**, 269; defense and taking of, 275; sentence of the committee of public safety against, 278
Lyons, John (11th century), Flemish citizen: leads insurrection in Ghent, **13**, 34
Lyons, Richard (14th century), English politician, impeached, **11**, 172
Lyons, Treaty of, a peace concluded between Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, and Henry IV, King of France (1601), **9**, 172
Lysander (ca. 407 B. C.), Spartan general and statesman: sketch of, **2**, 368, 398; allied with Cyrus, 369, 370, 375, 382; wins battle of Notium, 369; wins battle of Aegospotami, 375, 376; takes Athens, 378; his influence in Greece, 380, 381; disgraced by ephors, 382; goes with Agesilaus to Asia, 393; slain at Haliartus, 398
Lysias (2nd century B. C.), Roman regent of Syria: campaigns against the Jews, **1**, 406
Lysicles (ca. 340 B. C.), Athenian general: at the battle of Chaeroneia, **2**, 477
Lysimachus (355–281 B. C.), King of Thrace, 323–281 B. C., and of Macedon, 286–281 B. C.: his share in Alexander's empire, **2**, 512
Lytton, Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Earl of (1831–1891), English poet and diplomat: governor-general of India, **5**, 254

M

Macadam (McAdam), John Loudon (1756–1836), Scottish surveyor: improves roads in England, **11**, 589

Mac Art, Connac, legendary King of Ireland: legend of, **12**, 25

Macarthur, John (ca. 1800), English lieutenant: his work for Australia, **20**, 185

McCarthy, Justin Huntley (1862——), Irish statesman: leads Anti-Parnellite majority, **12**, 242 note

Macartney, George, Earl of (1737–1806), English statesman: at the Russian court, **15**, 162; British ambassador to Peking, **6**, 110; arrives at Tientsin, 111; arrives at Peking, 111; received by Emperor at Jehol, 113; returns to England, 114

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Baron (1800–1859), English scholar, critic, and historian: favors Reform Bill, **11**, 558; made legal member of the supreme council of India, **5**, 214; sketch of, **11**, 612

Macaulay, Zachary (1768–1838), English philanthropist: agitates slavery question, **11**, 592

Macbeth, legendary King of Scotland: reign of, **12**, 256

Maccabæus, Judas: see **Judas Maccabæus**

Maccabæus, The French: see **Montfort, Simon de**

Maccabees, The, Jewish family: revolt of, **3**, 167

McClellan, George Brinton, an American soldier and scientist: born at Philadelphia, Penna., December 3, 1826; passed two years at the University of Pennsylvania; graduated from West Point, 1846, and was commissioned brevet second lieutenant of engineers; served in the Mexican War, 1846–1848, winning the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallantry; promoted first lieutenant of engineers, 1853, and captain of cavalry, 1855; was sent to Europe during the Crimean War to report on military systems; resigned from the army, 1857, and was engaged in railroad business from then until the outbreak of the Civil War, 1861; placed in command of the Department of the Ohio and commissioned major-general of the Ohio volunteers, April 23, 1861; made major-general in the regular army, May 14, 1861, by the President who ordered him to disperse the Confederate force occupying West Virginia; reported this task done, July 14, 1861; made commander of the Department of the Potomac, August 20, 1861; was general-in-chief of the army, November 1, 1861–March 11, 1862; directed the Peninsular Campaign; was in charge of the troops for the defense of the capital; was at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, September 14–17, 1862; was succeeded by General Burnside, November 7, 1862; retired to New Jersey and took no further part in the war; was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Party, 1864, but was defeated by Lincoln; lived in Europe, 1865–1868; superintended the construction of the Stevens battery, 1868; was chief engineer of the department of docks of New York City, 1870–1872; was Governor of New Jersey, 1878–1881; died at Orange, N. J., October 29, 1885

Sent to Virginia, **24**, 732; campaign in West Virginia, 733; commands Army of Potomac, 757; recalled from Peninsular campaign, 762; complains of lack of support,

762; reinstated in command of Army of the Potomac, 764; welcomed by Maryland, 764; at Antietam, 765; succeeded by Burnside, 766; denounces Emancipation Proclamation, 767; final removal from command, 769; Lincoln's estimate of, 769; reinstatement agitated, 790; nominated for President, 800; in Democratic Presidential nomination, 1079

Mac-Clernand, John Alexander (1812–1900), American general: at siege of Fort Donelson, **24**, 744

Mac-Clintock, Leopold, Sir Francis (1819-1907), English Arctic explorer of Irish birth: searches for Franklin, **16**, 311

McClure, Alexander Kelly (1828-1909), American journalist, author and politician: joins liberal movement, **24**, 890

McCook, Alexander McDowell (1831–1903), American General: at Stone River, **24**, 774

McCracken, Henry Joy (ca. 1800), Irish insurgent: in the Rebellion of 1798, **12**, 213

McCulloch, Benjamin (1814–1862), American general: in Missouri Campaign, **24**, 740

McCulloch, Hugh (1808–1895), American banker and statesman: Secretary of the Treasury, **24**, 898

MacDonald, Sir Claude Maxwell (1852–——), English general: negotiates treaty with Japan, **7**, 232

MacDonald, Donald (18th century), Scotch Tory commander: Caswell defeats, **23**, 236

Macdonald, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexander, Duke of Tarentum (1765–1840), French marshal of Scotch ancestry: commands army of Naples, **9**, 308; in the Napoleonic Wars, **18**, 383, 385; refuses to take up arms for Napoleon, **10**, 500; campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 360

Macdonald, Flora, Scottish heroine: born at Milton in the Island of South Uist, one of the Hebrides, 1720; became celebrated in 1746 as the heroine of some of the adventures of the Young Pretender whom she assisted in escaping pursuit from South Uist to Skye; was imprisoned on board vessels of war and in London for several months; released, 1747; married Allan Macdonald, 1750, and settled at Fayetteville, N. C., 1775; during the Revolutionary War her husband served as an officer in the British army, and Flora returned to Skye, where she died, March 4, 1790

Saves the Young Pretender from capture, **12**, 368

Macdonald, Sir James Ronald Leslie (1862——), English general and engineer: surveys for an African railway, **19**, 190; commands military escort of Thibetan mission, **5**, 298

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander, a Canadian statesman: born at Glasgow, Scotland, January 11, 1815; removed with his family to Kingston, Canada, 1820; was educated at the Royal Grammar School in Kingston; was admitted to the bar, 1836; represented Kingston in the Canada assembly from 1844 almost continuously until his death; became, Receiver-General, May 21, 1847, commissioner of crown lands, December 7, 1847, Attorney-General for Upper Canada, September 11, 1854, an office which he held except for a few days in 1858 until May, 1862; was again Attorney-General under the administration of Sir Étienne Tache, 1864–1867; contributed more than any other person in Canada toward the consummation of the Union, 1867; was prime minister, 1867–1873, 1878–1891; was one of the British commissioners who signed the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871; died at Ottawa, June 6, 1891

At the Quebec convention, **20**, 165; leads conservative party, 167, 174; in Joint High Commission, **24**, 883

McDonough, Thomas (1784–1825), American commodore: wins victory on Lake Champlain, **23**, 423; among naval heroes of War of 1812, 433

McDowell, Irwin (1818–1885), American general: plans battle of Bull Run, **24**, 734; defeated by Jackson, 760

McDuffie, George (1788–1851), American lawyer and politician: quoted on the necessity of slavery, **24**, 591

Mac Dunlevy, Prince of Ulidia (ca. 1180), Irish king: attacks Sir John de Courcy, **12**, 53

MacErc, Fergus (ca. 6th century A. D.), Scotch leader: leads Scots to Scotland, **12**, 251

Mac Geoghegan (ca. 1600), Irish chief: attempts to defend Dunboy, **12**, 102

Mac Gilla, Patrick, King of Ossory (12th century), Irish king: at war with Dermot McMurrogh, **12**, 49

MacGregor (ca. 1817), Scotch soldier-of-fortune: aids South American revolutionists, **21**, 66

Machærus (ca. 73 A. D.), Hebrew general: capitulates to Rome, **1**, 412

Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste (1701–1794), French statesman and financier: edict of, **9**, 241; death of, 289

McIntosh (19th century), Indian chief: concludes treaty, **24**, 470

McKane, John Y. (19th century), American politician: conviction of, **24**, 948

Mackau (ca. 1840), French naval officer: concludes a treaty with Rosas of Buenos Ayres, **21**, 125

McKean, Thomas (1734–1817), American statesman: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223

Mac Kelleher, Mailmurry (d. 1106) Irish scribe: writes the "Book of the Dun Cow," **12**, 7

MacKenzie, Sir Alexander (1755–1820), Scotch trader and explorer: explorations of, **16**, 307, **20**, 129

Mackenzie, Sir George S. (1844——), English merchant: his work in Africa, **19**, 185

Mackenzie, John (ca. 1877), English missionary: appointed Deputy Commissioner to Bechuanaland, **19**, 214

McKenzie, William Lyon (1794–1861), Scotch Canadian journalist and politician: leads Canadian Insurrection, **23**, 515

Mackiewicz (ca. 1860), Polish priest: in the Polish insurrection, **15**, 328

Mackinaw, Canada: captured by Indians, **23**, 200; given up by England, 362; fall of, 420

McKinley, William, an American statesman: President of the United States, 1897–September 14, 1901; born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843; educated at public schools, Poland Academy, and Allegheny College; taught in public schools; enlisted as a private in the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1861; promoted commissary sergeant, 1862; second lieutenant, 1862; first lieutenant, 1863; captain, 1864; served on the staffs of Generals R. B. Hayes, George Cook, and Winfield S. Hancock; breveted major, U. S. volunteers by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle, March 13, 1865; detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general, first division, first army corps, until mustered out, July 26, 1865; studied law in Mahoning County, Ohio, and took a course in the Albany Law School, 1867; admitted to the Ohio bar, 1867, and settled in Canton, Ohio; was prosecuting attorney for Stark County, Ohio, 1869; member of Congress, 1876–1891, and as chairman of the Commission on Ways and Means reported the tariff bill of 1890, known as the McKinley Bill; elected Governor of Ohio, 1891, and re-elected, 1893; nominated and elected President of the United States, 1896; inaugurated, March 4, 1897; reëlected, 1900; shot by an assassin at Buffalo, September 6, 1901, and died September 14, 1901

Enters Congress, **24**, 916; offers protective tariff bill, 968; nominated for President (1896), 1012; elected President (1896), 1018; inaugurated (1897), 1018; financial legislation, 1019; fur seal controversy, 1020; the war with Spain, 1021; re-nominated

for President (1900), 1038; second election, 1040; appoints a commission for the Philippine Islands, 1042; second inauguration, 1063; shot by assassin, 1063; death of, 1063; characterization of, 1063

McKinley Tariff Law, in American history, a tariff bill with highly protective features: enacted, **24,** 169; effect on election (1890), 975; attacked by Congress, 995

Mackinnon, Sir William (19th century), English soldier: his negotiations with the sultan of Zanzibar, **19,** 84; leads movement for relief of Emin Pasha, 138; president of the British East Africa Association, 182; his work in British East Africa, 205

Mackintosh, Colonel (ca. 1847), American officer: in the Mexican War, **22,** 364

Mackintosh, Sir James (ca. 1820), English statesman: advocates reform of the criminal law, **11,** 575

McLane, Louis (1786–1857), American statesman: transferred by Jackson, **23,** 503

McLean, John (1785–1861), American statesman and jurist: candidate for presidential nomination (1856), **24,** 654; dissents from Taney's decision, 660

McMahon, Sir Arthur Henry (1862–——), Anglo-Indian military officer: his mission in Leistan, **5,** 296

MacMahon, Brian (ca. 1602), Irish traitor: treason of, **12,** 102

MacMahon, Marie Ednu Patrice Maurice, Duc de Magenta (1808–1893), French statesman and soldier of Irish extraction, President of the French Republic, 1873–1879: in the Franco-Prussian War, **9,** 463, **18,** 421; elected President of the French Republic, **9,** 477; arbitrates English and Portuguese claims in Africa, **19,** 52

MacMurrogh, Dermot, King of Leinster, ca. 1150: reign of, **12,** 48

M'Nab, Sir Allan (ca. 1850), Canadian politician: leader of the Conservative Party, **20,** 157

Macnaghten, Sir William Hay (ca. 1850), Anglo-Indian diplomat: secretary to Lord Auckland, **5,** 215; sketch of, 218

Mac Nally, Leonard (ca. 1790), Irish attorney: sketch of, **12,** 202

M'Neill, Sir John (ca. 1840), English diplomat: his mission to Teheran, **5,** 361

MacNevin, William J. (ca. 1800), Irish physician and patriot: joins the United Irishmen, **12,** 207

Macpherson, Sir Herbert Taylor (1827–1886), English officer: commands Indian troops in Egyptian campaign, **5,** 259

McPherson, James Birdseye (1828–1864), American general: in Sherman's march to Atlanta, **24,** 794; killed at Peach Tree Creek, 797; political effect of death, 801

Macpherson, Sir John (1745–1821), Anglo-Indian diplomat: sketch of, **5,** 195

Macquarie, Lachlan (1762–1824), British general: made governor of New South Wales, **20,** 184

M'Queen (19th century), British geographer: urges British government to establish claims in the Niger region, **19,** 50

M'tesa (19th century), African chief: his interviews with Stanley, **19,** 60; resists the French, 160

Mac Turkill, Hasculf, Danish King of Dublin, ca. 1170: submits to Dermot MacMurrough, **12,** 49

McVeagh, Wayne (1833-1917), American lawyer: in Garfield's cabinet, **24,** 932

Ma (19th century), Chinese fanatic: leader in Mohammedan Rebellion, **6,** 211

Ma Yuan (17th century), celebrated Chinese artist: mentioned, **6,** 39

Maanen, Cornelius Felix van (ca. 1830), Belgian statesman: popular opposition to, **13,** 295

Mabas, negro race in the Central Sudan in Africa: sketch of, **19,** 164

Macao, China: under Portuguese rule, **20,** 298; taken by the English, **6,** 119

Macedonia, southeastern Europe: conquered by Persians, **1**, 166, **2**, 133; allied to Brasidas, **2**, 313; invaded by Pelopidas, 444; people of, compared to the Greeks, 455; in division of Alexander's empire, 512; assigned to Polysperchon, 512; supremacy in Greece, **2**, 513, **3**, 136; resistance to supremacy of, **2**, 516; made a Roman province, **2**, 519, **3**, 165; Jazyges settle in, **17**, 15; relations with Russia and Austria-Hungary, 449

"Macedonian," English frigate: captured, **23**, 422

Macedonian Question, The, a phase of the Eastern Question: discussion of, **14**, 506

Macedonian Wars, wars between Rome and Macedonia: first (214–205 B. C.), **3**, 125; second (200–197 B. C.), **2**, 518, **3**, 140; third (171–168 B. C.), **2**, 519, **3**, 147; fourth (149–148 B. C.), **2**, 519

Maceo, Antonio (1848–1896), Cuban patriot: leads Cuban patriots, **22**, 453; defeats the Spanish battalion, 456

Macieiowice, Poland: battle of (1794), **15**, 190

Maciel (Conselheiro), Antonio (ca. 1897), South American insurgent: leads rebellion of the Jagunços, **21**, 255

Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl (1752–1828), Austrian general: his campaign against France, **15**, 214; capitulates at Ulm, **17**, 293, **18**, 367

Macon Bill No. 2, bill regulating American commercial relations with England and France (1810), **23**, 415

Macrinus, Marcus Opilus (164–218 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 217–218 A. D.: kills Caracalla, **4**, 102; recognized as emperor, 102

Macro, Naevius Sertorius (ca. 37 A. D.), Roman general: overthrows Sejanus, **4**, 52; accused of killing Tiberius, 54; his death, 56

Mad King of Lacedæmon, The: see **Cleomenes**

Mad Life, Band of the, name chosen by Swiss mediæval rioters (1477), **13**, 410

Mad Mullah (ca. 1850), Mohammedan fanatic: at war with the English, **5**, 278

Mad Parliament, The, name given to the English Parliament which met at Oxford in 1258, **11**, 138

Madagascar, island in Indian Ocean: discovered by the Portuguese, **8**, 329; French attempts to colonize, **19**, 56, **20**, 78; French protectorate established, **20**, 278; sketch of, **19**, 211, 212

Madame Veto: see **Marie Antoinette,** Queen of France

Madatov, General (ca. 1826), Russian officer: defeats the Persians, **15**, 283

Madeira, island off west coast of Africa: discovered, **23**, 24; sketch of, **19**, 213; under Portuguese rule, **20**, 299

Madelin, Spain: battle of (1809), **9**, 337

Madhu Rao (ca. 1760), Maratha peshwa, Indian prince: reign of, **5**, 133

Madhu Rao Narayan (ca. 1780), Maratha peshwa, Indian prince: reign of, **5**, 136

Madison, James, an American statesman: President of the United States, 1809–1817; born at Port Conway, Virginia, March 16, 1751; was educated by the parish minister and at the Princeton (N. J.) College, graduating from the latter place, 1771; represented Virginia in Congress, 1780–1783; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1787; was again a member of Congress from Virginia, 1789–1797; drew up the Virginia Resolutions, 1798; was Secretary of State, 1801–1809; was elected President of the United States by the Democratic Party, 1808, and reëlected, 1812; retired to Montpelier, Va., 1817, where he died, June 28, 1836

Character of, **23**, 414; proposes interstate commerce commission, 321; in Constitutional Convention, 324; his journal of the Constitutional Convention, 324; his compromise for revenue quotas, 328; favors the

Constitution, 335; writes for the "Federalist," 335; member of Virginia ratification committee, 336; in first Congress, 342; author of Virginia Resolutions, 379; his views on nullification, 379; appointed Secretary of State, 388; nominated President, 413; elected President, 434; declines third term, 434; vetoes internal improvements, 441; advises on Monroe Doctrine, 447; his views on internal improvement, 488; quoted on slavery in Virginia, **24**, 564; president of American Colonization Society, 571

Madison, Mrs. (ca. 1800), wife of President Madison: rescues the Stuart portrait of Washington, **23**, 427

Madman of the North, The: see **Charles XII**, King of Sweden

Madras (Madraspatam, Chennapatam), India: founded (1639), **5**, 163; taken by the French (1746), **5**, 179, **20**, 115; siege of (1781), **5**, 193

Madrid, Spain: captured by the allies, **8**, 397; American legation building threatened at, **24**, 887

Madrid, Treaties of: (1526), a peace concluded between Francis I of France and Charles V of Austria, **4**, 303, **9**, 140; (1801), a peace concluded between Spain and France, **10**, 444

Mads, Bishop of Strängnäs (d. 1520), Swedish ecclesiastic: execution of, **16**, 149

Madura, Island of, island in the Pacific Ocean near Java: description of, **20**, 286

Maecenas, Caius Citnius (70–8 B. C.) Roman politician and patron of literature: aids in making a new division of territory among the triumvirs, **4**, 20; sketch of, 38; death, 43

Maecenas of France, The: see **Francis I**, King of France

Maenas (ca. 40 B. C.), Roman officer in the pay of Sextus Pompeius: proposes capture of Octavius and Marcus Antonius and Lepidus, **4**, 20; betrays Sextus Pompeius, 21

Maestricht, Holland: sieges of (1579), **13**, 133; (1675), 240; (1748), **9**, 240

Maeterlinck, Maurice (1864——), Belgian dramatist: mentioned, **13**, 312

Mafeking, South Africa: siege of (1900), **11**, 641, **20**, 233

Mafia, Convent of, Portugal: founded (ca. 1730), **8**, 471

Mafia, The, Italian secret society: description of, **4**, 403; in New Orleans, **24**, 976

Magalhanes, Fernando de: see **Magellan, Ferdinand**

Magaw, Colonel (ca. 1776), American general: attempts to hold Fort Washington, **23**, 244

Magdeburg, Prussia: sieges of (1550–1551), **18**, 256; (1631), 279; battle of (1792), **9**, 275; surrenders to the French (1806), **18**, 372

Magdoshu, northern Africa: founded, **19**, 13

Magellan, Ferdinand (Fernão de Magalhães), a Portuguese navigator: born at Saborosa, Portugal, about 1480; served in the East Indies, 1505–1512; fought with the Portuguese in Morocco, 1514; succeeded in interesting the Emperor Charles V in his schemes to find a western route to Asia, 1518; sailed from San Lucas, September 20, 1519; explored the coast of South America and traded with the Indians, 1519–1520; discovered and explored the strait which now bears his name, October 21–November 28, 1520; from the western end of this strait, he sailed first north, then northwest and west; discovered the Philippines, March 16, 1521; was killed in an attack on the natives of one of the islands, April 27, 1521

Proposes a new route to India, **8**, 331; voyage and discoveries of, **5**, 157, **8**, 332, **20**, 44 note, 51, **21**, 17; death, **23**, 37

Magellan, Straits of: see **Straits of Magellan**

Magenta, Italy: battle of (1859), **4**, 373, **9**, 451, **17**, 385, **18**, 405

Magersfontein, South Africa: battle of (1900), **11**, 641

Maggiore Lake, Italy: battle of (1636), **9**, 192

Maglaj, Austria: battle of (1878), **17,** 423

Magna Carta (Magna Charta), an agreement between the king and the nobles of England, signed by John at Runnymede (1215): signing and terms of, **11,** 127; changes in, at accession of Henry III, 130

Magnan, Bernard Pierre (1791–1865), French officer: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9,** 442

Magnanimous, The: see **Philip (II) Augustus,** King of France

Magnano, Italy: battle of (1799), **9,** 308

Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (300–353 A. D.), Roman general of German birth: usurps Empire of the West, **4,** 123; death, 124

Magnesia, Asia Minor: Greek colony, **2,** 53; battle of (190 B. C.), **3,** 144; taken by Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha (1832), **15,** 291

Magnificent Distances, City of: see **Washington, D. C.**

Magnitski, Michael (ca. 1810), Russian statesman: encourages Alexander's reactionary views, **15,** 265

Magnus (I) the Good, King of Norway, 1035–1047, and of Denmark, 1042–1047: secures the Norwegian throne, **11,** 60, **16,** 57; secures the Danish throne, **16,** 33

Magnus (III) Barfod (d. 1103), King of Norway, 1093–1103: reign of, **12,** 261, **16,** 97

Magnus (IV) Sigurdson, King of Norway, 1130–1134: defeat of, **16,** 80; reign of, 98

Magnus (VI) Lagabaeter (d. 1280), King of Norway, 1262–1280: reign of, **16,** 100

Magnus (VII) Smek, King of Norway: see **Magnus (II) Smek,** King of Sweden and Norway

Magnus (I) Ladulaas (1240–1298), King of Sweden, ca. 1275–1290: his quarrels with Valdemar, **16,** 104; reign of, 105

Magnus (II) Smek (1316–1374), King of Sweden and Norway, 1319–1363: his reign in Norway, **16,** 100; reign of, 107; compelled to renounce the throne, 108

Magnus (d. 1134), Prince of Denmark: sketch of, **16,** 76

Magnus (d. 1320), Prince of Denmark: death of, **16,** 107

Magnus (16th century), Duke of East Gothland: invested with his duchy, **16,** 160; insanity of, 163

Magnus (11th century), Duke of Saxony: his hostility to Henry IV of Germany, **18,** 132

Magnus, Johannes (1488–1544), Archbishop of Upsala: his "History of the Goths and Swedes," **16,** 8

Magnus Henriksen (12th century), Prince of Denmark: invades Sweden, **16,** 102

Mago (d. 203 B. C.), Carthaginian general: at battle of the Trebia, **3,** 117; defeats Publius Scipio, **8,** 17; taken prisoner by the Romans, 18; death, **3,** 130

Mago (period uncertain), Carthaginian writer: his treatise on agriculture, **3,** 94

Magoffin, Beriah (ca. 1860), American statesman: as governor attempts to keep Kentucky neutral, **24,** 721

Magruder, John Bankhead (1810–1871), American general: in the Mexican War, **22,** 345; at battle of Bull Run, **24,** 734; at Yorktown, 758

Magyars, Finnish tribe: why called Hungarians, **18,** 99; main treatment, **17,** 41; contribute to Austrian history, **5, 7;** invade Moravia, 34; aid Slavs against Turks, **14,** 32

Mahabat Khan (ca. 1625), Indian general: rebellion of, **5,** 118

Mahabharata, Epic of the Hindoos: description of, **5,** 49

Maharajpur, India: battle of (1843), **5,** 219

Maharbal (ca. 220 B. C.), Carthaginian general: captures Roman vanguard, **3,** 118

Mahdi (ca. 780 A. D.), Asiatic ruler, Caliph of Bagdad, 775–785 A. D.: extravagance of, **1,** 343; sends invading army to Eastern Empire, 350

Mahdi, The (1842–1885), Egyptian fanatic: main treatment, **19**, 271; revolt mentioned, **1**, 40

Mahé de la Bourdonnais, Bertrand François (1699–1755), French naval officer: campaign in India, **5**, 179

Mahinkis, African tribe: sketch of, **19**, 148

Mahmood or **Mahmoud**: see **Mahmud**

Mahmud I (1696–1754), Sultan of Turkey, 1730–1754: accession, **14**, 293, **15**, 116; reign of, **14**, 295; death of, 318

Mahmud II (1785–1839), Sultan of Turkey, 1808–1839: instructed by Selim III, **14**, 400; refuses mediation, **15**, 275; declares war with Russia, 277; his war with Mehemet Ali, 289; reign of, **14**, 408; reforms of, 439; death of, **14**, 436, **15**, 292

Mahmud (d. 1725), an Afghan ruler: reign of, **5**, 348; character of, 350; sketch of, **15**, 78

Mahmud (early 15th century), titular Khan of Jagetai: takes Bayezid prisoner, **14**, 50

Mahmud (1603), an Ottoman prince, son of Mohammed III: put to death, **14**, 209

Mahmud of Ghazni, one of the most famous of all the Mohammedan conquerors: born at Ghazni, 967 A. D.; fought gallantly under his father against the enemies of Nooh, the Samanide king of Persia; as he was illtreated by the successor of Nooh, Mahmud overthrew him and extended his dominion over a vast territory; undertook twelve expeditions into India bent upon conquest; despoiled the temple of Somnath; beautified his capital Ghazni; became a patron of science and literature; died at Ghazni, 1030

Reign of, **5**, 91; conquests of, 328

Mahmud Shah, ruler of Afghanistan, 1809–1826: reign of, **5**, 216

Mahmud Tchelebi (15th century), son-in-law of Murad II: ransomed, **14**, 63

Mahmud Tughlak, Sultan of India until 1398: reign of, **5**, 104

Mahomet Ali (ca. 1750), Indian politician: claims supported by the English, **9**, 242

Maid of Norway, The: see **Margaret**, Queen of Scotland

Maid of Orleans, The: see **Jeanne d'Arc**

Maiden Castle, The: see **Edinburgh**

Maigrot, Bishop Charles (1652–1730), Chinese missionary of French birth: visits China, **6**, 74; discredited by emperor, 75

Mailhe, Jean Baptiste (1754–1834), French revolutionist: opposes the dogma of the king's inviolability, **10**, 229

Maillé (d. 1794), French officer: death of, **9**, 289

Maillotins, The, name given to French insurgents (ca. 1381): account of, **9**, 107

Mailmora (ca. 1000 A. D.), King of Leinster: joins the Danes, **12**, 41

Maimonides (Moses ben Maimon) (1135–1204), Jewish rabbi and philosopher: sketch of, **1**, 417

Ma'in, Kingdom of, Arabian kingdom: founded, **1**, 185

Maine, one of the United States, originally called "Mayneland," and is sometimes called The Fox State and the Pine Tree State: origin, **23**, 95; absorbed by Massachusetts, 96; coast of, occupied by British in War of 1812, 426; dispute over admission, 455; trouble with New Brunswick over boundary, 514; election of 1854, **24**, 645; election of 1880, 931; election of 1896, 1018; election of 1904, 1086

"Maine," American battleship: destroyed (1898), **8**, 519, **20**, 328, **22**, 458, **24**, 1024

Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888), English jurist: law member of the Indian councils, **5**, 245

Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke of (1670–1736): given tutor-

ship of Louis XV of France, **9**, 227; conspires against the regent, 230

Mainmoy, Conor, King of Connaught, ca. 1200: opposes progress of De Courcy, **12**, 55

Mainotes, Grecian tribe: arm against Turkey, **15**, 178

Maintenon, Françoise d' Aubigné, Marquise de, wife of Louis XIV of France: born in the prison of Mort, France, November 27, 1635; lived in Martinique, 1639–1646; married Scarron the burlesque poet, 1652; upon whose death she was left destitute; appointed governess to the Duc du Maine, the son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan; bought the estate of Maintenon, which the king made a marquisate, 1678; married Louis XIV, 1685; gained great influence over the king in matters of policy and patronized the fine arts; established a home for the daughters of poor gentlemen at St. Cyr and died there, April 15, 1719

Her relations with Louis XIV, **9**, 216; closing days of, 226

Mainvielle, Pierre (1765–1793), French revolutionist: death of, **10**, 279

Mainz, Council of, a religious council (852 A. D.): depicts the condition of Moravia, **17**, 30

Maitland, John, Duke of Lauderdale: see **Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke of**

Maitland, Sir Peregrine (ca. 1800), English officer: his campaign in Hayti, **20**, 138

Maitland of Lethington, Sir William (ca. 1570), Scottish statesman: refuses England's demand for homage from Scotland, **12**, 320

Maître-de-Camp, Regiment of, French regiment: revolt of (1790), **10**, 125

Maiwand, India: battle of (1879), **5**, 258

Majestätbrief, charter securing freedom of conscience to Protestants in Bohemia (1610), **18**, 267

Majuba Hill, South Africa: battle of (1881), **11**, 634, **20**, 230

Makarov (ca. 1730), Russian statesman: career of, **15**, 110

Makarov, Stephen Osipovitch (1848–1904), Russian admiral: death of, **15**, 361

Makart, Hans (1840–1884), Austrian painter: sketch of, **17**, 415

Makbul Khan (ca. 1350), Indian statesman: administration of, **5**, 103

Malabari, Behramji Merwanji (1853–1912), Indian poet and social reformer: sketch of, **5**, 271

Malacca, district on the Malay peninsula, India: sieges of (1511), **20**, 42; (1578), **5**, 152; (1615), 152; (1628), 152; surrenders to the British (1795), **20**, 139, 251

Malachi I, King of Ireland, 846–880 A. D.: defeats the Danes, **12**, 39

Malachi II, King of Ireland, 880–1001 A. D.: reign of, **12**, 41

Malaga, Spain: siege of (1488), **8**, 122: battle of (1704), **9**, 221; taken by French (1810), 337

Malagon, Spain: siege of (1212), **8**, 100

Malak Shah, Persian ruler, 1073–1093: reign of, **5**, 330

Malakov (Malakoff), Russia: taken (1855), **9**, 448, **15**, 322

Mala-Spina, Germanicus de (ca. 1593), Roman prelate: in Sweden, **16**, 168

Malbic, Captain (ca. 1602), English officer: at battle of Aughrim, **12**, 104

Malcolm I, King of Scotland, 944–953 A. D.: reign of, **12**, 255

Malcolm II, King of Scotland, 1003–1033: defeats the North-humbrians, **11**, 60; reign of, **12**, 256

Malcolm (III) Canmore, King of Scotland, 1057–1093: reign of, **12**, 257; ravages northern England, **11**, 73; invasion of England and death, 86

Malcolm IV (1140–1165), King of Scotland, 1153–1165: surrenders Northumberland and Cumberland to England, **11**, 98; reign of, **12**, 265

Malcolm, Sir John (1769–1833), English diplomat: envoy to Persia, **5**,

206, 359; negotiations with the Marathas, 209
Malden, Canada: besieged by Hull, (1812), **23**, 420
Maldonado, Alonso (ca. 1535), Spanish statesman: made member of the audiencia, **22**, 107
Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721–1794), French statesman: sketch of, **10**, 26; placed over the king's household, **9**, 253; resigns, 254; counsel for Louis XVI, **9**, 280, **10**, 233; death of, **9**, 289
Malietoa (ca. 1885), Samoan chief, career of, **24**, 977
Malines, League of, coalition formed against France and Venice by powers of Europe (1513), formed, **9**, 135
Malkhatoon (ca. 1290), Turkish maiden, wooed by Othman, **14**, 12 13
Mallery (ca. 1825), American statesman: reports on woolens bill, **23**, 472
Mallet, Paul Henri (1730–1807), Swiss historian and antiquary: in Denmark, **16**, 240
Mallet-Dupan, Jacques (1749–1800) Swiss statesman: his mission to the allied powers, **10**, 177; his plot, **10**, 485
Malli, a people of India: oppose Alexander, **2**, 502
Mallory, Stephen (1810–1873), American politician: Confederate Secretary of War, **24**, 694
Malmaison, Scheme of, new constitution restoring the sovereignty of the Swiss cantons and Diet (1801), **13**, 518
Malmesbury, James Harris, Earl of (1746–1820), English diplomat: at the court of Catharine, **15**, 175; attempts to negotiate a treaty with France, **10**, 396, **11**, 546
Malmesbury, William of: see **William of Malmesbury**
Malmö, Truce of, a treaty between Germany and Denmark (1848), **16**, 270
Malojaroslawetz (Maloyaroslavets), Russia: battle of (1812), **9**, 342, **15**, 244
Malone, Anthony (ca. 1750), Irish statesman: leader of the Popular Party, **12**, 173
Malouet, Victor (1740–1814), French statesman: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; made minister of the naval department, **9**, 356
Maloyaroslavets: see **Malojaroslawetz**
Malplaquet, Flanders, France: battle of (1709), **9**, 223, **11**, 459, **13**, 250, **18**, 314
Malta, island in the Mediterranean: siege of (1565), **8**, 355, **14**, 170; capitulation of (1800), **11**, 551, **15**, 207, **20**, 141; history of, **20**, 253; government of, 254
Malta, Knights of: Sheremetiev admitted to the, **15**, 36; found colonies in the West Indies, **20**, 71; Paul of Russia made grand master of, **15**, 205
Malvern Hill, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 761
Malwa, India: siege of (1572), **5**, 113
Mamelon, Russia: taken (1855), **15**, 321
Mamelukes, Egyptian soldiers: main treatment, **1**, 36, 37, **14**, 127, 128; rebellion of, 344, 365; Napoleon makes war on, **14**, 380; resist control of Selim III of Turkey, 386; massacre of, **1**, 38, **14**, 408
Mamertines, Italian tribe: rise of, in Sicily, **3**, 99
Man, Society of the Rights of, French secret society: organized (1830), **9**, 404
Man Eloquent, Old: see **Adams, John Quincy**
Man in Red Stockings, The Little: see **Leopold I**, Holy Roman emperor
Man of Chios, The: see **Homer**
Man of December, The: see **Napoleon III**, Emperor of the French
Man of Destiny, The: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**; Emperor of the French

Man of Sedan, The: see **Napoleon III,** Emperor of the French
Man of Silence, The: see **Napoleon III,** Emperor of the French
Man of the People, The: see **Fox, Charles James**
Man Singh, Raja (ca. 1600), Indian statesman, governor of Bengal, 1589–1604: serves Akbar the Great, **5,** 112
Manassas, Battles of: see **Bull Run, Battles of**
Manasseh (709–642 B. C.), King of Judah, 697–642 B. C.: submits to Assyria, **1,** 398
Manasseh ben Israel (1604–1659), Jewish scholar: wins permission for Jews to return to England, **1,** 421
Manchester, Edward Montagu, Earl of: see **Montagu, Edward, Earl of Manchester**
Manchester Martyrs, The (ca. 1867): account of, **12,** 235
Manchester Massacre, The (1819): account of, **11,** 572
Manchuria, China: Russia's interests in, **6,** 286, 312, 313, 314; Japan's position in, **6,** 315, **7,** 275; Russia secures concessions in, **15,** 348; Russia's power in, 353; Russia agrees to evacuate, 357; campaigns in, 360; present situation in, **6,** 316
Manchus, The, Chinese tribe: rise of, **6,** 42; retreat of, 48; enter Peking, 54; successes of, 56
Mancinus, Lucius Hostilius (ca. 150 B. C.), Roman prætor: campaign in Africa, **3,** 164
Manco-Capac II (1500–1544), Inca of Peru, 1533–1544: aids Spaniards, **21,** 22; rebels against Pizarro, 24
Mandat, A. J. Gaillot de (1751–1792), French soldier: plans to crush insurrection of August 10, 1792, **10,** 190; murdered at the Hôtel de Ville, **9,** 275, **10,** 192
Mandingoes, African tribe: sketch of, **19,** 148
Manège, The, French political party: so called, **10,** 406; meetings of, closed, 408
Manetho (3rd century B. C.), Egyptian priest: authority for early Egyptian history, **1,** 10
Manfred (13th century), King of Sicily and Naples, 1254–1265: regent, **18,** 168; crowned king, 169; reign of, **4,** 206, **9,** 84; death, **4,** 215
Mangino, Fernando (ca. 1780), Mexican financier: made superintendent of finances, **22,** 215
Mangu Khan (ca. 1245), Chinese ruler: reign of, **6,** 18, 19
Mangum, William Person (1792–1861), American statesman: supported by South Carolina, **23,** 510
Manhattan Island, New York State: purchased from Indians, **23,** 102; colonial population of, 104
Manifestu of Instruction, issued by Catherine the Great of Russia (1766), **15,** 181
Manila (Manilla), City of, Philippine Islands: built (1564), **20,** 51, **22,** 120; captured by the English (1762), **5,** 181, **11,** 505, **20,** 120; made a free port, **20,** 133; captured by the Americans (1898), **20,** 316, **24,** 1029
Manila (Manilla) Bay: battle of (1898), **8,** 520, **20,** 315, **22,** 458, **24,** 1028
Manilius, Gaius (ca. 70 B. C.), Roman politician: proposes to invest Pompeius with the command in the East, **3,** 271; raises troops for Catilina's conspiracy, 282
Manilius, Manius (ca. 149 B. C.), Roman general and statesman: at siege of Carthage, **3,** 164
Manitoba, Province of, Canada: created, **20,** 169
Mankind, The Darling of: see **Vespasian,** Roman Emperor
Mankind, The Delight of: see **Titus,** Roman Emperor
Manlius, Marcus (ca. 390 B. C.), Roman consul: bravery of, **3,** 59
Mannadatter, Katherine (ca. 1570), Swedish peasant girl, queen of Erik XIV of Sweden: sketch of, **16,** 163, 164
Mannheim, Germany: destroyed by Tilly (1622), **18,** 272; siege of (1795), 359

Manning (ca. 1814), English scholar and traveler: visits Lhasa, **6**, 122
Manning, Daniel (ca. 1880), American statesman: Secretary of the Treasury, **24**, 950 note
Manoa, South America: description of, **21**, 27
Mans, France: battle of (1793), **10**, 248 note
Mansell, Charles Grenville (1806–1886), Anglo-Indian statesman: administers the Punjab, **5**, 222
Mansfeld, Ernst, Count of (1580–1626), German soldier: aids Protestants of Bohemia, **17**, 203, **18**, 268; aids Frederick V of the Palatinate, **13**, 204, **18**, 271
Mansfield, Joseph King Fenno (1803–1862), American general: killed at Antietam, **24**, 765
Mansfield (Mansfeld), Peter Ernst, Count of (1517–1604), German statesman and soldier: withdraws from confederation, **13**, 93; made governor of Brussels, 96; takes the new oath of allegiance, 102; member of governing council of the Netherlands, 120; appointed governor of the Netherlands, 160
Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of (1705–1793), English jurist: sketch of, **11**, 494; becomes Chief Justice, 497; his decision regarding slavery, 540; opposes repeal of Stamp Act, **23**, 214; favors the "intolerable" acts, **23**, 220
Mansourah, Asia Minor: battle of (1249), **9**, 81
Manstein, Christoph Hermann von (1711–1757), Russian general and historical writer: quoted, **15**, 103, 137
Mansurov, General (ca. 1773), Russian officer: relieves Yaitsk, **15**, 168
Mantanzas (Matanzas), Cuba: bombardment of (1898), **24**, 1028
Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of (1809–1885), German general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 426; his policy as governor in Alsace-Lorraine, 436
Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron (1805–1882), Prussian statesman: at the conference at Olmütz, **17**, 382
Mantinea, Greece: feud with Tegea, **2**, 18; allied to Sparta, 237; at war with Sparta, 321; first battle of (418 B. C.), 325; walls of, cast down by Sparta, 420; walls rebuilt, 439; joins Sparta, 447; second battle of (362 B. C.), 449
Mantua, Italy: condition of, at the beginning of the Napoleonic period, **17**, 279; conference at (1791), by the powers opposed to the revolution, **10**, 136; capitulation of (1797), **4**, 344, **10**, 382, **18**, 361
Manu, Code of, laws of the Brahmans in northern India: compiled, **5**, 49
Manua Islands, South Pacific Ocean: annexed to the United States, **24**, 1034
Manuel (II) Palaeologus (d. 1425), Byzantine Emperor, 1391–1425: account of, **14**, 53, 54
Manuel the Fortunate (ca. 1500), King of Portugal: marriages of, **8**, 187; made constable of the kingdom, 322; reign of, 325
Manuel, Procureur (ca. 1792), French official: suspended, **10**, 184
Manuel, Nicholas (ca. 1500), Swedish poet and painter: sketch of, **13**, 431
Manuel Philibert: see **Emmanuel Philibert**
Manufactures:
AFRICA: of the Carthaginians, **3**, 95; flourishing condition, **19**, 90; German factories established, 107
ARABIA: use of the camel's hair, **1**, 193
AUSTRALIA: of wool, **20**, 186
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: encouraged by Rudolf IV, **17**, 104; in 19th century, 450
BABYLON: description of, **1**, 105
CHINA: Hwangti teaches the people, **6**, 5
DENMARK: improved by Christian IV, **15**, 201
ENGLAND: products sent to Flanders, **11**, 159; 18th century, 533, 534; of iron moved to north,

535; flourishing condition, **11**, 602; supplies from Africa, **19**, 33; after War of the Roses, **20**, 58; stimulated by colonial trade, 71, 107
FRANCE: improved by Colbert, **9**, 208; prohibitions on, **10**, 9; city of Lyons, 268; encouraged by the assembly, 424; under Napoleon III, **9**, 453
GERMANY: under Frederick the Great, **18**, 344; under Bismarck, 443
GREECE: scarcity of, at present time, **2**, 547
INDIA: under trade-guilds, **3**, 79; English and French, **20**, 61; at Madras, 62
IRELAND: repression, **12**, 165
ITALY: scarcity of, **3**, 159; in 15th century, **23**, 21
JAPAN: at the beginning of the empire, **7**, 8; art of weaving developed, 18; during the Nara Epoch, 34; under the Kamakura government, 81; under the Edo government, 135, 136, 144; present condition, 243
MEXICO: under Spanish, **20**, 52; present status, **22**, 419, 420
NETHERLANDS: 16th century, **15**, 57, 58; increase of, **13**, 74; effect of persecution on, 166; in flourishing condition (ca. 1814), 284; at Liege, Ghent, and Verviers, 294
ROME: in Gallic provinces, **3**, 295
RUSSIA: 16th century, **15**, 18; improved under Anne, 113; encouraged by Anna Leopoldovna, 128; encouraged by Catherine the Great, 182
SCOTLAND: improvement of, **12**, 374
SOUTH AMERICA: established by Jesuits, **20**, 93; increase in Chili, **21**, 229; Brazil under John VI, 165; Paraguay, **21**, 148, 151; Venezuela, 242
SPAIN: of Arabs, **1**, 320; neglected, **8**, 422
SWEDEN: encouraged by Charles X, **16**, 210
SWITZERLAND: in twelfth and thirteenth centuries, **13**, 355; fame of, 428, 429; at Zurich, St. Gall, and Appenzell, 451; increase of, 493; preëminence of, 592
TURKEY: increased under Suleiman the Great, **14**, 144
UNITED STATES: in the Carolinas, **23**, 75; in the colonies, 134; in New England, **20**, 101, **23**, 134; in southern colonies, **23**, 136; colonies to cultivate home manufactures, 224; Hamilton's plans for its protection, 354; growth under shipping embargo, 436; American compared with British, 436; demands for protection of, 471; resource of the North, **24**, 726; rise of trusts, 971
WEST INDIES: Cuba, **22**, 489

Manuza (ca. 738 A. D.), Moorish chief: rebellion of, **1**, 335

Manwaring, Roger (early 16th century), English clergyman: impeached, **11**, 326

Manz, Felix (ca. 1525), Swiss Reformer: account of, **13**, 437

Manzikert, Asia Minor: battle of (1070), **5**, 330

Manzoni, Alexander (1784–1873), Italian author: sketch of, **4**, 440

Map, Walter (1140–1210), Welsh author: sketch of, **11**, 116

Mapa, South America: attacked by the Brazilians (1885), **21**, 263

Mar, Alexander Stuart (Stewart), Earl of (early 15th century), Scotch soldier: his campaign against Donald, Lord of the Isles, **12**, 289

Mar, James Stuart, Earl of: see **James Stuart, Earl of Mar,** and **Earl of Murray**

Mar, John Erskine, Earl of (d. 1572), Regent of Scotland, 1571–1572: made regent, **12**, 322

Mar, John Erskine, Earl of (1675–1732), Scotch officer: revolt of, **11**, 470, **12**, 361

Marakov, Vice Admiral (d. 1904), Russian naval officer: his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 307

Marat, Jean Paul (1744–1793), French revolutionist, called The People's Friend, The Apostle of Massacre,

and The Republican Martyr: leader of the commune, 9, 278, 10, 203; denounced in the convention, 10, 220; attacks Girondists, 9, 284, 10, 254; assassination of, 9, 285, 10, 268; influence after his death, 10, 268

Maratha Ditch, India: erected, 5, 182

Maratha Wars, war between the British in India and the Marathas: first (1799–1781), 5, 136, 193; second (1802–1804), 136, 201; third (1817), 208

Marathas (Mahrattas), Hindu tribe: rise of, 5, 121, 130

Marathon, Greece: battle of (490 B. C.), 1, 166, 2, 166

Marathon of Switzerland, The: see **Morgarten:** battle of (1315)

Marbach, League of, temporary union of the reigning princes and cities of Germany (1405): formed, 18, 199

Marbeut, Seigneur de: see **Rouillé, Pierre**

Marblehead, Massachusetts: becomes the port of entry for Massachusetts (1774), 23, 220

"Marblehead," United States vessel, 24, 1074

Marbod, chief of Marcomanni (1st century B. C.), German chief: account of, 18, 15; struggles with Hermann, 21

Marbois, François (1745–1837), French statesman and historian: quoted, 23, 396

Marburg, Germany: conference at, 18, 247

Marcel, Étienne (d. 1358), French citizen leader, Provost of Paris merchants, 1355–1358: leads the Third Estate, 9, 96; power of, 100; death of, 101

Marcellus, Marcus (43–23 B. C.), Roman noble: sketch of, 4, 40

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (268–208 B. C.), Roman general, called The Sword of Rome: appointed to the chief command of the army, 3, 123; besieges Syracuse, 124; campaign in Spain, 3, 161

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (died 46 B. C.), Roman general and statesman, consul of Rome, 51 B. C.: election of, 3, 328; proposes the two Gallic provinces be given to the consuls of 50 B. C., 330; authorizes Pompeius to make war on Caesar, 332; goes into voluntary exile, 350

March, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of: see **Mortimer, Edmund, Earl of March**

March, George Dunbar, Earl of (1338–1420), Scotch statesman and soldier: sketch of, 12, 288; deprived of his estate, 292

March, River, Austria: battle of the (1278), 18, 181

March of the Blanketeers, name given to expedition of Manchester workmen (1816): account of, 11, 571

Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863——), French officer and explorer: his expedition to Fashoda, 20, 282

Marche, Count de la (early 13th century), French chief: revolts against Louis IX., 9, 80

Marche, Count de la (late 14th century), French chief: joins conspiracy against Pedro the Cruel, 8, 166

Marche-en-Famenne, Treaty of, agreement between the Netherlands and Spain (1577), 13, 126

Marchegg, Austria: battle of (1278), 17, 76

Marchin, Ferdinand, Count of (1656–1706), French general: campaigns in the War of the Spanish Succession, 9, 221; death of, 222

Marcia (2nd century A. D.), Roman courtesan: assassinates Commodus, 4, 99

Marcian Law, a Roman law: regulates the censorship, 3, 52

Marcianus (5th century A. D.), Roman partisan: made prefect of the city, 4, 141

Marcius Quintus (2nd century B. C.), Roman consul, 168 B. C.: deludes the Rhodians, 3, 150

Marck, Count Guillaume de la (1446–1485), Flemish chief: atrocities of, 8, 360

Marco Polo: see **Polo, Marco**

Marcomanni, German people: location of, **18**, 6; attack Celts, **17**, 11; settle Deserta Boiorum, 12; prepare for war with Rome (11–7 B. C.), **17**, 13, **18**, 15; lead revolt against Rome, (166 A. D.), **18**, 26

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (121–180 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 161–180 A. D.: character and opinions, **2**, 523, 525; adopted by Antoninus Pius, **4**, 94; reign, 96; condition of Spain under, 8, 26; at war with the barbarians, **17**, 14, **18**, 26; death, **4**, 97

Marcy, William Learned (1786–1857), American statesman: Secretary of State, **24**, 624; instructs ministers abroad as to dress, **24**, 639; demands release of Koszta, **24**, 641

Mardia, European Turkey: battle of, **4**, 119

Mardonius (5th century B. C.), Persian commander: sent against Greeks, **1**, 166; governor of Ionia, **2**, 139; persuades Xerxes to retire home, 205; occupies Athens, 207; fights battle of Platæa, 209; killed, 211

Marduk-balatsu-ikbi (ca. 9th century B. C.), King of Babylonia: defeated by Assyrians, **1**, 81

Marduk-nadin-shum, King of Babylonia (9th century B. C.): reign of, **1**, 80

Marengo, Italy: battle of (1800), **4**, 345, **9**, 317, **10**, 439, **17**, 285, **18**, 364

Maret, Hugues Bernard: see **Bassano, Hugues Bernard**

Marfil, Mexico: battle of (1810), **22**, 238

Margall, Pi y (late 19th century), Spanish politician: dictator of Spain, **8**, 513

Margaret (d. 1093), Queen of Scotland, sister of Eadgar the Æthling: marries Malcolm Canmore of Scotland, **12**, 258; her influence over Malcolm, **11**, 86; death of, 86

Margaret (1240–1275), Queen of Scotland, daughter of Henry III of England: marries Alexander III of Scotland, **12**, 268

Margaret, the Maid of Norway (1283–1290), Queen of Scotland, 1286–1290: reign of, **12**, 271; betrothed to Prince of Wales, **11**, 146; death, **11**, 147; sketch of, **16**, 100

Margaret (early 13th century), daughter of Saint Erik of Sweden: accusations against, **16**, 98

Margaret (15th century), daughter of Christian of Norway: marries James III of Scotland, **12**, 296

Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI of England and daughter of René, Count of Provence: born at Pont-à-Mousson, Lorraine, March 23, 1429; married, April 22, 1445; became unpopular in England, on account of the cession of the provinces of Maine and Anjou, then in the hands of the English, to her father; soon became the real ruler of England, owing to the periods of imbecility to which the king was subject; the opposition of the Duke of York, who claimed the throne by an elder line of descent, caused the War of the Roses, opening with the battle of St. Albans, 1455, and continuing for several reigns; Margaret was forced to flee to Scotland but soon rallied her party; invaded England, and killed the Duke of York at Wakefield, 1460; released her captive husband by the second battle of St. Albans, February 17, 1461; was defeated at the battle of Towton, March 29, 1461, and forced to escape to Scotland and France; made another unsuccessful invasion, 1462; succeeded by the aid of Warwick in reinstating Henry upon the throne, 1470; but Warwick was killed at Barnet, April 14, 1471, and she was defeated and captured at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, her only son, Prince Edward, being killed and the king put to death soon after; Margaret was imprisoned in the Tower or at Windsor until 1475 when she was ransomed by Louis XI of France;

lived in seclusion thenceforth at Reculée, near Angers, and died at Dampierre, August 25, 1481

Marries Henry VI of England, **11**, 206; takes up arms against Yorkists, 212; escapes to Scotland, 213; defeated by Montague, 215

Margaret of Austria (1480–1530), Regent of Netherlands, 1506–1530: career of, **13**, 53; sent to Paris, **18**, 218; returns to Austria, 220; negotiates the Ladies' Peace, **9**, 141

Margaret of Burgundy (1446–1503), sister of Edward IV of England: supports claims of Perkin Warbeck, **11**, 227; death of, **9**, 89

Margaret of Denmark, Queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar III, King of Denmark: born at Copenhagen, 1353; was married to Haquin, King of Norway, 1363; appointed regent of Denmark during the minority of her son, 1375, and became Queen of Norway upon the death of her husband, 1380; when her son died, 1387, she became Queen of Denmark; carried on war against Albert, King of Sweden and captured him, 1388; gave him his liberty in return for his renunciation of the crown; the "Calmar Union" was formed, 1397, by which Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were united under one sovereign, and Eric VII, the nephew of Margaret, was pronounced her heir; died, October 28, 1412

Marriage of, **16**, 100, 117; reign of, 119; death of, 125

Margaret of France (12th century), wife of Bela III of Hungary: marries Bela III, **17**, 54

Margaret of Pomerania (14th century), Queen of Denmark: becomes regent, **16**, 96

Margaret of Provence (1553–1615), wife of Louis IX of France: marriage of, **9**, 80; holds Damietta, 81

Margaret of Tyrol: see **Margaret Maultasche**

Margaret of Valois (1553–1615), Queen of Henry IV of France: marriage of, **9**, 157; visits the Netherlands, **13**, 127; divorced from Henry, **9**, 171

Margaret Maultasche (14th century), Queen of Bohemia: at war with the Emperor, **17**, 101; marries Henry, son of Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 190; character of, **17**, 104

Margaret Tudor (1489–1541), Queen of James IV of Scotland: marriage of, **11**, 229, **12**, 299

Margaret: see also **Margareta, Margrete,** and **Marguerite**

Margarita, one of the West Indies: discovered, **21**, 12

Margarita (early 15th century), Queen of Martin of Aragon: marriage of, **8**, 260

Margarita of Parma (late 16th century), daughter of Charles VI: mentioned, **8**, 353; made regent of the Low Countries, **8**, 357, **13**, 72; joins plot against Granville, **13**, 78; death of, 106

Margarita: see also **Margaret**

Margarite, Pedro (late 15th century), Spanish naval adventurer: leads plot against Columbus, **21**, 10

Margary (19th century), English diplomat: murder of, **6**, 239

Margrete: see also **Margaret**

Margrete of Bohemia: see **Dagmar,** Queen of Denmark

Margrete of Sweden (early 12th century), Queen of Norway: marriage of, **16**, 97

Marguerite of Lorraine (17th century), French princess: marries Gaston of Orleans, **9**, 188

Marguerite: see **Margaret**

Maria I (1734–1816), Queen of Portugal: reign of, **8**, 474

Maria (II) da Gloria (1819–1853), Queen of Portugal, 1834–1853: reign of, **8**, 535; recognized as queen, **8**, 536, **21**, 167; excluded from the succession in Brazil, 169

Maria (1847-1911), Queen dowager of Portugal: marries Luis I, **8**, 538

Maria (late 14th century), Queen of Sicily: marries Martin of Aragon, **4**, 263

Maria de Padilla, Doña (14th century), mistress of Pedro the Cruel: her relations with Pedro the Cruel, **8**, 161; death of, 165

Maria of Burgundy: see **Mary of Burgundy**

Maria of the Palatinate (late 16th century), Queen of Sweden: marriage of, **16**, 174

Maria Alekseievna (early 18th century), sister of Peter the Great: plots with Alexis, **15**, 76

Maria Amalia of Leuchtenberg, wife of Pedro I of Brazil: marriage of (1829), **21**, 168

Maria Caroline of Austria (18th century), daughter of Francis I and Maria Theresa: marries Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies, **17**, 245

Maria Christina (1858——), Queen regent of Spain, 1885–1902: regency of, **8**, 517

Maria Christina (17th century), mother of Charles Emmanuel II: regency of, **4**, 322

Maria Christina of Austria (18th century), daughter of Francis I and Maria Theresa: marries Albert of Saxony, **17**, 245

Maria Christina of Naples (1806–1878), Queen-regent of Spain, 1833–1840: marries Ferdinand VII of Spain, **8**, 496; regency of, 497

Maria Eleanora of Brandenburg (1599–1655), Queen of Sweden: wife of Gustavus Adolphus: character of, **16**, 204

Maria Feodorovna (d. 1828), Empress of Russia: marries Paul, **15**, 172; claims the throne, 209

Maria Leczinski (1703–1768), a Polish princess: marries Louis XV of France, **9**, 234

Maria Louisa (1791–1847), Empress of the French: marries Napoleon, **9**, 338, **10**, 481, **17**, 302, **18**, 377, 378

Maria Louisa (1751–1819), Queen of Spain: her relations with Godoy, **8**, 481

Maria Teresa (1638–1683), Queen consort of Louis XIV of France: marriage of, **8**, 379

Maria Teresa Magdalena Barbara (d. 1758), Queen of Spain: character of, **8**, 413; death of, **22**, 199

Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, called The Mother of her Country: born in Vienna, May 13, 1717; was, 1723, declared sole heir of the house of Hapsburg by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713; married Francis Stephen, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1736; on the death of Charles VI, 1740, ascended the throne and appointed her husband co-regent but in spite of the Pragmatic Sanction claims to various parts of her domain were immediately raised and the War of the Austrian Succession followed; by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, she lost Parma and Piacenza to Spain and Silesia to Prussia while her husband was recognized as Emperor of Germany; was engaged in the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) against Prussia: on the death of Francis, 1765, associated her son Joseph with her as co-regent; participated in the partition of Poland, 1772; compelled Turkey to cede Bukowina, 1777; was responsible for many internal reforms; died at Vienna, November 29, 1780

Birth of, **18**, 319; marries Francis of Lorraine, 324; her succession secured, **17**, 191; accession of, **13**, 254, **15**, 129, **23**, 163; reign of, **17**, 239, **18**, 325, 347; seeks an alliance with Russia, **15**, 135; her intrigues at the Russian court, 141, 174; attempts to acquire African possessions, **19**, 40

Maria Theresa (d. 1855), Queen of Sardinia, mother of Victor Emmanuel II: death of, **4**, 370

Maria Theresa (late 18th century), wife of Albert of Saxe-Teschen: recalled from Belgium, **13**, 260

"Maria Theresa," a Spanish vessel: in battle of Santiago, **24**, 1030

Mariana (Marina) (16th century), an Aztec Indian girl, companion of

Cortéz: sketch of, **22**, 14; warns Cortéz of the plot of Montezuma, 20; present at the surrender of Mexico, 61; later years of, 69, 432
Marianne Islands, Pacific Ocean: purchased by Germany, **20**, 302
Mariano (early 19th century), a Mexican Indian insurgent: excites rebellion, **22**, 227
Marie, Alexandre Thomas (1797–1870), a French advocate and republican: member of the provisional government, **9**, 435
Marie Amelia (18th century), daughter of Francis I and Maria Theresa: marries Ferdinand of Parma, **17**, 245
Marie Amélie (19th century), wife of Carlos I of Portugal: marriage of (1886), **8**, 539
Marie Antoinette (Maria Antonia), Queen of France, the daughter of Maria Theresa and the Emperor Francis I of Germany, called Madame Veto: born at Vienna, November 2, 1755; was married to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI, 1770; opposed all the revolutionary reforms; during the captivity of the royal family, she displayed great fortitude; when the Girondists fell from power, she was condemned to death and executed, October 16, 1793
Marriage of, **17**, 245; secures recall of the Duke of Orleans, **10**, 34; death of, **9**, 287, **10**, 279, **17**, 281, **18**, 356
Marie de' Medici (1573–1642), Queen-consort of Henry IV of France: marriage of, **9**, 172; claims the regency of France for Louis XIII, 177; exiled from court, 180
Marie Louise (early 19th century), Empress of Austria, wife of Francis II: crowned Queen of Hungary, **17**, 334
Marie Louise of France (1662–1689), Queen of Spain: marries Carlos II of Spain, **8**, 383
Marienburg, Germany: capital of the German Order, **18**, 195; surrender of (1702), **15**, 42
Marietta, Georgia: Johnson entrenched on Kenesaw Mountain at, **24**, 794
Marietta, Ohio: founded, **23**, 319, 364
Mari-Galante, one of the Antilles: discovered, **21**, 9
Marignano, Italy: battles of (1515), **4**, 294, **9**, 136, **13**, 422; (1859), **4**, 373
Marignolli, John de (14th century), Franciscan friar: visits India, **5**, 142
Marillac, Marshal Louis de (1573–1632), French soldier: death of, **9**, 188
Mariño (early 19th century), South American revolutionist: supports rebellion of Paez, **21**, 81
Marion, Francis, an American general of the Revolution: born in South Carolina, 1732; entered the army soon after the war had begun; helped to defend Sullivan's Island against the British, 1776; led a brigade in guerrilla warfare for more than three years and won many victories; escaped capture in spite of all efforts by the British generals to seize him; died on his plantation near Eutaw, S. C., February 29, 1795
Sketch of, **23**, 273
Mariquita, South America: rebels against Spanish authority, **21**, 57
Maris, tribe of India: description of, **5**, 28
Maritza, river of southeastern Europe (1363): battle of, **14**, 30
Marius, Gaius, a Roman general: born near Arpinum, 157 B. C.: served under Scipio Africanus; was chosen tribune of the people, 119; became prætor, 115; was chosen consul for, 107, and put in command of the Jugurthine war; again elected consul, 104; repulsed the barbarians at Aix in Gaul, 102; defeated the Cimbri; became consul, 100; served under the consuls in the Social War, but resigned through jealousy of

Sulla; gained the command of the Mithridatic war, but was forced by Sulla to take refuge in Italy; entered Rome during an absence of Sulla and caused the opposite party to be massacred; became consul, 86 B. C.; but died of fever the same year

Early career, **3**, 196; accompanies Metellus to Africa, 189; assumes command in Africa, 190; nominated as consul, 194; campaign against the Cimbri and Teutons, **13**, 329, **18**, 4; at battle of Vercellae, **3**, 195; reforms of, 200; retires to the east, 201; rupture with Saturninus and Glaucia, 201; given supreme command against Mithridates, 210; escapes from the wrath of Sulla to Tunis, 211; joins conspiracy of Cinna, 222; proscriptions of, 223; death, 224; his tomb opened and his ashes scattered, 232; his memory restored to public honor, 279

Marius, Gaius (109–82 B. C.), Roman general, nephew and adopted son of the preceding: consul, **3**, 226; at battle of Sacriportus, 227

Marjorianus, Julius Valerius (5th century A. D.), Roman Emperor of the West, 457–475 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 149

Mark, Saint (1st century A. D.), one of the twelve apostles: his work in Aquileia, **17**, 14

Mark, The City of St.: see **Venice**

Markham, Sir Arthur Hastings (1841–——), English naval officer: explorations of, **16**, 313

Markham, William (17th century), English colonist: first governor of Pennsylvania, **23**, 111

Marlborough, New Zealand: formed, **20**, 213

Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of, an English general, called The Handsome Englishman: born at Ashe, in Devonshire, England, June 24, 1650; served in the army in Flanders, 1672–1677; returned to England and married Sarah Jennings; created Baron Churchill of Sandridge by James II, 1682; became major-general after helping to win the battle at Sedgemoor; went over to the side of William of Orange, and upon his accession was entitled Earl of Marlborough; commanded the English forces against the French, 1689, but on account of treasonable conduct, was imprisoned in the Tower; restored to his rank, 1696; was given command of the army in Holland, 1701; upon the accession of Anne became commander-in-chief; created Duke of Marlborough, 1702; with Prince Eugene, won the battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, and Oudenarde; when the Duchess of Marlborough lost the favor of Anne, he was dismissed from office, 1711; restored to his position by George I, 1714; died, June 16, 1722

Campaign in Ireland, **12**, 149; campaigns in Flanders, **9**, 220, **11**, 429, 451, **13**, 249, **18**, 312; influence on Queen Anne, **11**, 453; relations with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 218; deprived of office, **11**, 439

Marlowe, Christopher (1564–1593), English dramatist: his "Faust" quoted, **23**, 36

Marmian (13th century B. C.), King of Libya: invades Egypt, **1**, 27

Mármol, José (1818–1871), South American author: mentioned, **21**, 118

Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de, Duke of Ragusa: his campaign in the Peninsula, **9**, 339; accepts a command against Napoleon, **10**, 501; placed in command of Paris, **9**, 390

Marnix, John de, Lord of Toulouse (16th century), Dutch soldier: fate of, **13**, 101

Marnix, Philip de, Lord of St. Aldegoude (1538–1598), Dutch author and statesman: leads rebellion in the Low Countries, **8**, 358; signs the confederation, **13**, 86

Maroboduus (1st century A. D.), Prince of the Marcomanni: career of, **17**, 13
Maronites, Syrian people: insult the caliph, **1**, 329
Marozia (10th century A. D.), Italian lady: her influence over the Papacy, **4**, 182
Marprelate Tracts, a series of attacks on the bishops by the Brownists beginning 1588: circulated, **11**, 301
Marquesas Islands, Polynesia, south Pacific Ocean: annexed by France (1842), **20**, 276
Marquette, Jacques, French missionary and explorer: born at Laon, France, 1637; went as a Jesuit missionary to Canada, 1666; founded Sault Ste. Marie, 1668; went in 1669 from La Pointe du Saint Esprit to Mackinaw, where he built a chapel, 1671; accompanied Joliet in expedition down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, 1673, and returned via the Illinois River and Green Bay, Wisconsin; opened a mission at Kaskaskia, 1675; died on a journey to Mackinaw, May 18, 1675, near the mouth of Marquette River
Sent to explore America, **23**, 51
Marquez, General (late 19th century), Venezuelan officer and statesman: elected vice-president of Venezuela, **21**, 102
Marquez, Leonardo (1820-1859), Mexican general: in the Reform War, **22**, 383
Marquina, Felix Berenguer de (late 18th century), Spanish statesman: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 227
Marriage Laws and Customs:
AFRICA: French policy in Algeria, **19**, 263
ARABIA: among Mohammedans, **1**, 239, 240
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: among Slavs, **17**, 27; in Croatia, 38; under Joseph II, 267; civil marriage law passed (1855), 402; marriages between Jews and Christians, 430, 431; difficulties with Vatican concerning civil marriage law, 450
BABYLON: status of a married woman, **1**, 112
CHINA: established by Fuhsi, **6**, 5; of the Miaotzu, 95; intermarriage with Turks, 210; imperial ceremony, 229, 256
EGYPT: permitted between brother and sister, **1**, 59
ENGLAND: in the 15th century, **11**, 215
FRANCE: divorce abolished, **9**, 368
GAUL: time of Roman conquest, **3**, 297, **9**, 5
GERMANY: among ancient tribes, **18**, 8, 57; polygamy introduced in Munster, 250; reforms of Frederick the Great, 328
GREECE: in Homeric age, **2**, 36; in Sparta, 66; in Macedonia, **2**, 481, **3**, 150
ICELAND: according to the Sagas, **16**, 299
INDIA: Aryans, **5**, 39, 75; non-Aryans, 27, 30, 32, 75; of Hinduism, 85; suppression of widow-burning, 213; reform of, 272
ISRAEL: marriage with aliens forbidden, **1**, 403
JAPAN: among the ancients, **7**, 8; under the Hei-an Epoch, 45; under the Edo government, 130
MEXICO: among the Aztecs, **22**, 88, **23**, 7
PERSIA: in the early empire, **1**, 180; marriage compulsory, **5**, 320
ROME: among the clans, **3**, 11; concessions to foreigners, 17; impossible between patricians and plebeians, 35; legalized between patrician and plebeian, 47; frequency of divorce in the 2nd century B. C., 248; during time of Caesar, 385; under Domitian, **4**, 84
SOUTH AMERICA: intermarriage of Spanish settlers and natives, **21**, 46
SPAIN: under the Romans, **8**, 32; among Goths, 55, 57, 59; decree of 1567, 366

SWEDEN: marriage of the heir to the throne, **16**, 225
SWITZERLAND: mixed marriages, **13**, 557
UNITED STATES: among Indians, **23**, 12; Mormonism, **24**, 982
WEST INDIES: under Cuban Republic, **22**, 472

Marriages, The Spanish, the marriage of Isabella of Spain and her sister (1846), **9**, 425

Marroquin, José Manuel (19th century), South American statesman: his administration as president of Colombia, **21**, 245

Mars, The Sword of: see **Attila**

Marsaglia, Italy: battle of (1693), **4** 326

Marsden, Samuel (1764–1838), English clergyman: his work in New Zealand, **20**, 210

"Marseillaise," French patriotic hymn: composed, **10**, 167 note

Marseilles, France: founded, **9**, 4; siege of (1524), **9**, 139; see also **Massilia**

Marshal, Richard (13th century), Irish chief: sketch of, **12**, 57

Marshal, William (13th century), Irish chief: his feud with Hugh de Lacy, **12**, 257

Marshall, James Wilson (19th century), American explorer: discovers gold in California (1848), **24**, 595

Marshall, John, an American jurist and statesman, the expounder of the constitution: born at Germantown, Va., September 24, 1755; educated under his father's direction; enlisted in the army, 1775, and took part in the principal battles; resigned his commission, 1781, and practised law; was elected a member of the House of Delegates, 1782; in the Convention of Virginia he pleaded for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 1788; was envoy to France, 1798; was elected to Congress, 1799; was appointed Secretary of State by President Adams 1800; and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1801, which office he held with distinction for thirty-four years; died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1835

Ornament to the legal profession, **23**, 138; graduates from College of William and Mary, 142; member of Virginia ratifying convention, 337; sent to Paris by Washington, 373; announces Washington's death to Congress, 380; chief justice, 389; acquits Aaron Burr, 404; dominates over Supreme Court, 434; death, **24**, 658

Marshall, John Hubert (1876——), English archæologist: appointed director-general of the Archæological Survey of India, **5**, 280

Marshall Islands, Pacific Ocean: annexed to Germany, **20**, 302

Marshman (Ditmarshers), tribe of Denmark: origin of, **16**, 138

Mars-la-Tour, France: battle of (1870), **18**, 421

Marston Moor, Yorkshire, England: battle of (1644), **11**, 348, **12**, 339

Marta, Queen of Birger of Sweden (1290–1319): plots to destroy the princes, **16**, 106

Martens, Frederick (17th century), Dutch explorer: aids geographic science, **16**, 305

Martignac, Jean Baptiste Sylvère Gaye, Viscount (1776–1832), French statesman: ministry of, **9**, 387

Martin IV (Simon de Brion) (1210–1285), Pope, 1281–1285: excommunicates Pedro III of Aragon, **8**, 245; supports Charles of Anjou, **9**, 85

Martin V (Otto Colonna) (d. 1431), Pope, 1417–1431: elected by the Council of Constance, **18**, 204; attempts to reëstablish the authority of the church in Bohemia, **17**, 127; refuses to sanction the divorce of Jacqueline of Holland, **13**, 40; grants discovered lands to Portugal, **8**, 304, **19**, 17

Martin (d. 1410), King of Aragon: reign of, **8**, 258

Martin, Saint (ca. 316–397), a saint of the Roman Catholic church his work in Gaul, **13**, 338

Martin, François (d. 1706), a French governor in India: his campaigns in India, **5**, 170

Martin, Luther (1744–1826), an American lawyer and statesman: refuses to sign the Constitution, **23**, 334; opposes the ratification of the Constitution by Maryland, 336; absent from first Congress, 343

Martinez (late 19th century), Venezuelan general: refuses to acknowledge Falcon as president of Venezuela, **21**, 98

Martinez, Juan (16th century), Spanish soldier: his story of Manoa, **21**, 28

Martini, Count Ponza di (19th century), Italian noble: ambassador to the Pope from Victor Emmanuel, **4**, 394

Martinique, one of the West Indies: French policy concerning, **20**, 100; taken by the British (1762), 118; (1810), 143; restored to France by Treaty of Paris, **23**, 198

Martinitz, Jaroslav of, Burggrave of Karlstein (17th century), Austrian statesman: accused of inciting the Emperor Mathias against the Protestants, **17**, 201

Martins, Domingo José (early 19th century), Brazilian revolutionist: in the rebellion of Pernambuco, **21**, 164

Martinuzzi, Friar (late 16th century), Polish revolutionist: attempts to turn Hungary against Austria, **17**, 217; influence of, 218

Martius, Lucius (3rd century B. C.), Roman general: his campaign against Carthaginians, **8**, 17

Martyr, The Republican: see **Marat, Jean Paul**

Martyr City, The: see **Moscow**

Martyr King, The: see **Henry VI**, King of England; also **Charles I**, King of England; also **Louis XVI**, King of France

Marubashi Chuya (17th century), Chinese officer: attempts to revolt, **7**, 140

Marx, Karl (1818–1883), German socialist: influence of, **18**, 438

Mary I (Mary Tudor) (1516–1558), Queen of England, 1553–1558: betrothed to Dauphin, **11**, 242; marries Philip II of Spain, **8**, 351, **13**, 59, 67; reign of, **11**, 269; condition of Ireland under, **12**, 85; her relations with the English church, 311; death of, **8**, 356

Mary II (1662–1694), Queen of England, 1689–1694: marries William of Orange, **11**, 404, **13**, 241; accession of, **11**, 431, **12**, 132, 351, **13**, 244; reign of, **11**, 435; death of, 442

Mary (King Mary) (late 14th century), Queen of Hungary: marries Sigismund of Luxemburg, **17**, 153; accession of, 154

Mary Queen of Scots, called The White Queen: born in Linlithgow Palace, December 7, 1542; crowned queen at Stirling Castle, 1543; married to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II of France, 1558, who died, 1560; landed at Leith, 1561; married Lord Darnley, 1565, who brought about the murder of her favorite, Rizzio, and thus became estranged from her; she connived at the murder of Darnley, 1567, and married the murderer, Bothwell, 1567; was imprisoned by the lords in Lochleven Castle and forced to abdicate, 1567; escaped and was defeated at the battle of Langside, 1568; fled to England, where Elizabeth imprisoned her; she was tried on the charge of conspiracy against Elizabeth, and was beheaded, February 8, 1587

Claims throne of England, **11**, 278; returns to Scotland, 279; reign of, **12**, 305; abdication of, 318; prisoner in England, **11**, 283, **12**, 319; death of, **9**, 162, **11**, 294, **12**, 326

Mary (1505–1558), daughter of Philip the Handsome: affianced to Louis II of Hungary, **17**, 167, 175; marries

Louis II of Hungary, 176; regent of the Netherlands, **13**, 57
Mary of Burgundy (1457–1482), daughter of Charles the Bold: sketch of, **9**, 125, **18**, 216, 218; betrothed to Maximilian, **13**, 46; accession of, 48; marries Maximilian, 49, 409
Mary of France (ca. 1496–1533), daughter of Henry VII of England: marries Louis XII of France, **9**, 135, **11**, 237; marries Charles Brandon, 237
Mary of Lorraine or of Guise (1515–1560), mother of Mary Queen of Scots, regent of Scotland: made guardian for Mary Queen of Scots, **12**, 305; regent of Scotland, **11**, 278, **12**, 307
Mary of Modena (1658–1718), Queen of James II of England, called The Queen of Tears: marriage of, **11**, 400
Mary: see also **Maria** and **Marie**
Marye's Heights, Virginia: occupied by Lee at Fredericksburg, **24**, 769
Maryland, a state of the United States: founded, **23**, 68; first representative assembly introduced (1647), 120; Catholics denied franchise, 148; Church of England established, 149; ratifies Articles of Confederation, 302; insists on the ceding of Northwest Territory, 317; commissioners appointed to decide Potomac commercial policy, 321; Annapolis convention, 322; choses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 323; ratifies the Constitution, 336; opposes financial plans of Hamilton, 350; rank as to population, 479; abolition societies formed, **24**, 571; state elections of 1855, 646; Presidential election of 1856, 656; Sixth Massachusetts attacked by mob in Baltimore, 715; excitement over transportation of troops through, 716; Confederates attempt to win adhesion of, 721; trouble over suspension of writ of habeas corpus, 739; Lee's army enters, 764; alarm over Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, 779; Sheridan saves from invasion, 792; Presidential election of 1896, 1018; Presidential election of 1900, 1040; Presidential election of 1904, 1086; condition of the Jews, **1**, 425
Masada, Palestine, Asia Minor: siege of, **1**, 412
Masakado, Tairo-no: see **Taira-no Masakado**
Masampo, port of Korea: Russia attempts to obtain lease of, **6**, 311
Masaniello (Thomas Aniello of Amalfi) (1622–1647), Italian insurrectionist, called The Seven Days' King: leads insurrection in Naples, **4**, 324
Mascarenhas, Pedro (early 16th century), Portuguese navigator: viceroy of the Indies, **8**, 434
Maserfield, England: battle of (642 A. D.), **11**, 35
Masham, Thomas (16th century), English explorer: his expedition to South America, **21**, 31
Mashashare (12th century B. C.), Libyan chief: defeated by the Egyptians **1**, 28
Mashonaland, Africa: description of, **19**, 227; uprising in (1896), 243
Masistus (5th century B. C.), commander of the Persian cavalry: death, **2**, 209
Mason, George (1725–1792), American statesman: draws up bill of rights for Constitution of Virginia, **23**, 239, **24**, 564; refuses to sign the Constitution, **23**, 334; member of Virginia ratification committee, 336; quoted on slavery in Virginia, **24**, 564
Mason, James Murray (1798–1871), American statesman: appointed Confederate representative at London, **24**, 728
Mason, John (1586–1635), the founder of New Hampshire: defeats Pequots, **23**, 93; receives grant with Gorges, 95; claims of heirs, 95
Mason, John Young (1799–1859), American statesman: reads Calhoun's last speech, **24**, 603; quoted on value of escaped slaves, 618; minister to France, 625; Ostend Mani-

festo, 628; chairman of Senate Committee to investigate John Brown's raid, 675

Mason, Richard B. (d. 1850), American soldier and statesman: in the Mexican War, **22**, 348

Mason and Dixon's Line, boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland: ends boundary dispute, **23**, 110

Mason and Slidell Incident, a diplomatic dispute between England and the Unites States: account of, **11**, 622, **24**, 728

Masonic Order: and the William Morgan charge, **23**, 498

Massachusetts, a state of the United States: means "Blue Hills" and is called Old Bay State: settled by the Northmen, **21**, 3; Indians belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8; Gosnold explores the coast, 54; first settlement at Plymouth, 84; second settlement at Massachusetts Bay, 86; under council for New England, 87; Charles I charters, 87; charter transferred to New England, 87; "Salem Witchcraft," 91; aids Connecticut settlement, 91; absorbs New Hampshire, 95; absorbs Maine, 96; New England Confederation, 96; status of, in New England Confederation, 97; boundary enlarged, 101; end of confusion of civil and religious rights in, 101; charter changed (1691), 115; powers of the General Court, 118; first representative assembly introduced (1634), 120; Franklin acts as agent to England, 122; early anti-slavery agitation, 130; Scotch-Irish manufacture linens, 134; fishery industry, 134; evades Sugar Act, 135; rum trade (1750), 135; Harvard College and public schools established, 140; religious intoleration in, 147; Congregational Church supported by taxation, 148; suffrage laws, as a colony, 148; establishes a postal system, 152; dress regulated by law, 154; blasphemy made a capital offense, 156; in Colonial Congress, 158; equips Louisburg expedition, 164; passes resolutions setting forth rights of the colonists, 216; Boston Massacre, 217; Boston Tea Party, 219; English Parliament passes the five "intolerable" acts, 220; appoints place of meeting for first Continental Congress, 222; Regulating Act impossible of enforcement, 226; adopts a constitution of government, 238; suffers from paper currency craze, 315; cedes Northwest Territory, 317; appoints delegates for Annapolis convention, 322; choses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 323; ratifies the Constitution, 336; favors financial plans of Hamilton, 350; attitude toward War of 1812, 430; volunteer service in War of 1812, 431; Hartford Convention, 431; approves resolutions of Hartford convention, 433; protection question, 472; supports Webster for Presidency, 510; Presidential election of 1848, **24**, 559; abolition of slavery, 563; failure of Fugitive Slave Law, 616; Presidential election of 1854, 645; state election of 1855, 646; Emigrant-Aid Society organized, 647; Sixth Massachusetts attacked by mob in Baltimore, 715; Eighth Massachusetts Regiment garrisons Washington, 730; Boston fire (1872), 902; Presidential election of 1904, 1086

Massacre, The Apostle of: see **Marat, Jean Paul**

Massacre of September 2, The, in French history, **10**, 207

Massacres:

B. C.
548. Jerusalem, **1**, 400
521. In Persia, **1**, 163
431. Thebans, **2**, 278
427. Mitylenaeans, **2**, 294
416. Melos, **2**, 327
408. In Sicily, **2**, 409
370. Sparta, **2**, 439
332. Tyre, **1**, 126, **2**, 494
330. Persepolis, **2**, 498
95. Asculum, **3**, 206
88. Italians at Ephesus, **3**, 216

Massacres, cont.:
86. Celtic chiefs in Asia, **3**, 219
82. Praeneste, **3**, 228
53. Genabum, **9**, 10
A. D.
31. Adherents of Sejanus, **4**, 52
64. Christians under Nero, **4**, 65
165. Christians under Marcus Aurelius, **4**, 97
211. In Egypt, **4**, 102
295. Christians under Diocletian, **4**, 116
451. Cologne, **4**, 148
ca. 673. Christians in Arabia, **1**, 276
711. Zeres, **8**, 56
782. At Verden, **18**, 82
930. Mohammedans at Mecca, **1**, 362
1002. Danes in England, **11**, 58
1083. Rome, **18**, 136
1096. Jews at Paris, **1**, 419
1145. Odessa, **9**, 73
1170. Aleppo, **1**, 369
1208. Béziers, **9**, 78
1213. Albigenses, **9**, 78
1256. Bagdad, **5**, 335
1261. Christians at Antioch, **9**, 84
1264. Jews in England, **1**, 420
1265. Rajputs of Mewat, **5**, 98
1282. Sicilian Vespers, **4**, 257, **18**, 170
1315. Ardee, **12**, 59
1350. Zurich, **13**, 376
1357. The Jacquerie, **11**, 165
1382. Soleure, **13**, 379
1405. Smyrna, **13**, 51
1418. Armagnac and his partisans at Paris, **9**, 112, **11**, 199
1446. Alfarrobeira, **8**, 314
1456. Euboea, **14**, 85
1467. Dinaut, **13**, 42
1480. Otranto, **14**, 86
1512. Shiahs in Turkey, **5**, 341
1517. Cairo, **14**, 131
1517. Mameluke prisoners, **14**, 133
1527. Rome, **9**, 140
1533. Quito, **21**, 21
1535. Portuguese at Foochow, **6**, 33
1546. Waldenses, **9**, 144
1554. Bordeaux, **9**, 145
1564. Huguenots in Florida, **20**, 82, **23**, 47
1566. Osterweel, **13**, 102
1567. Valenciennes, **13**, 105
1568. Jubiles, **8**, 369
1572. St. Bartholomew, **9**, 158
1573. Antrim, **12**, 92
1600. Chinese in Philippine Islands, **6**, 38
1622. Virginia colonists, **23**, 62
1623. Amboyna, **5**, 163, **13**, 221, **20**, 121
1645. Yangchow, **6**, 56
1649. Drogheda, **11**, 363, **12**, 124
1663. Confucianists at Chiengtu, **6**, 60
1663. Chinese maidens, **6**, 61
1665. The Caboquenas, **21**, 38
1690. Schenectady, **23**, 158
1691. Uraghree, **12**, 152
1692. Glencoe, **11**, 437, **12**, 354
1711. Negroes in New York City, **23**, 132
1738. Delhi, **5**, 353
1757. Muttra, **5**, 127
1757. Fort Edward, **23**, 186
1763. Mackinaw, **23**, 200
1767. San Gaban, **21**, 51
1770. Boston, **11**, 515, **23**, 217
1778. Wyoming Valley, **23**, 296
1779. Cherry Valley, **23**, 297
1792. The inhabitants of the Tuileries, Paris, **10**, 196
1792. September Massacres in Paris, **8**, 482, **10**, 207, 208
1793. Lyons, **10**, 278
1793. Girondists, **10**, 279
1794. Kirman, **5**, 356
1794. Toulouse, **10**, 278
1794. Caen, **10**, 278
1794. Marseilles, **10**, 278
1794. Bordeaux, **10**, 278
1794. Dantonists, **10**, 295
1798. Wexford, **12**, 213
1799. Turks at Jaffa, **14**, 382
1804. Hayti, **22**, 493
1811. Mamelukes, **1**, 38, **14**, 409
1813. At River Raisin, **23**, 424
1815. French troops in Spain, **8**, 487
1816. Settlers in the Red River country, Canada, **20**, 169

Massacres, cont.:
1819. Manchester Massacre, **11,** 572
1820. Neapolitans in Sicily, **4,** 353
1820. Mulatto women in Hayti, **22,** 495
1821. Turkish merchants at Galatz, **14,** 416
1821. Turks at Jassy, **14,** 416
1847. Arroyo Hondo, **22,** 305
1847. Mora, **22,** 305
1847. Rio Colorado, **22,** 305
1847. Laos, **22,** 305
1855. Yunnan, **6,** 211
1857. Christians in India, **5,** 235
1860. Christians at Djedda, **14,** 465
1860. Christians at Damascus, **14,** 466
1867. Mohammedans at Tali Fu, **6,** 215
1869. Havana, **20,** 327
1870. Tientsin, **6,** 223
1876. In Bulgaria, **14,** 476
1876. Batak, **14,** 477
1876. Panagurishta, **14,** 477
1881. Geok Tepe, **5,** 367
1895. Armenians, **14,** 499, 500
1897. Christians in Candia, **14,** 503
1900. Peking, **6,** 304
1900. Blagovestchensk, **16,** 309
1900. Russians at An-tung, **7,** 284
1903. Kishinev, **15,** 358

Massagetae, Asiatic tribe: slay Cyrus, **2,** 127

Massasoit (ca. 1580–1661), American Indian: treaty with Pilgrims, **23,** 85

Masséna, Andre (1758–1817), French marshal, called the Child of Fortune and the Famed Child of Victory: his campaign in Spanish peninsula, **8,** 530, **11,** 564; his campaign against the allied forces, **9,** 293, **18,** 359, 362; his campaigns under the Directory, **9,** 298; his campaign in Switzerland, **9,** 308, **10,** 407, **13,** 516; made marshal of the empire, **9,** 322; his campaign in Italy, **17,** 282; defeated by the Archduke Charles, 293; at the battle of Aspern, 298

Massey (17th century), English Roman Catholic scholar: appointed to the Deanery of Christchurch, **11,** 424

Massey, William Nathaniel (1809–1881), English statesman and historian: sketch of, **5,** 247

Massilia, France: founded, **2,** 85, **3,** 28; Phocaean colony, **2,** 125; its influence on civilization of Gaul, **3,** 293; surrenders to Caesar, 341; see also **Marseilles**

Massillon, Ohio: Coxey's army formed at, **24,** 1004

Massinissa (ca. 238 B. C.–148 B. C.), King of Numidia: joins Rome, **3,** 129; sketch of, 134; appeals to Rome to arbitrate between him and Carthage, 163; death, 164

Massiva (ca. 110 B. C.), Numidian prince: claims throne, **3,** 189

Master, Sir Streynsham (17th century), British statesman: governor of Bengal, **5,** 166

Masts, The City of: see **London,** England

Masuda Nagamori (ca. 1600), Japanese soldier: his campaign against Korea, **7,** 116

Masuda Shirō (ca. 1600), Japanese revolutionist: leads rebellion, **7,** 137

Masulipatam, British India: taken by the English (1761), **20,** 120

Mataafa (ca. 1890), Samoan chief: contends for throne, **24,** 977

Matabeleland, South Africa: sketch of, **19,** 216, 227; declared to be within the British sphere, **20,** 230

Matabeles, African tribe: rebellion of, **19,** 243

Matamoras, Mexico: Mexican troops mobilized at, **24,** 546; battle near (1845), 546; under military rule, 548

Matches: trade in, made a state monopoly in Switzerland, **13,** 580

Matejko, Jan (1838–1893), Polish historical painter: sketch of, **17,** 415

Matgenos (Metenna) II (ca. 730 B. C.), King of Tyre: reign of, **1,** 124

Mathematics: among the Babylonians and Assyrians, **1**, 110; among the Saracens, 347
Mather, Cotton (1663–1728), American author and divine: sketch of, **23**, 139, 142; quoted on tolerance of Rhode Island, 147
Mather, Increase (1639–1723), President Harvard College: sent to England, **23**, 100; notable divine, 139
Mathew, Theobald (ca. 1840), Irish Catholic priest: leads temperance movement in Ireland, **12**, 225
Mathews (ca. 1880), English naval officer: in the service of the sultan of Zanzibar, **19**, 132
Mathews, Stanley (ca. 1870), American politician: joins liberal movement, **24**, 890; supports Hayes, 915; member of the Senate, 916
Mathias (Matthias) (1557–1619), Holy Roman Emperor, 1612–1619: made governor of the Netherlands, **13**, 128; made governor of Austria, Moravia, and Hungary, **17**, 180; reign of, as emperor, 181, 267; his reign, as king of Bohemia, 200; reign of, as king of Hungary, 224
Mathias Corvinus (Hunyady) (1443–1490), King of Hungary, 1458–1490: at war with Bohemia, **17**, 146; elected king, **17**, 161, **18**, 215, 219; crowned king of Bohemia, **17**, 163; estimate of, 164
Mathias of Janov (d. 1394), German priest: teaching of, **17**, 119
Mathilda (ca. 1066), Queen of England and wife of William the Conqueror: embroiders the Bayeux Tapestry, **13**, 25
Mathilde (ca. 1000), aunt of Otto III of Germany: regent of Germany, **18**, 120
Matilda, Empress of Germany and Queen of England, called Domina Anglorum: born about 1102; was the daughter of Henry I of England; was married to Henry V of Germany, 1110, who died, 1125; became the wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, 1127; was acknowledged as his heir by Henry I, upon whose death her claim was disputed by Stephen of Blois, 1135, and a long civil war was the result; she vindicated her right and was crowned in London, 1141; died, 1167
Marries Henry V of Germany, **18**, 140; barons swear to accept her as their future sovereign, **11**, 93; acknowledged as queen, 95; leaves England, 95
Matilda, Queen of England: see **Mathilda**
Matilda (1080–1118), Queen of Henry I of England: marriage of, **12**, 261; called the good queen, **11**, 88
Matilda (d. 1262), wife of Alfonso III of Portugal: abandoned by her husband, **8**, 281
Matilda (ca. 1046–1115), Countess of Tuscany: befriends the Pope, **18**, 135; acknowledges the emperor, 140; wills her property to the Papacy, **4**, 197; death of, 141
Matius, Gaius (ca. 90–40 B. C.), Roman knight and Epicurean philosopher: attachment to Caesar, **3**, 362
Matsudaira Katamori (ca. 1840), Japanese lord: rebellion of, **7**, 170
Matsudaira Nobutsuma (17th century), Japanese chief: crushes rebellion of Shimabara, **7**, 138; makes improvements in Edo, 148
Matsudaira Sadanobu (18th century), Japanese statesman: encourages martial exercises, **7**, 147; policy of, 149
Matsukata, Count M. (1835-1924), Japanese statesman: made premier, **7**, 217
Matsumaye Nobuhiro (ca. 1600), Japanese statesman: recognized as lord of Ezo, **7**, 113
Mattathias (d. 166 B. C.), Jewish priest: leads rebellion against Syria, **1**, 405
Matthews, Thomas (1681–1751), British naval officer: at battle of Toulon, **9**, 238; his campaign in India, 259
Matthiae, Johan (1592–1670), Swedish prelate: educates Christina, **16**, 204
Matthias: see **Mathias**

Matto Grosso, Brazil: foreign element in, **21,** 251
Matveov Artemon (17th century), Russian statesman: in the outbreak of the strelitz, **15,** 26
Matzukura Shigemasa (17th century), Japanese statesman: made feudal chief of Shimabara, **7,** 137
Maubeuge, France: siege of (1793), **9,** 287
Mauclerc, Pierre (early 13th century), Duke of Brittany: becomes duke, **9,** 79
Maugin, François (1785–1854), French jurist: his relation to the revolution of 1830, **9,** 391
Maumee River, Ohio: Wayne's victory on (1794), **23,** 366
Maumont, General (17th century), French general: at siege of Derry, **12,** 135
Maund, E. R. (19th century), English diplomat: influences Lobengula, **19,** 222
Maupas (19th century), French prefect of police: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9,** 442
Maupas, Sir John (14th century), Anglo-Irish knight: slays Edward Bruce, **12,** 61
Maupeou, Rene Nicolas Charles (1714–1792), French statesman: reforms of, **9,** 249; vice-chancellor, **10,** 12
Maura (ca. 1900), Spanish statesman: administration of, **8,** 521
Mauregato the Usurper (d. 788), King of Asturias and Leon: reign of, **8,** 132
Maurepas, Jean Frédéric Phillippe, Count of (1701–1781), French politician: made prime minister, **9,** 253; death of, 257, **10,** 30; influence of, 26
Maurice (1521–1553), Duke of Saxony: given electorate of Saxony, **9,** 145, **18,** 255; conspiracy of, 257; victories of, **13,** 59; death of, **18,** 258
Maurice (18th century), Prince of Dessau: at the battle of Hochflirch, **18,** 339
Maurice (1567–1625), Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau: assumes leadership of Dutch Protestants, **8,** 362; made stadtholder, **13,** 146; successes of, 160; sketch of, 192; joins the Gomarists, 194; becomes Prince of Orange, 198; death of, 207
Maurice (17th century), Landgrave of Hesse: compelled to abdicate, **18,** 276
Maurice, Saint (d. ca. 286), a Christian martyr: death of, **13,** 334
Maurice of Nassau, Count (1604–1679), a Dutch general and administrator: his campaign against the Portuguese, **8,** 460
Maurice of Saxony: see **Saxe, Count Maurice of**
Maurier, Du (17th century), French diplomat: ambassador to the Dutch Republic, **13,** 198
Mauritius, Island of, Indian Ocean: occupied by the English, **5,** 205; sketch of, **19,** 213; French policy concerning, **20,** 100; obtained by France, 115; history of, 263
Mauritz: see **Maurice**
Maury, Jean Siffrein (1746–1817), French cardinal and politician: elected member of the States-General, **10,** 39; sketch of, 79; his opinion on the renewal of the assembly, 114
Mausolus (d. ca. 350 B. C.), King of Caria, Asia Minor: takes Rhodes, **2,** 455
Mavrocordato, Alexander (ca. 1636–1709), Greek diplomat: at Peace of Carlowitz, **14,** 269
Mavrokordatos, Alexander (1791–1865), Greek general: declares independence and sets up constitutional government, **2,** 544
Max Emanuel (17th century), Elector of Bavaria: campaigns of, **18,** 303, 312
Max Joseph (18th century), Elector of Bavaria: renounces claim to the throne, **18,** 330; death of, 348
Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius,

Roman Emperor, 306–312: given title of Augustus by the Senate, **4**, 117; death, 118

Maximian: see **Maximus, Magnus Clemens**

Maximianus Hercules, Roman Emperor, 286–305; made colleague of the Emperor Diocletian, **4**, 113

Maximilian I (1459–1519), Holy Roman Emperor, 1493–1519, called The Pennyless: betrothed to Mary of Burgundy, **13**, 46; marries Mary of Burgundy, **13**, 49, 409, **18**, 218; at war with Charles VIII of France, **9**, 127; accession of, to imperial throne, **13**, 51, **18**, 219; reign of, **17**, 173, **18**, 225; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 225; joins the Holy League, 236; joins league for peace, 237; condition of Switzerland under, **13**, 417; death of, **11**, 240

Maximilian II (1527–1576), Holy Roman Emperor, 1564–1576: account of, **14**, 175, 191; reign of, as emperor, **17**, 179, **18**, 262; reign of, as King of Bohemia, **17**, 197; reign of, as King of Hungary, 219; condemns the executions of Egmont and Horn, **13**, 108; candidate for crown of Poland, **17**, 220

Maximilian I (1756–1825), King of Bavaria, 1806–1825: his daughter marries Eugene Beauharnais, **18**, 371; joins the allies, 385

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832–1867), Emperor of Mexico: accession of, **9**, 453, **24**, 876; reign of, **22**, 388; death of, **9**, 455, **17**, 393, **22**, 397, **24**, 877

Maximilian I (1573–1651), Duke of Bavaria: at war with Mohammed III of Turkey, **14**, 205, 206; persecutes the Protestants, **18**, 265, 270; campaigns of, 272

Maximilian (18th century), Prince of Wurtemberg: with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 215

Maximilian Joseph I (1727–1779), Elector of Bavaria: death of, **17**, 250

Maximin: see **Maximinus**

Maximinus, Caius Julius Verus, Roman Emperor, 235–238; becomes emperor, **4**, 106; death, 108

Maximum, Law of the, in the French Revolution, a law regulating the price of food-stuffs (1793), **10**, 271

Maximus: see **Petronius Maximus**

Maximus (1st century A. D.), friend of Ovid: death, **4**, 44

Maximus, Gnaeus Mallius, Roman consul, 105 B. C.: at battle of Arausio, **3**, 193

Maximus, Magnus Clemens, Emperor of Rome, 383–388; usurps throne of the Western Empire, **4**, 134; proclaimed emperor, **11**, 16; his campaign against the Salic Franks, **9**, 15

Maximus: see **Maximinus**

May, Cornelius (early 17th century), Dutch colonist: first governor of Dutch, **23**, 102

May, Samuel J. (ca. 1830), American slavery abolitionist: member of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574; heads negro rescue at Syracuse, 616

May Laws, The, laws passed by Bismarck to limit the disciplinary power of the Church over its members (1873), **18**, 441

Mayanderan, Persia: ceded to Russia (1722), **15**, 79

Mayas, American Indians, Mexico: mentioned, **23**, 6

Mayeda Toshüye (ca. 1600), Japanese statesman: member of council of state, **7**, 114; appointed guardian for Tayotomi Hideyori, 121

Mayence, Germany: founded, **18**, 15; a member of the Union of Rhenish Cities, **18**, 174; Prussian siege of (1793), **9**, 285, **10**, 271, **18**, 357; French siege of (1793), **18**, 357

Mayenne, Charles de Loraine, Duke of (1554–1611), French soldier: his campaign against the Protestants (1577), **9**, 160; proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, **9**, 164; submits to Henry IV of France, 170, 181

Mayenne, Henry of Loraine, Duke of

(1578–1621), French soldier: revolt of, **9**, 178; death of, 181

"Mayflower," British vessel: brings Pilgrims from Southampton, **23**, 84

Mayne, Cuthbert (16th century), Catholic missionary: death of, **11**, 291

Maynooth, Ireland: siege of (1535), **12**, 80

Maynooth, College of, Ireland: founded, **12**, 204

Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of (1822–1872), English statesman: his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 248

Mayo College, India: opened, **5**, 249

Mayorga, Martin de (ca. 1780), Mexican statesman: his administration as viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 211

Mayotte, Island of, east of Africa: taken by the French, **19**, 56, **20**, 278; sketch of, **19**, 213; placed under the governor of Madagascar, **20**, 279

Maypo, Chili: battle of (1878), **21**, 72

Maysville Road, Kentucky: national pike vetoed by Jackson, **23**, 488

Mazarin (Mazarini), Jules Giulio (1602–1661), French cardinal and statesman: favors war with Philip IV of Spain, **8**, 378; made prime minister, **9**, 199, **13**, 214; banished 203; returns to France, 204; dismissed by Anne of Austria, 205; recalled to Paris, 206; death of, 207

Mazeppa, Ivan (1644–1709), Polish adventurer: career of, **15**, 47; death of, 54; his alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 219

Mazovians, Polish tribe: location of, **15**, 420

Mazzini, Guiseppe, an Italian patriot and writer: born at Genoa, June 28, 1808; was graduated at the University of Genoa, 1826; became a member of the Carbonari; was arrested by the authorities on the charge of conspiracy against the government (1830), but was soon released; left Italy; founded the secret revolutionary society of "Young Italy," 1832, whose object was the unification of Italy under a republican government; returned to Italy upon the outbreak of the revolution of 1848; was a member of the triumvirate in the republic at Rome; exiled when the papal government was restored; took a minor part in the disturbances, which culminated in the unification of Italy; died at Pisa, March 10, 1872

Joins revolutionists of Rome, **4**, 366

Meade, George Gordon, an American general: born at Cadiz, Spain, December 31, 1815; was graduated at West Point, 1835; served in the Mexican war, 1846–1847; appointed captain, 1856, and brigadier-general of volunteers, 1861; became major-general, 1862; chosen as commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac; was of great service in the battle of Gettysburg; appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, 1863; became second in command of the army of the Potomac in its operations against Richmond, 1864, and was appointed major-general of the regular army; became commander of the third military district, 1867; died, November 6, 1872

Succeeds Hooker, **24**, 779; sketch of, 779; failure to follow Lee's retreat, 782

Meade, William (1789–1862), American Episcopal bishop: complains of his clergy, **23**, 150

Meagher, Thomas Francis (1823–1867), Irish–American general; sketch of, **12**, 229; later career of, 232

Meath, War of (began 1224), feud between two Irish chiefs which resulted in the devastation of Meath, **12**, 57

Meaux, France: siege of (1421), **11**, 200

Mecca, Asia Minor: chosen as center for Mohammedan worship, **1**, 214; Mohammed returns to, 230; conquered by Mohammed, 231; stormed by the Karmathians, 362; visited by

Prince Djem, **14**, 108; captured by Wahabites, 385; recovered, 409

Mechanicsville, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 761; McClellan's complaint before battle of, 762

Mechlin, Brabant, Holland: expels the patrician families, **13**, 30; siege of (1572), **13**, 114

Medes, The, inhabitants of Media, Asia: advent in history, **1**, 89; rise of, **1**, 91, 157, **2**, 120; conquered by Cyrus (549 B. C.), **2**, 123; rebellion of, 129

Medhurst (19th century), British diplomat: consul at Yangchow, **6**, 221

Mediation, Act of, system of government enforced on the Swiss by Napoleon (1803), **9**, 320, **13**, 519

Medici, The, Italian family: rise of, **4**, 267; become extinct, 331

Medici, Alessandro de': see **Alessandro de' Medici**

Medici, Catherine de': see **Catherine de' Medici**

Medici, Cosmo de' (1389–1464), Italian statesman: character of, **4**, 267; encourages learning, 282

Medici, Cosmo de' (1519–1574): see **Cosmo de' Medici**

Medici, Francesco de': see **Francis Grand Duke of Tuscany**

Medici, Giovanni de': see **Leo X, Pope**

Medici, Giovanni de' (1360–1429) Italian statesman: character of, **4**, 267

Medici, Giovanni de' (1498–1526), Italian general: his campaign against the Duke of Bourbon, **4**, 303

Medici, Jacob of (16th century), Italian soldier: uprising of, **13**, 444

Medici, Julian de' (ca. 1469), Italian statesman: assumes government of Florence, **4**, 268

Medici, Lorenzo de', the Magnificent, Prince of Florence, called The Father of Letters: born, 1448; was educated by celebrated masters of that age; was slightly wounded in a conspiracy of the Pazzi family, together with the Archbishop of Pisa and Pope Sixtus IV; the Archbishop was hanged, and Lorenzo was excommunicated by Pope Sixtus IV, 1478, whose successor, Innocent VIII, became a friend of Lorenzo, 1848; under Lorenzo's patronage, Florence became the meeting place of all the culture of that time; died, April 8, 1492

Reign of, **4**, 268; encourages learning, 282

Medici, Piero de' (1416–1469), Italian statesman: character of, **4**, 268

Medici, Piero (Pierre) de' (1471–1503), Italian statesman: defeated by Charles VIII of France, **4**, 290; rise against, **9**, 130

Medicine, Science of, among the Egyptians, **1**, 52; among the Saracens, 348; in the American colonies, **23**, 139

Medina, Asia Minor: accepts the teachings of Mohammed, **1**, 222; sieges of, 228, 244; visited by Prince Djem, **14**, 108; captured by the Wahabites, **1**, 385; recovered, 409

Medina, General (19th century), Uruguayan military officer: defeats Flores, **21**, 142

Medina, Juan José (19th century), Paraguayan adventurer: attempts to seize the government in Paraguay, **21**, 155

Medina de Rio-Secco, Spain: battle of (1808), **9**, 333

Medina-Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of (16th century), Spanish sailor: given command of the Spanish Armada, **8**, 364

Mediterranean, The Gate of the: see **Gibraltar**

Mediterranean, The Key of the: see **Gibraltar**

Mediterranean, The Queen of the: see **Carthage**

Meerut, India: massacre of (1399), **5**, 104; outbreak of the mutiny at, 234

Megabyzus (Megabazus) (6th century B. C.), Persian general: his campaign in Egypt, **1**, 32; revolt of, 167; conquers Egypt, **2**, 246; in Thrace, 132

Megacles (7th century B. C.), Athenian archon: crime of, **2**, 100

Megalopolis, Greece: founded, **2,** 440; its wars with Sparta, 453, 465
Megalopolis, Asia Minor: founded, **3,** 275
Megara, Greece: made Dorian capital, **2,** 49; colonization from, 82; allied with Athens, 242; at war with Athens, 248; causes Peloponnesian war, 263; ravaged by Athenians, 280; saved by Brasidas, 310; at war with Philip, 473; submits to Philip, 479
Megara Hyblaea, Sicily: destroyed by Gelo, **2,** 217
Megasthenes (ca. 300 B. C.), Greek geographer: describes India, **5,** 70
Meghem, Count (ca. 1555), Belgian noble: his mission to Antwerp, **13,** 92; at the battle of Bois-le-duc, 101; takes the oath of allegiance, 102
Megiddo, Asia Minor: battles of (ca. 1485 B. C.), **1,** 23; (608 B. C.), 399
Mehadia, Hungary: battle of (1788), **14,** 354
Mehemet Ali: see **Mohammed Ali**
Mehidpur, India: battle of (1817), **5,** 209
Meidum, Pyramid of, Egypt: tomb of Snefru, **1,** 16
Meier, Rudolf (ca. 1800), Swiss geographer: publishes his atlas, **13,** 521
Meiji Era, the present epoch of time in Japan which began 1868, **7,** 174
Meissen, Saxony: founded, **18,** 107; becomes an appanage of Poland, 121
Mejia, Thomas (ca. 1812–1867), Mexican soldier: death of, **22,** 397
Melanchthon (Melanthon), Philip (1497–1560), German reformer: influences Frederick of Saxony in favor of Luther, **18,** 237; assists Luther to translate the Bible, 244; opposes the union of state and church, 245; at the Marburg Conference, 247; death of, 260
Mélas, Baron Michael von (1729–1806), Austrian general: in the war of the second coalition, **17,** 285, **18,** 363
Melbourne, Australia: founded, **20,** 189; growth of, 194
Melbourne, William Lamb, Viscount (1779–1848), English statesman: member of Grey's ministry, **11,** 587; first ministry of, 593; second ministry of, 595
Melbourne Conference, The, a conference to decide on the form of government to be adopted by the Australasian colonies (1890), **20,** 203
Meldorf, Germany: the sack of (1500), **16,** 139
Melegnano, Italy: battle of (1859), **9,** 451
Melek Shah (ca. 1092), Seljukian sovereign: Seljukian Turks powerful under, **14,** 10
Meletus, Asia Minor: at war with Persians, **2,** 382
Melgarejo, Mariano (ca. 1810–1870), South American statesman: made president of Bolivia, **21,** 190
Melicertes, Phœnician god: worshiped by Corinth, **2,** 28
Melik-el-Kamil (ca. 1220), Sultan of Egypt and Syria: recaptures Damietta, **1,** 36
Melikov, Michael Tarielovitch Tainow, Count Loris (1826–1888), Russian general: his campaign against Turkey, **15,** 335
Melito, Conde de (16th century), Spanish statesman: made regent of Valencia, **8,** 347
Mello, Custodio de (ca. 1845), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist: leads rebellion, **21,** 254
Mello, Duarte de (ca. 1500), Portuguese explorer: founds Mozambique, **19,** 21
Mello, Francisco de (ca. 1640), Governor-general of the Netherlands: rule of, **13,** 214
Meloria, Italian island: battle of (1284), **4,** 236
Melos, Greece: colonized, **2,** 56; a Phœnician possession, 27; conquered by Athens, 327
Melpum, Italy: captured by Romans (396 B. C.), **3,** 59
Melville, Andrew (1545–1622), Scottish reformer and scholar: draws up

the Second Book of Discipline, **12**, 326
Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount (1740–1811), Scottish lawyer and statesman: impeached, **11**, 556; proposes the repeal of the penal laws in Scotland, **12**, 370
Melville, Sir James (1530–1606), Scottish statesman and historian: sketch of, **12**, 331
Memel, Prussia: siege of (1757), **15**, 146
Memminger, Christopher Gustavus (1803–1888), American politician: Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, **24**, 694
Memmius, Gaius (d. 100 B. C.), Roman tribune: leads movement for war against Jugurtha, **3**, 188; leader of the populace, 199; murdered, 201
Memnon (d. 333 B. C.), Greek general: campaign against Alexander, **2**, 489
Memphis, Egypt: location of, **1**, 6; siege of, 292
Memphis, Tennessee: convention at (1853), **24**, 589; captured by the Federals (1862), 750; Sherman embarks at, 775; yellow fever epidemic, 923
Memphis & Charleston Railroad: Federals gain control of, **24**, 750
Menahem ben Gadi (8th century), King of Israel, 748–738 B. C.: usurps the throne of Israel, **1**, 393
Menapians, The, Belgian tribe: at war with the Romans, **13**, 5
Mencius (d. ca. 289 B. C.), Chinese philosopher: quoted, **6**, 6, 7, 9
Mende, Greece: revolts from Athens, **2**, 315
Mendelssohn, Moses (1728–1786), Jewish scholar: aids cause of Jewish toleration, **1**, 423
Mendenez, Manuel (early 19th century), Peruvian official: governs Peru (1842), **21**, 196
Mendoza, Argentine Republic: destroyed by earthquake, **21**, 130
Mendoza, Alonso Velez de (early 16th century), Spanish explorer: explorations of, **21**, 15
Mendoza, Antonio de, Count de Tendilla (16th century), Viceroy of New Spain, 1530–1551: rule of, **22**, 106; appointed governor of Peru, 115
Mendoza, Francisco, Admiral of Aragon (16th century), Spanish commander: commands Spanish forces in the Netherlands, **13**, 170
Mendoza, Pedro de (1487–1537), Spanish captain: founds Buenos Ayres, **21**, 25
Mendoza y Luna, Juan de, Marques de Montesclaros (17th century), Viceroy of New Spain, 1603–1607: made viceroy, **22**, 143
Menelaus (2nd century A. D.), high priest of Jerusalem: deposes Jason, **1**, 405
Menelaus, legendary King of Sparta: in Homer's "Iliad," **2**, 29, 33
Menelek II, King of Shoa (1844-1913), King of Abyssinia, 1889-1913), wages war with Italy, **4**, 404, **19**, 208; ability of, **19**, 247
Menendez de Avilés, Pedro (1519–1574), Spanish naval officer: destroys French colony on the St. John's, **23**, 47
Menephthah II, King of Egypt, ca. 1285 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 127
Menes (Mena), King of Egypt, ca. 2000 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 14
Menezes, Dom Duarte de (15th century), Portuguese soldier: his campaign in Africa, **8**, 316; made governor of the Indies, 331, 433
Menezes, Henrique de (early 16th century), Portuguese statesman: viceroy of the Indies, **8**, 434
Mengaud (18th century), French revolutionist: encourages revolution in Switzerland, **13**, 509
Mengden, Julia (early 18th century), Russian lady-in-waiting: favorite of Anna Leopoldovna, **15**, 129, 132; banished, 138
Menhardt (13th century), Count of Tyrol: allied with Rudolf of Hapsburg, **17**, 75; receives Carinthia, 100
Men-ka-ra (Mykerinos, Menkheres)

(ca. 40th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 16
Menno, Simon, German reformer: founds Mennonite sect, **18**, 250
Menou, Baron Jacques François de (1750-1810), French general: made commander-in-chief in Egypt, **9**, 318; replaced in the command of the army by Barras, **10**, 357
Menshikov, Prince Alexander Danielovitch (1670-1729), Russian statesman and general: with Peter on his journey, **15**, 33; reorganizes the army, 41; made governor-general of St. Petersburg, 45; campaigns of, 50; at the battle of Poltava, **16**, 220; loses influence, **15**, 89; his power under Catherine, 94; banished, **96**; death of, 98
Menschikov, Prince Alexander Sergeivitch (1789-1869), Russian admiral: on the members of the Greek Church, **14**, 340 note; his ministry to Turkey, 449; his campaign against Turkey, **15**, 278; leaves Constantinople, 304; in the Crimean War, **9**, 446, **15**, 312; recalled from the command, **15**, 317
Menshikov, Mary, betrothed wife of Peter II of Russia: sketch of, **15**, 97
Mentu-hotep I (ca. 20th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 18
Menzès, Don Metello Souza y (late 18th century), Portuguese statesman: envoy to China, **6**, 80
Mequinencia, Spain: siege of (1133), **8**, 234
Meran Manifesto, The, a declaration of rights made by Austrian peasants (1588), **17**, 177
Mercator, Gerard (1512-1594), Dutch geographer: sketch of, **13**, 169; invents a method for making accurate charts, **20**, 122
Mercer, Fort, New Jersey: captured by British, **23**, 260
Mercer, Hugh (1720-1777), general in the American Revolution: killed at the battle of Princeton, **23**, 249
"Merchant Adventurers, Company of," English association of East Indian traders: obtain charter, **5**, 158
Merchant Gilds, The: rise of (1093), **11**, 117
Merchant Queen, The: see **Venice**
Merciless Parliament, The, name given to the English parliament which met at Winchester (1388); account of, **11**, 181
Mercœm, Duke of (late 16th century), French peer: supports claims of Philip II of Spain to the crown of France, **9**, 170
Mercy, Claudius Florimond, Count (1666-1734), Austrian general-in-chief of French birth: his campaign in Sicily, **9**, 231
Merian, Maria Sibylla, Frau Graff (1647-1717), German naturalist and artist: sketch of, **13**, 584
Merian, Mathias (1621-1687), Swiss portrait painter: sketch of, **13**, 482
Merida, Spain: conquered by the Saracens (713 A. D.), **1**, 315, **8**, 51; siege of (736 A. D.), **8**, 66; battle of (1813), **21**, 61
Merira, Pepi I, King of Egypt of the sixth dynasty: reign of, **1**, 17
Merlin de Douai, Count Philippe Antoine (1754-1838), French statesman and jurist: attacked by the councils, **10**, 404; resigns the directorial authority, 404
Merodach-baladan, King of Bit-Yakin, 8th century B. C.; seizes Babylonian throne, **1**, 84, 396; defeated by Sargon, 86; defeated by Sennacherib, 87
Merodach-nadin-akhe, King of Babylonia, 11th century B. C.; submits to Assyrian king, **1**, 79
Merovingian Dynasty, a Frankish dynasty: founded, **9**, 18, **18**, 59
Merovius (d. 456 A. D.), King of the Franks: at battle of Méry-sur-Seine, **9**, 17
Merovius (6th century A. D.), Frankish prince: marries Brunhilda, **9**, 27
"Merrimac," American vessel in the Civil War: Confederate ironclad, **24**, 754; destroys the "Cumberland" and the "Congress," 754;

naval duel with "Monitor," 756; burned by Confederates, 756
"Merrimac," American war-ship in the Spanish-American war: sunk by Lieutenant Hobson, **24**, 1029
Merrimac River, New England: boundary of grant to Gorges and Mason, **23**, 95
Merry (early 19th century), English statesman: Burr's correspondence with, **23**, 404
Merry Monarch, The: see **Charles II,** King of England
Merryman Case, The, in American history, a case arising from the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus by Lincoln (1861), **24**, 816
Merrymount, Massachusetts: character of settlement, **23**, 85
Mersch, Francis van der: see **Van der Mersch, Francis**
Merseburg, Germany: battle of (933 A. D.), **9**, 55, **18**, 107
Mersen, Edict of, an edict by Charles the Bald granting every freeman the privilege of choosing his own feudal lord (847 A. D.), **9**, 51
Mersen, Treaty of, a treaty between Ludwig the German and Charles the Bald (870 A. D.), **18**, 95
Merton, Walter de (d. 1277), English ecclesiastic: founds Merton College, **11**, 142
Merula, Lucius Cornelius (d. 87 B. C.), Roman statesman: chosen consul, **3**, 222; death, 223
Merv, Siberia: occupied by Russia, **5**, 264
Merveldt, General (early 19th century), Austrian military officer: at the battle of Leipzig, **17**, 310
Merwan (d. 750 A. D.), Mohammedan caliph: at battle of the Zab, **1**, 340
Merwig (6th century A. D.), son of Chilperic, Frankish prince: revolt of, **18**, 62
Méry sur Seine: see **Châlons**
Mesa, California: battle of, **22**, 300
Mesopotamia, Asia Minor: location of, **1**, 63; conquests of Suleiman I in, **14**, 158
Messala, Marcus Valerius (1st century B. C.), Roman statesman: consul, **4**, 25; offers the title of Augustus to Octavius, 35
Messalina (d. 48 A. D.), wife of Claudius I: death, **4**, 60
Messalina of the North, The: see **Catherine II,** Empress of Russia
Messene (Messana), Sicily: founded as Zaucle, **2**, 83; taken by Anaxilaus, 217; taken by Cathaginians, 413; siege of (289 B. C.), **3**, 99; joins Rome and Carthage against Pyrrhus, **3**, 79; captured by slaves, 187; siege of (37 B. C.), **4**, 21
Messenhauser (d. 1848), Austrian insurgent: death of, **18**, 401
Messenia, Peloponnesus, Greece: geography of, **2**, 17; mentioned as a Dorian state, 60; first war with Sparta (743–723 B. C.), 71; second war with Sparta (ending 645 B. C.), 71; third war with Sparta (464–455 B. C.), 237; founded by Epaminondas (369 B. C.), 442; allied to Philip of Macedon, 470; joins the Achaean League, 519
Mestnistchestvo, mediæval Russian system of precedence: abolished (ca. 1681), **15**, 25
Metal Age, 23, 6
Metastasio (Pietro Bonaventura Trapasse) (1698–1782), Italian poet: sketch of, **4**, 338
Metaurus, river of Italy: battle of, **3**, 128
Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785–1746), English statesman: matriculates at the college of Fort William, **5**, 202; sent as envoy to Lahore, 205; his governor-generalship of India, 215; his administration as governor of Canada, **20**, 158, 162
Metellus, Quintius Caecilius, Roman consul, 60 B. C.: at battle of Cydonia, **3**, 260; defeats Catilina, 284
Metellus Creticus, Lucius Caecilius, Roman tribune, 49 B. C.: attempts to protect the state chest, **3**, 339
Metellus Macedonicus, Quintus Caecilius, Roman consul, 143 B. C.: de-

feats the Celtiberians, **3**, 162; favors reforms, 175; urges the duty of marriage, 248

Metellus Nepos, Quintus Caecilius, Roman consul, 57 B. C.: elected tribune, **3**, 286; suspended from office, 287; at the conference of the triumvirate, 315

Metellus Numidicus, Quintus Caecilius, Roman consul, 109 B. C.: his campaign in Africa, **3**, 189

Metellus Pius, Quintus Caecilius, Roman consul, 80 B. C.: voluntarily exiles himself from Rome, **3**, 200; returns to Rome, 201; comes to the aid of Rome against forces of Marius and Cinna, 222; obliged to submit to Cinna, 225; joins Sulla, 225; his campaign in Spain, **8**, 21; elected consul, **3**, 240; retires to private life, 278

Metenna: see **Matgenos**

Methodius, Saint (d. 885 A. D.), Greek or Slav missionary, called The Apostle to the Slavs: his work among the Bohemians, **18**, 99; his mission to the Slavs, **17**, 31; honored by the Pope, 32; struggles with the German clergy, 33

Methone, southeastern Europe: taken by Philip, **2**, 461

Methuen, Treaty of, a treaty between England and Portugal (1703), **8**, 525, **11**, 454, **20**, 106

Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von (1773-1859), Austrian statesman: summons the Carlsbad Conference, **9**, 374; plans restoration of the Bourbons, **10**, 498; opposed by Canning, **11**, 574; influences Alexander of Russia, **15**, 264; intrusted with the management of foreign affairs, **17**, 302; attempts to negotiate a peace with Napoleon, 307; follows the policy of France, **18**, 378; given title of hereditary prince, **17**, 310; plans Congress of Vienna, 312; character and aims of, 320; made chancellor of the empire, 323; becomes the enemy of Napoleon, **18**, 383; fears to have Napoleon completely overthrown, 385; proposes the German Confederation, 392; his influence in Austria, **17**, 345, **18**, 396; fall of, **17**, 361, **18**, 398

Metz, Germany: sieges of (1552–1553), **9**, 146, **18**, 258; (1870), **9**, 468, **18**, 422

Mexia (19th century), Mexican soldier: rebellion of, **22**, 274

Mexia, Pedro de (early 17th century), Mexican merchant: career of, **22**, 154

Mexican War, The, a war between Mexico and the United States (1846–1848): main treatment, **22**, 278, **24**, 540; causes, **24**, 544; war declared by Congress, 547; summary of, 552; opposed by Lincoln, 666; Lee's service in, 760; Burnside serves in, 769; Bragg a leader in, 773; Meade's service in, 779; Lee's and Grant's services in, 812; Hancock's service in, 930; battle of Palo Alto (1846), **22**, 316, **24**, 547; battle of Resaca de la Palma (1846), **22**, 316, **24**, 547; Taylor crosses the Rio Grande and occupies Matamoras, **24**, 548; siege and capitulation of Monterey (1846), 548; battle of Buena Vista (1847), **22**, 309, **24**, 548; surrender of Vera Cruz (1847), **22**, 322, **24**, 549; rout of the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo Pass, **22**, 326, **24**, 550; battle of Churubusco (Cherubusco) (1847), **22**, 349, **24**, 550; battle of Contreras (1847), **22**, 345, **24**, 550; battle of Molino del Rey (1847), **22**, 363, **24**, 550; storming of Chapultepec (1847), **22**, 366, **24**, 550; surrender of the City of Mexico (1847), **22**, 369, **24**, 550; treaty concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, **22**, 377, **24**, 552; political consequences of the war, **24**, 550

Mexico, a political division of North America: discovery and exploration, **22**, 3, **23**, 38, 43; the arrival of Cortéz among the Aztecs, **22**, 12; the march on Tenochitlan, 18; the submission of Montezuma, 25; the revolt against the Spaniards, 33; the successes of Cortéz, **22**, 39, **23**, 39;

the conquest of the valley, **22**, 44; Spanish defeats and disaffections of allies, 50; the capture of the capital, 58; the triumph of Cortéz and his last years, 66; Mexican monuments and civilization, **20**, 7, **22**, 75, **23**, 6; condition under the colonial system, **22**, 98; sketch of its history, **8**, 519; Antonio de Mendoza, first viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 106; Velasco and Peralta, 116; the growth of commerce, 128; the explorations of the Californias, 137; the canal of Huehuetoca, 145; the rising against Gelves, 153; the Indian rebellions, 161; settlements in Texas, 183; development of internal resources, 194; the effect of European wars on colonial development, 223; spread of the revolution against foreign domination, **22**, 233, **23**, 445; the success of the popular cause, **22**, 247, **24**, 532; struggles of the political parties, **22**, 261; refuses to sell Texas, **24**, 532; slavery abolished, 532; outbreak of the war with the United States, **22**, 278, **24**, 545; occupancy of New Mexico and California, **22**, 294, **24**, 548; General Scott takes command in Mexico, **22**, 301, **24**, 549; affairs in the capital, **22**, 310; the advance to the capital, **22**, 321, **24**, 549; the armistice before the capital, **22**, 351, **24**, 550; the fall of the capital, **22**, 359, **24**, 550; the Gadsden Treaty, **24**, 641; foreign intervention and the empire under Maximilian, **22**, 381, **24**, 875; the restoration of the Republic, and reconstruction, **22**, 398; commerce and industry — internal development, 413; Yucatan, 423; settlement of disputes with the United States, **24**, 1069; arbitration treaty with the United States, 1090

Mexico, City of (Tenochitillan), Mexico: description of, at the time of Cortéz's entry, **22**, 25; siege of (1521), **22**, 52, **23**, 39; rebuilt, **23**, 40; insurrection in (1692), **22**, 181; beautified, 192; taken by the Americans (1847), **22**, 369, **24**, 550; by the French (1863), **22**, 387; by Diaz (1867), 398; insurrection in (1871), 402

Mexico, University of, Mexico: consecrated and opened, **22**, 117

Meyer, Bernhard (ca. 1840), Swiss church official: leads the Ultramontanists, **13**, 547

Meyer, George von Lengerke (1858 1918), United States diplomat: aids peace negotiations between Russia and Japan, **7**, 319

Meyer, Konrad Ferdinand (b. 1825), Swiss poet and novelist: sketch of, **13**, 584

Meyer, Valentine (18th century), Swiss politician: tyranny of, **13**, 499

Meza, General de (ca. 1860), Danish soldier: in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 274

Mezentsev, General (ca. 1880), Russian military officer: assassination of, **15**, 339

Mezières, France: siege of (1521), **9**, 138

Miamun I: see **Ramses I**

Miani, British India: battle of (1843), **5**, 219

Miaotzu, The, Chinese tribe: account of, **6**, 94; campaigns against, 95; treacherous conduct towards, 96, 125

Micca, Peter (ca. 1700), Italian soldier: heroism of, at the siege of Turin, **4**, 329

Michael III (ca. 839–867), Emperor of the East, 842–867; sends missionaries to Moravia, **17**, 31

Michael (VIII) Palaeologus (1234–1282), Emperor of the East, 1259–1282: recovers Constantinople, **2**, 536

Michael (19th century), Grand Duke of Russia: his campaign against Turkey, **15**, 278

Michael Angelo: see **Buonarotti**

Michael of the Peaked Beard (13th century), Greek lord of Khirenkia: account of, **14**, 13

Michael Angelo of the Reformation, The: see **Luther, Martin**
Michael Beg (ca. 1420), Turkish commander: commands Akindji, **14**, 58
Michael Feodorovitch Romanov (ca. 1597–1645), Tsar of Moscow: elected to the throne, **15**, 21
Michael Lattach: see **Omar Pasha**
Michael Nikolaivitch (19th century), Grand Duke of Russia: at the battle of Inkerman, **15**, 316; sketch of, 352
Michael Obrenovitch, Prince (1825–1868), prince of Servia: account of, **14**, 465
Michael Oglu (ca. 1530), Turkish chief: leads Turkish marauders, **14**, 154
Michael Wisniowiecki (1669–1673), King of Poland: reign of, **15**, 382
Michaud, Claud Ignace François (1753–1835), French general: his campaigns against the allied forces, **9**, 290
Michel Angelo Buonaroti: see **Buonarotti, Michael Angelo**
Michel de l'Hôpital (ca. 1560), French statesman: opposes introduction of the inquisition, **9**, 151
Michelbourne, Sir Edward (ca. 1600), English merchant: granted license to trade with India, **5**, 159
Michelena, General (ca. 1860), South American soldier: deserts Paez, **21**, 98
Michelsen, Christian (1857-1925), Norwegian statesman: the king refuses the resignation of, **16**, 286
Michelson, Ivan Ivanovitch (1735–1807), Russian general: invades Moldavia and Wallachia, **14**, 397; saves Ufa, **15**, 168; defeats Pugatchev, 170
Michelsson, Jon (ca. 1520), Scandinavian nobleman: influences the Swedish peasants, **16**, 151
Michigan, a state of the United States, means "the lake country," called the Lake State and the State of Wolverines: relics of the Mound Builders in, **23**, 5; part of Massachusetts, 317; negro rescues, **24**, 616; first republican convention held at Jackson, 644; opposes negro suffrage, 858; Blaine's campaign speeches (1884), 947; Presidential election of 1892, 992
Michmash, Asia Minor: battle of, **1**, 382
Mickiewicz, Adam (18th century), Slavonic poet: praises the Crimea, **15**, 183
Middendorf, Alexander Theodore (1815–1894), Russian explorer: explorations of, **16**, 317
Middlesex, Lionel Cranfield, Earl of: see **Cranfield, Lionel, Earl of Middlesex**
Middleton, David (ca. 1600), British sea captain: commands voyage to India, **5**, 160
Middleton, Sir Henry (1570–1615), English navigator: commands voyage to India, **5**, 159, 160
Middleton, Thomas Fanshaw (1769–1822), Anglo-Indian prelate: Bishop of Calcutta, **5**, 206
Middletown, New Jersey: settled, **23**, 108
Midhat Pasha (1822–1884), Turkish politician: his government in Bulgaria, **15**, 331; leads party of Young Turkey, **14**, 475; secures constitutions, 478; fall of, 490
Midsunde, Denmark: siege of (1850), **16**, 272
Mieczyslav (Milczyslaw) I, King of Poland, 962–992 A. D.: marries Dubrawka of Bohemia, **17**, 63; embraces Christianity, **15**, 420
Mifflin, Pennsylvania: captured by British, **23**, 260
Mifflin, Thomas (1744–1800), American patriot: plots against Washington, **23**, 261
Mignet, François Auguste Marie (1796–1884), French historian: opposes the decrees of July 25, 1830, **9**, 390
Mignon, Le: see **Henry III,** King of France
Migrations: see **Invasions, Barbarian**
Miguel, Dom (1802–1866), son of Joam VI of Portugal: intrigues of,

8, 534; regency of, 535; usurps the throne, **21**, 168
Miguelde (ca. 1815), South American patriot: death of, **21**, 65
Mikawa, Japan: battle of (1335), **7**, 88
Mikhailov, T. (ca. 1880), Russian anarchist: execution of, **15**, 339
Mikkelsen, Hans (ca. 1520), Danish scholar: publishes a Danish New Testament, **16**, 193
Mikkelsen, Niels (ca. 1560), Danish clergyman: persecution of, **16**, 197
Milic of Moravia (Milicz of Kremsier) (d. 1374), a Bohemian preacher: teachings of, **17**, 119
Milan, Italy: founded, **3**, 58; battle of, 130; captured by the Romans, 109; as a republic, **4**, 189; surrenders to Frederick Barbarossa, 192; sieges of (1158), **18**, 150; (1162), **18**, 151, **4**, 193; statistical statement of, **4**, 207; internal strife (1220), 211; (1257), 217; conquered by the French (1499), 291; (1796), **18**, 360; the plague of 1576, **4**, 311; condition of, at the beginning of the Napoleonic period, **17**, 279; made capital of the Cisalpine republic, **4**, 343; uprising in (1848), **17**, 367
Milan (IV) Obrenovitch (1854-1901), King of Servia: becomes prince of Servia, **14**, 465, **15**, 343; declares war on Bulgaria, 494
Milan, St. (St. Aemilanus) (d. 484), Christian martyr: sketch of, **8**, 59
Milan, Duchy of, Italy: conquered by the French (1796), **9**, 136
Milan, Edict of, an edict proclaiming toleration of the Christians, promulgated by Constantine and Licinius (313 A. D.), **4**, 116, **17**, 15
Milan Decree, decree issued by Napoleon, prohibiting trade with Great Britain (1807), **8**, 485, **10**, 473, **11**, 560, **13**, 268, **20**, 142, **23**, 407
Mildenhall, John (ca. 1600), English diplomat: sent to India as ambassador, **5**, 158
Mile Act, an act passed by the Privy Council of Scotland, forbidding ministers to come within twenty miles of their former parishes, or within three miles of any royal burgh (1662), **12**, 346
Miles, Nelson Appleton (1839-1925), United States Army commander: his campaign in Porto (Puerto) Rico, **8**, 520, **22**, 462, **24**, 1030; his campaign in Cuba, **20**, 323; the "embalmed beef" scandal, **24**, 1034
Milesians, natives of Spain: settle in Ireland, **12**, 24
Milessino, General (18th century), Russian army officer: befriends Araktcheiev, **15**, 202
Miletic (19th century), Austrian politician: imprisoned, **17**, 420
Miletus, Asia Minor: settled by Greeks under Neleus, **2**, 55; pioneer colony in Asia Minor, 80; attacked by Alyattes, 116; revolts from Persia (500 B. C.), 134; destruction of, by Persians (494 B. C.), 137; joins the Athenians, 212; revolts from Athens, 352; battle of, 354; taken by Alexander, 489
Milhaud (early 19th century), French army officer: at battle of Waterloo, **9**, 363
Military Service, Roman: reformed by Servius Tullius, **3**, 18
Militia, United States; President's power to call, established, **23**, 366
Mill, John Stuart (1806–1873), English philosophical writer, logician, and economist: sketch of, **11**, 613; pleads for the Manchester Martyrs, **12**, 235
Mill, Walter (16th century), Scotch ecclesiastic: martyrdom of, **12**, 312
Mill Spring, Kentucky: Confederates hold, **24**, 742
Mill-boy of the Slashes, The: see **Clay, Henry**
Miller, Samuel Freeman (1816–1890), American jurist: member of the Electoral Commission, **24**, 913 note
Millesimo, Italy: battle of (1796), **9**, 298
"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," **23**, 374
Mills, Roger Quarles (1832-1911),

American Democratic politician: introduces tariff revision bill, **24**, 964

Mills Bill, The, in United States history, a tariff bill passed by the Democratic House, and rejected by the Republican Senate: in Democratic platform (1888), **24**, 966

Milner, Sir Alfred (1854-1925), British colonial officer: his negotiations with President Krüger, **19**, 280, **20**, 232

Milo (280 B. C.), General of Pyrrhus: arrives in Tarentum, **3**, 77

Milo, Titus Annius Papianus (d. 48 B. C.), Roman tribune: candidate for consul (52 B. C.), **3**, 319

Miloradovitch, Count Michael Andreivitch (1770–1825), Russian general: at the surrender of Moscow, **15**, 231; death of, 272

Milosh Kabilovic (14th century), Servian nobleman: slays Murad at Kosovo, **14**, 36

Milosh Obrenovich (1780–1860), Servian prince: patriot, **14**, 410; expelled from Servia, 443; recalled, 465

Miloslavskis, Russian faction: sketch of, **15**, 26, 27

Miltiades, an Athenian general: lived about 500 B. C.; succeeded his uncle, Miltiades, who had made himself despot over the Chersonese in Thrace; was appointed one of the ten generals, who commanded the Athenian army at the battle of Marathon 490 B. C.; in which he distinguished himself by gaining a signal victory; was unsuccessful in the attack upon Paros and was fined fifty talents, which he was unable to pay; died about 489 B. C. of a wound inflicted upon him in the siege just named

Plans desertion of Darius, **2**, 132; sketch of, 158; commands at Marathon, 166

Miltitz, Karl von (1781–1845), German poet and musical composer: his meeting with Luther, **18**, 237

Milton, John (1609–1674): writes "Areopagitica," **11**, 352; publishes his "Paradise Lost," 391

Milutin, Dmitri (19th century), Russian statesman: becomes minister of war, **15**, 324

Milvian Bridge, Italy: battle of, **4**, 118

Milwaukee, Minnesota: branch of the Whiskey Ring, **24**, 894

Mina, Francisco Xavier (1789–1817), Spanish soldier: leader of reform movement in Spain, **8**, 493; in Mexico, **22**, 248; death of, 250

Minamoto, Clan of, Japanese family: rise of, **7**, 51

Minamoto-no-Hikaru (9th century A. D.), Japanese prince: conspires against Sugawara-no-Michizane, **7**, 47

Minamoto-no-Kugyō (13th century), Japanese prince: kills Minamoto-no-Sanetomo, **7**, 69

Minamoto-no-Noriyori (12th century), Japanese officer: at battle of Seta, **7**, 62

Minamoto-no-Sanetomo (13th century), Japanese prince: made shōgun, **7**, 69; killed, 69

Minamoto-no-Tameyoshi (12th century), Japanese prince: supports plans of Emperor Sutoku, **7**, 56

Minamoto-no-Tsunemoto (10th century A. D.), Japanese prince, defeats Minamoto-no-Sumitome, **7**, 53

Minamoto-no-Yoriiye (13th century), Japanese military commander, 1200–1203: made generalissimo, **7**, 68

Minamoto-no-Yorimasa (12th century), Japanese prince: supports accession of Emperor Goshirakawa, **7**, 56; plots against the Taira sway, 60

Minamoto-no-Yorinobu (ca. 11th century), Japanese prince: crushes rebellion of Taira-no-Tadatsune, **7**, 53

Minamoto-no-Yoritomo (12th century), Japanese general and statesman: leads rebellion, **7**, 60; influence of, 65

Minamoto-no-Yoriyoshi (ca. 11th cen-

tury), Japanese military commander: crushes insurrection in Mutsu, **7**, 54
Minamoto-no-Yoshiiye (ca. 11th century), Japanese prince: crushes revolt of the Kiyowara family, **7**, 54
Minamoto-no-Yoshinaka (12th century), Japanese chief: leads rebellion, **7**, 60; defeats Taira forces, 61; defeated by revolted followers, 62
Minamoto-no-Yoshitomo (12th century), Japanese prince: supports accession of Emperor Goshirakawa, **7**, 56; rebellion of, 57
Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune (12th century), Japanese general: at battle of Seta, **7**, 62; story of, 65
Minamoto-no-Yukiiye (12th century), Japanese prince: attempts to overthrow the Taira family, **7**, 60
Minas Geraes, South America: organized, **20**, 105; insurrection of (1789), 106; insurrection in (1841), **21**, 170; foreign element in, 251
Minas, Marquis das (early 17th century), Portuguese officer: in war of Spanish Succession, **8**, 393
Mincho Chodensu (early 15th century), Japanese painter: sketch of, **7**, 106
Mincio, Italy: battle of the, **4**, 329
Mindarus (early 5th century B. C.) Spartan commander: on the Hellespont, **2**, 364; slain, 365
Minden, Prussia: battle of (1759), **9**, 245, **11**, 501, **18**, 339
Minesota Mine, Wisconsin: mentioned, **23**, 6
Ming Dynasty, The, a royal family of China: founded by Hungwu, **6**, 27; culture of, 32, 39
Minicki (18th century), Polish pretender to the Russian throne: conspiracy of, **15**, 111
Minin, Kozma (early 17th century), Russian insurgent: directs a popular rising, **15**, 20
Ministry of All the Talents, a ministry in England formed out of various parties and headed by Lord Grenville (1806): rule of, **11**, 557
Minneapolis, Minnesota: Republican convention (1892), **24**, 989
Minnesota, one of the United States, means "sky-tinted water," called the Gopher State: affected by Missouri Compromise, **23**, 456; admitted, **24**, 664; opposes negro suffrage, 858; in election (1904), 1086
"Minnesota," American frigate: in the battle of Hampton Roads, **24**, 755
Minorites, Friars: organized, **11**, 132
Minos, legendary ruler: prehistoric king of Crete, **2**, 19, 22
Minstrels, wandering poets and ballad singers of the Middle Ages: welcomed in England, **11**, 55
Minto, Gilbert John Murray Kynynmound Elliot, Earl of (1847-1914), English statesman: his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 306, 309
Minturnae, Italy: established, **3**, 73
Minucius, Marcus (2nd century B. C.), Roman commander: defeats the Scordisci, **3**, 192
Minucius, Marcus Rufus (3rd century B. C.), Roman general: made co-dictator with Fabius, **3**, 120
Minuit, Peter (1580–1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherlands: purchases Manhattan Island from Indians, **23**, 102; founds Wilmington, 108
Minutemen, an American colonial organization: organized, **23**, 226; at battles of Lexington and Concord, 227
Miquelon, island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: retained by France in Treaty of Paris, **23**, 198; history of, **20**, 268
Mir Jafar (late 18th century), Indian prince: claims throne of Bengal, **5**, 183; dethroned, 186; restored, 187; bequeathes a legacy to Clive, 188
Mir Jumla (late 17th century), Indian general: his campaigns in the north of India, **5**, 123
Mir Kasim (late 18th century), Indian commander: made nawab of Bengal, **5**, 186; deposed, 187

Mir Wais (early 18th century), Afghan leader: founds Afghan kingdom, **5**, 348
Mirabeau, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count (1749–1791), French orator and revolutionist: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; at the meeting of the assembly (1789), **9**, 263, **10**, 52; suggests address to be presented to king, **10**, 54; his efforts in favor of the court, **9**, 269, **10**, 68; sketch of, **10**, 84; foretells fate of the king, 98; his greatest speech, 100; his opinion on the renewal of the assembly, 114; attempts to give the revolution stability, 116; upholds the vetoing power of the king, 119; urges admission of ministers to the assembly, 124; opposes fugitive law, 130; death of, 83, 130
Miraflores, Peru, South America: occupied by the Chilians (1881), **21**, 238
Miramar, Treaty of, agreement concluded between the Emperor of France and Maximilian, Archduke of Austria (1864), **22**, 389
Miramon, Miguel (1832–1867), Mexican general: heads the clerical party in Mexico, **24**, 875; in the Reform War, **22**, 383; death of, 397
Miranda, Francisco Antonio Gabriel (1756–1816), Spanish-American revolutionist: joins Bolívar, **21**, 59; his campaign against the allied powers, **10**, 246; death of, 60
Miro (10th century), Count of Barcelona, 912–928 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 224
Miromesnil, Hüe of (1723–1796), French statesman: made keeper of the seals, **9**, 253
Mirovich (d. 1764), Russian officer: plot of, **15**, 163
Mirror of Justice, The: see **Victoria**
Misa-Hoehe, Africa: founded, **19**, 180
Miskolcz, Austria: battle of (1849), **15**, 302
Mission Conception, Texas: battle of (1835), **24**, 533
Missionaries in China: first sent to China, **6**, 18; success of Ricci, 38; dissensions among, 40, 74; jealousy of, 81; difficulties of, 83, 228; attacks on, 145; murdered at Hwashan, 263; troubles of, in Shantung province, 297; murdered at Yung Ch'ing Hsin, 300; Boxer atrocities against, 304; befriended by Tuan Fang, 305
Missionary Ridge, Tennessee: Confederates occupy, **24**, 784; Sherman sent to take, 785
Missions: see **Religion**
Mississippi, one of the United States, from the Indian "Miche Sepe," meaning "father of waters," called The Bayou State and The Tadpole State: admitted, **23**, 442, 452; slave state, 452; included in land ceded by Georgia, 469; makes judiciary department elective, 480; separated from Georgia, **24**, 567; first legal execution, 585; protests against exclusion of slavery from territories, 610; senators advocate secession (1850), 611; movement toward invasion of Cuba, 643; military appropriation following John Brown's raid, 676; delegates withdrew from Democratic convention (1860), 679; secession, 668; operations of Civil War in northern part of, 773; surrender of Confederate forces, 814; prohibitions against freedmen, 843; under military rule, 847; readmitted, 848; in Presidential election of 1868, 860; sends "carpet-bag" representatives to Congress, 862; readmitted to representation, 863; effects of Reconstruction in, 864; end of "carpet-bag" rule in, 873; negro franchise, 873; yellow fever epidemic, 923
Mississippi River, United States: De Soto crosses, **23**, 42; navigation of, disputed, 321; navigation privileges secured, 364, 395; Treaty of Ghent, 429; in campaign against Vicksburg, **24**, 775
Mississippi Valley, United States: explored by French, **23**, 51; development of, 442

Mississippi Valley, The Queen of the: see St. Louis

Missolonghi, Greece: siege of (1826), **2,** 417; death of Byron at, 542; defense of, 544

Missouri, one of the United States, means "muddy water," called The Pennsylvania of the West and The Pike State: seeks admission, **23,** 442, 453, **24,** 568; bill to admit, **23,** 453; dispute over constitution, 455; organized as a territory, **24,** 568; Blue Lodges organized, **24,** 648; interferes with elections in Kansas, 648; Presidential election of 1860, 683; Confederates attempt to win adhesion of, 721; operations of 1861–1862, 740; Frémont places under martial law, 741; Liberal Republican movement originates in, 890; railroad strikes (1877), 919; Mormons migrate to, 982; Presidential election of 1904, 1072

Missouri Compromise, a political agreement regarding the extension of slavery in the United States: account of, **23,** 450; adopted, 455; effects on North and South, 456; attempt to repeal it, **24,** 631; declared unconstitutional by Taney's decision, 660; modified by Kansas-Nebraska Act, 660

Mita (Midas) (ca. 700 B. C.), King of the Moschi: reign of, **1,** 142

Mita, The, a system established by Charles V of Spain, by which Indian laborers were obtained in South America: description of, **21,** 44

Mitchell, Sir Andrew (1695–1771), English envoy: at the Prussian court, **15,** 146, 148

Mitchell, John (1815–1875), Irish revolutionist: leader of Young Ireland Party, **12,** 227; sketch of, 229; founds "The United Irishman," 231; later career of, 232

Mithradates I (171–ca. 138 B. C.), Parthian king: founds Parthian kingdom, **3,** 167

Mithradates, son of Phraates (ca. 55 B. C.), Parthian ruler: career of, **3,** 322

Mithradates (Mithridates) (VI) Eupator (ca. 132–63 B. C.), King of Pontus: at war with Rome, **2,** 521, **3,** 208, 215; sketch of, 213; concludes peace through Sulla, 219; war with Murena, 229; revolts against Rome, 258; rupture with Tigranes, 273; war with Pompeius, 273; death of, 273

Mithrades of Pergamus (ca. 50 B. C.), Asiatic soldier: comes to the aid of Caesar, **3,** 353; receives kingdom of Bosporus, 354

Mitre, Bartolomé (1821–1894), Argentine general, statesman, journalist, and author: sketch of, **21,** 118; defeated by Urquiza, 129; appointed generalissimo of the troops of Uruguay and Argentina, 131; leads insurrection, 135; revolts against Avellaneda, 256

Mitton, Chapter of, Great Britain: battle of (1319), **12,** 282

Mitylene, Island of Lesbos (Mitylene), Aegean Sea: founded, **2,** 53; joins Ionic revolt, 138; besieged by Spartans, 371; revolts from Athens, 291; siege of (428–427 B. C.), 292; joins naval league, 429

Miura (19th century), Japanese major general: campaign, **7,** 179

Miura Yoshimura (13th century), Japanese lord: duplicity of, **7,** 71

Miyako (8th century A. D.), Empress-dowager of Japan: her devotion to Buddhism, **7,** 32

Miyoshi (19th century), Japanese major general: his campaign against Saigo, **7,** 179

Miyoshi Yasunobu (12th century), Japanese judiciary: made minister of justice, **7,** 68

Mizirli Zade Ibrahim (17th century), Turkish commander: made chief naval commander, **14,** 258

Mizon, Lieutenant (ca. 1900), French naval officer: his African expedition, **19,** 161

Mizra Taki (Amirun Nizam) (early 19th century), Persian commander:

becomes vizier, **5**, 362; sketch of, 363
Moawiyah (d. 680 A. D.), Caliph, 661–680 A. D.: rebellion of, **1**, 246; sketch of, 247; attempts conquest of Africa, 303; plans capture of Constantinople, 327
Mobile, Alabama: Confederate stronghold, **24**, 798
Mobile Bay, Gulf of Mexico: Farragut's victory in (1864), **24**, 798; political effect of victory, 801
Möckern, Germany: battle of (1813), **18**, 382
Modena, Italy: internal strife, **4**, 211; revolt of (1831), **17**, 327; Austrians driven out (1848), 367
Modern Babylon, The: see **London,** England
Modern Charlemagne, The: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French
Modern Nimrod, The: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French
Modoc Indians, North America: at war with the United States, **24**, 904
Modon, Greece: taken by the Russians (1770), **15**, 178
Moersbergen (17th century), Dutch patriot: arrest of, **13**, 201
Moesia, province of the Roman Empire: occupied by the Ostrogoths, **17**, 16; settled by Servians, 22
Moffat, J. Smith (19th century), English diplomat: his mission to Matabeleland, **19**, 219
Moffat, Robert (1795–1883), Scottish missionary: effect of his work in Africa, **19**, 215
Mogador, Morocco: bombarded (1844), **9**, 423
Moggors-dorf, Austria-Hungary: destruction of (1664), **14**, 240
Mogul Dynasty, a ruling dynasty in India: reign of, **5**, 109
Moguls, Asiatic tribe: invade India, **5**, 97
Mohacs (Mohatz), Hungary: battles of (1521), **17**, 168, 169; (1526), **14**, 152, **17**, 150; (1683), **17**, 230; (1687), **18**, 303
Mohammed (Mahomet) (ca. 570–632), the founder of Islam: sketch of, **5**, 88; genealogy of, **1**, 205; career of, 206, **5**, 321; his successors and the spread of Islam, **1**, 242, **2**, 533
Mohammed (I) ben Abderalman, Caliph of Cordova, 852–886: reign of, **8**, 74
Mohammed II, Caliph of Cordova, 1009: usurps throne, **8**, 79, 81
Mohammed (I) ben Alhamar, King of Granada, 1238–1273: accession of, **8**, 103; reign of, 104
Mohammed II, King of Granada, 1273–1302: reign of, **8**, 109
Mohammed (III) Abu Abdalla, King of Granada, 1302–1309: reign of, **8**, 110
Mohammed (IV) ben Ismail, King of Granada, 1325–1333: reign of, **8**, 111
Mohammed (V) ben Yussef, King of Granada, 1354–1359: reign of, **8**, 115; aids Pedro the Cruel, 170
Mohammed (VI) ben Yussef, King of Granada, 1396–1408: reign of, **8**, 117
Mohammed (Muley) (VII) ben Yussef, surnamed **El Hayzari,** King of Granada, 1423–1427, 1429–1445: reign of, **8**, 118
Mohammed (VIII) el Zaquir (d. 1445), King of Granada: reign of, **8**, 118
Mohammed (IX) ben Osmin, King of Granada, 1445: **8**, 119
Mohammed (X) ben Ismail (d. 1466), King of Granada: revolt of, **8**, 119; accession and reign of, 120
Mohammed (Mahomet) I, Sultan of Turkey, 1413–1421; escapes from Timur to Amassia, **14**, 50; contends for sovereignty with brothers, 52; reign of, 54; death of, 57
Mohammed (II) the Conqueror (ca. 1430–1481), Sultan of Turkey, 1451–1481: reign of, **14**, 71; conquests of, **2**, 537; conquers Constantinople, **18**, 220; threatens Italy, **4**, 264; his law respecting imperial fratricide, **14**, 106; death of, **14**, 87, **17**, 164
Mohammed III (d. 1603), Sultan of

Turkey, 1595–1603: reign of, 14, 204; death of, 209
Mohammed IV (ca. 1641–1691), Sultan of Turkey 1648–1687: accession of, 14, 227; attacks Vienna, 18, 303; deposed, 14, 251
Mohammed (early 18th century), a Mogul shah: defeated by the Persians, 5, 353
Mohammed (15th century), a Turkish prince, son of Murad: becomes temporary sovereign, 14, 64, 68
Mohammed (ca. 8th century), an early Mohammedan leader: receives the homage of the discontented party, 1, 339
Mohammed, Mollah (19th century), a Mohammedan religious fanatic: incites insurrection in the Caucasus, 15, 298
Mohammed, Sad (Mirza) Ali: see **Sad (Mirza) Ali Mohammed**
Mohammed Abu Abdalla, surnamed **Alnassir,** Emir of Cordova, 1199–1213: reign of, 8, 100; defeated at Tolosa, 148
Mohammed Ali (18th century), Nabob of Arcot: claims throne of Arcot, 5, 180; made nabob (1749), 20, 119
Mohammed Ali (Mehemet Ali) (1769–1849), Viceroy of Egypt, called The Napoleon of the East: account of, 14, 408; his campaign against the Greeks, 417; assists Turks, 2, 543; aims at Turkish sovereignty, 14, 433; reign of, 19, 267; sketch of, 1, 37
Mohammed Ali (Karl Detroit) (1807–1865), a Turkish military leader: commands in Bulgaria, 14, 481, 15, 334; at Berlin Congress, 487; rebels against Turkey, 15, 289; compelled to make peace, 293
Mohammed Almoateded (11th century), King of Seville: reign of, 8, 86
Mohammed Baltadji (early 18th century), Grand Vizier of Turkey: made vizier, 15, 58; defeats Peter the Great, 16, 221; deposed, 14, 284
Mohammed ben Abdalla (early 11th century), King of Carmona: at war with Mohammed ben Ismail ben Abid, 8, 85
Mohammed ben Abdalla, surnamed **Almansor** (939–1002), Prime Minister of Cordova: regent of Cordova, 8, 78; his campaigns against Leon, 138; his conquests in Portugal, 272
Mohammed ben Abdalla (late 9th century), a prince of Mohammedan Spain: rebellion of, 8, 75
Mohammed ben Abdalla (d. 1129), a Moorish warrior and prophet: rebellion of, 8, 92
Mohammed ben Ferag (early 14th century), uncle of Mohammed IV, King of Granada: revolt of, 8, 112
Mohammed ben Gehwar, King of Cordova, 1044–1060: reign of, 8, 86
Mohammed ben Hamed (early 16th century), a Mohammedan chief: leads rebellion against Portuguese ruler in Africa, 8, 333
Mohammed ben Humeya (16th century), proclaimed king of the Moriscos, 8, 367
Mohammed ben Ismail ben Abid (early 11th century), King of Seville: defeats Yahia, 8, 82; assumes the powers of royalty, 85
Mohammed ben Mohammed (16th century), King of West Morocco: reign of, 8, 437
Mohammed Hasan Khan (18th century), a Persian chief: reign of, 5, 355
Mohammed Khusruf (early 19th century), a Turkish military leader: driven from Cairo, 1, 37
Mohammed Mirza, Shah of Persia, 1832–1848: defeated by Russians, 5, 359; reign of, 360
Mohammed Nedim (19th century), Grand Vizier of Turkey: reactionary ministry of, 14, 473; dismissed, 475
Mohammed of Ghor (early 11th century), an Afghan chief: career of, 5, 94
Mohammed Sughlak, Sultan of India, 1325–1351: reign of, 5, 101
Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, India: opened, 5, 256
Mohammedan Law: sources of, 14,

89; civil equality under, 97; improved by Suleiman the Great, 184; see also Government
Mohammedan Rebellion, The (1851): account of, **6**, 210
Mohammedans, followers of Mohammed: rise of **14**, 4; invade Egypt, **1**, 6; conquer Egypt (639–641 A. D.), **1**, 35; conquer India, **5**, 88; persecuted under T'ang Dynasty, **6**, 15; tolerated by Kublai Khan, 23; establish themselves in Yunnan, 210; attitude of Chinese toward, 228; crusades against, **2**, 535; in modern Greece, 548
Mohatz: see **Mohacs**
Mohican Indians, North America: treaty with Plymouth, **23**, 92
Mohilev (Mohileff), Russia: battles of (1708), **15**, 49; (1812), **10**, 485
Moimir I (9th century A. D.), King of Moravia: founds dynasty, **17**, 30
Moimir II (ca. 900 A. D.), King of Moravia: reign of, **17**, 36
Moira, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Earl of: see **Hastings, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Marquis of**
Mokawkas (ca. 640 A. D.), Egyptian ruler: pays tribute to the Saracens, **1**, 293
Moldavia, eastern Europe: revolts under Murad III, **14**, 204; seeks peace with Turkey, 208; relation to Turkey, 365; occupied by the Dacians, **17**, 11; invaded by the Slavs, 19
Molé, Edward (16th century), French statesman: advises refusal of the claims of Philip II of Spain to the throne of France, **9**, 168
Molé, Louis Matthieu, Count (1781–1855), French politician: made minister for foreign affairs, **9**, 396; ministry of, 410; attempts to form a ministry, 432
Molino del Rey, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 363, **24**, 550
Mollendo, Peru: blockaded (1879), **21**, 235
Möllendorf, Richard Johann Heinrich von (1724–1816), Prussian field marshal: in Poland, **15**, 189
Molleville, Bertrand de (1744–1818), French statesman: chief tool of the court, **10**, 160
Mollie Maguires, The, a secret society among the mining laborers of Pennsylvania: sketch of, **24**, 918
Mollwitz (Molwitz), Silesia: battle of (1741), **9**, 237, **18**, 329
Molokani, Russian sect: description of, **15**, 34
Moltke, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von, a noted Prussian general: born in Mecklenburg, 1800; was appointed major-general, 1856, and lieutenant-general, 1859; was chief of the royal staff and originated the plan of campaign, which culminated in the victory of Sadowa, 1866; commanded the armies in France, 1870, and won many victories; became count, 1870; was appointed chief marshal of the German Empire, 1871; received the order of St. George from the Czar; died April 24, 1891
In the Sleswig-Holstein War, **16**, 271; at the battle of Sadowa (1866), **17**, 392; prepares for war with France, **18**, 417, 420; in the Franco-Prussian War, **9**, 463, **18**, 423; quoted, **14**, 421, 427, 480
Molucca Islands, Malay Archipelago: conquered by the Dutch (1607), **20**, 57; annexed to British empire (1810), **5**, 205
Molvitz or **Molwitz**: see **Mollwitz**
Molyneux, William (1656–1698), an Irish philosopher: leader of Parliamentary struggles, **12**, 170
Mombasa, Africa: improved by English, **19**, 186
Momemphis, Egypt: battle of, **1**, 32
Mommu, Emperor of Japan, 697–708: accession of, **7**, 30
Monagas, Gregorio (1795–1858), Venezuelan soldier and politician: made president of Venezuela, **21**, 96
Monagas, J. R. (d. 1868), Venezuelan politician: made president of Venezuela, **21**, 103
Monagas, Tadeo (1784–1868), Venezuelan general and politician: made president of Venezuela, **21**, 95

Monarch, The Merry: see **Charles II,** King of England
Monarch, The Uncrowned: see **O'Connell, Daniel**
Monarque, Le Grand: see **Louis XIV,** King of France
Monastaries in England: suppression of, **11,** 255
Moncada, Spain: siege of (1234), **8,** 241
Moncey, Bon Adrien Jeannot de (1754–1842), French officer: made marshal of the empire, **9,** 322; made member of Louis XVIII's council, 355
Monck, Viscount (late 19th century), English statesman: governor-general of Canada, 1861–1867, **20,** 161
Monckton, Robert (1726–1782), English officer: victories over the French (1755), **23,** 180; takes Martinique, **20,** 118
Monclova, Conde de (late 17th century), Spanish statesman: made viceroy of New Spain, **22,** 179
Moncon, Treaty of, an agreement between France and Spain by which the Valtelline was restored to the Grisons (1625), **9,** 183
Moncontour, France: battle of (1570), **9,** 156
Mondejar, Marquis of (late 15th century), Spanish statesman: presents petition of Moriscos to Philip II, **8,** 366
Mondovi, Italy: battle of (1796), **9,** 298
Mondragon, Christopher (late 16th century), Spanish officer: at the siege of Middleburg, **13,** 116
Money: see **Coins and Coinage**
Money, J. W. B. (early 19th century), English geographer: influences thought concerning the Dutch East Indies, **20,** 290
Mongolian Bonaparte, The: see **Timur the Lame**
Mongols, Asiatic race: main treatment of, **6, 17;** wrest territory from Turks, **14,** 10; defeated by Ertoghrul in attack on Alaeddin, 10; defeated by Orkhan, **17;** invade Hungary, **17,** 57; invade Moravia, 70; see also **Tatars**
"Monitor," American war-ship: described, **24,** 755; naval duel with "Merrimac," 756
Monk (Monck), George, Duke of Albemarle (1608–1670), English general: his campaign in Scotland, **12,** 343; in the war with the Dutch, **13,** 230, 234; forces the dissolution of the Long Parliament, **11,** 374; restores Charles II of England, **12,** 344
Monk of Eisleben, The: see **Luther, Martin**
Monk of Wittenberg, The: see **Luther, Martin**
Monmouth, New Jersey: battle of (1778), **23,** 263
Monmouth, James Fitzroy, Duke of (1649–1685), pretender to the English throne: his campaign against the Scots, **11,** 409, **12,** 348; implicated in the Rye House Plot, **11,** 414; exiled to Holland, 415; rebellion of, **11,** 422, **12,** 350
Monocacy, Maryland: battle of (1864), **24,** 792
Monomotapa, Treaty of, agreement concluded between Portugal and the African state of Monomotapa (1630), **19,** 24
Monongahela River, United States: bounds French claims, **23,** 168
Mononobe-no-Moriya (6th century A. D.), Japanese statesman: feud with Soga-no-Umako, **7,** 19
Mononobe-no-Okoshi (6th century A. D.), Japanese statesman: opposes the acceptance of Buddhism, **7,** 15
Monro, General (17th century), Irish officer: leader of the Irish Protestants, **12,** 118
Monroe, James, an American statesman and the fifth President of the United States: born in Virginia, April 28, 1758; was educated at William and Mary College; entered the army as a cadet and finally became aide-de-camp to Lord Sterling; served in Revolutionary War; elected a member of the Assembly

of Virginia, 1782, and of the General Congress, 1783; was elected Senator of the United States from Virginia, 1790; was sent to France as minister-plenipotentiary, 1794; was Governor of Virginia, 1799–1802; went to France as envoy-extraordinary, 1802, to help negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana; was elected Governor of Virginia, 1811, and was Secretary of State, 1811–1817; and Secretary of War, 1814–1815; became President of the United States, 1816, and was reëlected, 1820; was the author of the famous Monroe Doctrine; retired, 1825, to Oak Hill, Virginia; was chosen president of the convention to revise the Constitution of Virginia; died in New York, July 4, 1831

Graduates from College of William and Mary, **23**, 142; member of Virginia ratification committee, 336; recalled from France, 373; appointed to act in Louisiana Purchase, 396; envoy to Great Britain, 409; candidate for Presidency, 413; nominated for President, 434; sketch of, 434; veto on Cumberland Road, 441; advocates protective tariff, 456; sentiment prevents unanimous reëlection, 459; views on internal improvements, 488

Monroe Doctrine, a declaration made by President Monroe to the effect that "the American continents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power" (1823): compared with Washington's Farewell Address, **23**, 369; account of, 448; status of, 448; French occupation of Mexico, **24**, 876, 877; the Venezuelan affair, 1000; in Republican platform (1904), 1077; Roosevelt's conception of, 1081, 1087, 1091

Mons, Belgium: siege of (1572), **13**, 113; battle of (1678), 241; siege of (1691), 245; battle of (1793), **10**, 276

Monscato, Portugal: battle of, **8**, 393

Mons-en-Puelle, Belgium: battle of (1304), **9**, 187

Monserrat, one of the Antilles: discovered, **21**, 9

Monserrat, Joaquim de, Marques de Cruillas (18th century), Spanish statesman, viceroy of New Spain, 1760–1766: his administration, **22**, 200

Monsieur, Peace of, agreement concluded between the French government and the Protestant reformers (1576), **9**, 159

Monsieur Veto: see **Louis XVI**, King of France

Monstrelet, Enguerrand de (1590–1453), French chronicler: sketch of, **13**, 62

Mont Luçon, Treaty of, a treaty between the Consulate and the leaders of the insurrection (1800), **10**, 441

Mont Pelée, Martinique, West Indies: eruption of (1902), **20**, 271

Montagu, Sir Edward, Earl of Manchester (Lord Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville) (1602–1671), English general and statesman: impeached, **11**, 343

Montague, Charles, Earl of Halifax (1661–1715), English statesman: Chancellor of the Exchequer, **11**, 441; restores the currency, 444; resigns his office, 447; impeached, 450

Montague, John Nevill, Marquis of: see **Nevill, John, Marquis of Montague and Earl of Northumberland**

Montague, Richard (early 17th century), English clergyman: impeached, **11**, 326

Montague, Thomas de: see **Salisbury, Earl of**

Montalembert, Charles Forbes, Count (1810–1870), French author: opposes the September Laws, **9**, 408

Montalivet, Camille de, Comte (1801–1880), French statesman: becomes minister of the interior, **9**, 401; made minister of the interior in Molé's cabinet, 412

Montalvan, Spain: captured by Pedro II of Aragon, **8**, 237

Montana, one of the United States,

means "Mountainous": affected by Missouri Compromise, **23**, 456; part of Northwest Territory, **24**, 631; discovery of gold, 901; admitted to the Union, 985; Presidential election of 1900, 1040

Montanez, Juan de Ortega (late 17th century), Bishop of Michoacan: made viceroy of Mexico, **22**, 183; made viceroy a second time, 185

Montauban, France: siege of (1621), **9**, 181

Montauban, Count of Palikao (late 19th century), French general: his expedition to China, **9**, 451; ministry of, 464

Montauk, Long Island, New York: recuperation camp for soldiers established, **24**, 1030

Montayno, José (early 19th century), Mexican insurgent: leads revolt, **22**, 266

Montcalm, Gozon de Saint-Véran Louis Joseph, Marquis de (1712–1759), French officer: commander-in-chief of French forces in America, **11**, 500, **23**, 184; captures Fort William Henry (1757), **23**, 186; at the battle of Quebec (1759), **20**, 118, **23**, 193; death of, **11**, 500, **23**, 197

Monte Caseros, Argentine Republic, South America: battle of (1852), **21**, 127

Monte Rotondo, Italy: battle of (1867), **4**, 392

Monteagudo, Don Pedro Sanchez de (13th century), Spanish statesman: regent of Navarre, **8**, 207

Montebello, Italy: battles of (1800), **9**, 316, **10**, 439; (1859), **4**, 373, **9**, 450

Montecuccoli (Montecuculi), Count Raimondo, Duke of Melfi (1608–1680), Austrian general: account of **14**, 237; campaigns of, **18**, 301; his campaign against the Turks, **17**, 228; at battle of Saint-Gothard, **9**, 208; his campaign against the French, 211

Monteil, Colonel (late 19th century), French officer: his campaign in Africa, **19**, 151

Monteil Terrier (late 18th century), French statesman: made minister of the interior, **10**, 176

Montejo, Francisco (early 16th century), Spanish voyager: his conquest of Yucatan, **22**, 424

Montemart, Duke of (early 19th century), French statesman: ordered to form a ministry, **9**, 391

Montenegro, Balkan Peninsula: troubles in, **14**, 448; declares war against Turkey (1876), **17**, 419

Montenegro (late 16th century), Spanish soldier: defends Amiens, **13**, 164

Montenotte, Italy: battle of (1796), **9**, 298, **17**, 282

Montereau, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 346, **10**, 491, **18**, 387

Monterey, California: a constitutional convention meets at, **24**, 598

Monterey, Mexico: founded, **22**, 142; siege of (1846), **22**, 291, **24**, 548

Monterroso, Spain: battle of (982 A. D.), **8**, 137

Montes, José Miguel Garcia (living), Cuban statesman: chosen Secretary of the Treasury, **22**, 468

Montes, Ysmael, Bolivian statesman: president of Bolivia (1904-1909), **21**, 243

Montesquien, Charles de Secondat, Baron de la Brède et de (1689–1755), French author and statesman: sketch of, **10**, 13; his writings a source of United States Constitution, **23**, 330

Montesquion, Abbé de (early 19th century), French statesman: member of provisional government, **9**, 349; made minister of the interior, 356

Montesquion, Marshal of (early 18th century), governor of Brittany: his government of Brittany, **9**, 230

Monteverde, Juan Domingo (1772(?)–1823), Spanish general: reconquers Venezuela for Spain, **21**, 60

Montevideo, Uruguay, South America: blockaded by an English squadron (1804–1807), **21**, 57; taken by the revolutionists (1814), 64; annexed to Brazil, 120; description of,

137; blockaded by the English and French fleets (1842), 139; progress of, 145
Montezuma II (1477–1520), Emperor of Mexico, 1502–1520: communicates with Cortéz, **22**, 16; meets Cortéz, 22; submission of, **22**, 25, **23**, 39; death of, **22**, 38
Montezuma, José Sarmiento y Valladares, Conde de (late 17th century), viceroy of Mexico: made viceroy, **22**, 184
Montfort, John de (John IV) (1293–1345), Duke of Brittany, 1341–1345: at war with Charles of Blois, **9**, 93
Montfort, John de (John V), Duke of Brittany, 1364–1399: plans assassination of Clisson (1392), **9**, 108
Montfort, Simon, Count de (d. 1218), French soldier, called the French Maccabæus: his crusade against the Albigenses, **8**, 238, **9**, 78
Montfort, Simon de, Earl of Leicester (1208–1265), English soldier and statesman: his early career, **11**, 134; joins baronial party against the king, 136; surrenders his castles, 138; takes arms against king, 139; made elector, 140; defeated at Evesham, 141
Montgomery, Alabama: first Confederate congress meets at, **24**, 692; capital of Confederacy, 693
Montgomery, Gabriel (ca. 1530–1574) French commander: death of, **9** 159
Montgomery, Richard (1736–1775) Irish-American soldier, called Th Wolf of America: captures Montreal, **23**, 234; death of, 235
Montgomery, Sir Robert (1809–1887), British administrator in India: sketch of, **5**, 222
Monti, Vincenzo (1754–1828), Italian poet: sketch of, **4**, 439
Monticello, Virginia: home of Jefferson, **23**, 384
Montiel, Spain: battle of (1369), **9**, 104
Montigny, Florence de Montmorency Baron de (16th century), Flemish nobleman: ambassador to Spain, **13**, 90
Montlhéry, France: battle of (1465), **9**, 122
Montlosier (early 19th century), French statesman: opposes the Jesuits, **9**, 384
Montluc, Blaise de Laiseran-Massencome, Seigneur de (1501–1577), French marshal: at siege of Sienna, **9**, 147
Montmartre, France: storming of (1814), **15**, 262
Montmédy, France: camp established at, by General Bouillé, for the reception of the king, **10**, 137
Montmirail, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 346, **15**, 261
Montmirail, Peace of, a treaty which ended the contest over the dowry of the infant daughter of Louis VII of France on her marriage to the son of Henry II of England (1169), **9**, 74
Montmorency, Anne, Duc de (1493–1567), French soldier, called The Fabius of France: saves Mezières, **9**, 138; influence of, over Henry II of France, 145; plots against the Guises, 149; plots a massacre of the Protestants, **9**, 154
Montmorency, Henry II, Duke of (1595–1632), French soldier: rebellion and death of, **9**, 188
Montmorency, Viscount Matthieu de (1766–1821), French statesman: made minister for foreign affairs, **9**, 378; at the Congress of Verona, 379
Montmorin, Armand Marc, Comte de (1745–1792), French statesman: commissioned by the assembly to inform the European powers of its pacific intentions, **10**, 137
Montojo, Admiral (late 19th century), Spanish naval officer: at battle of Manilla Bay, **8**, 520, **24**, 1028
Montoku, Emperor of Japan, 9th century A. D.: birth of, **7**, 45
Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d' Orleans, Duchesse de (1627–1693), French partisan: aids Condé, **9**, 204
Montpensier, Antoine Marie Philippe

Louis d'Orléans, Duc de (1824–1890), French soldier: marries Louisa of Spain, **8**, 501
Montpensier, Gilbert de (late 15th century), French soldier: made viceroy of Italy, **9**, 131
Montreal, Canada: attempt to settle, **23**, 46; founded, **20**, 82; taken by the English (1760), 118; made seat of Canadian government, 158; plan to attack, **23**, 158; failure of attack on (1690), 159; in French claims, 168; surrenders to English (1760), 197; captured by General Montgomery (1775), 234
Montrose, James Graham, Marquis of (1612–1650), Scottish general: rebellion of, **11**, 352, **12**, 337; death of, **12**, 342
Monts, Pierre de, French Huguenot explorer: receives grant of Acadia, **20**, 83, **23**, 49
Montsabert (late 18th century), French jurist: arrest of, **9**, 259
Montt, Jorje (late 19th century), Chilian statesman: chosen president of Chili, **21**, 239; administration of, 240
Montt, Manuel (early 19th century), Chilian statesman: administration of, as president, **21**, 218
Monzon, Spain: siege of (1089), **8**, 232
Mookerheyde, Holland: battle of (1574), **13**, 117
Moore, Sir Garrett (early 17th century), English diplomat: his mission to Hugh O'Neill, **12**, 106
Moore, Sir John (1761–1809), British general: aids Sweden, **16**, 251; his campaign in the Spanish peninsula, **8**, 486, 529, **9**, 334, **11**, 563
Moore, Thomas (1779–1852), Irish poet: effect of his writings on Catholic emancipation, **12**, 222
Moore's Creek, North Carolina: battle of (1776), **23**, 236
Mopsuestia, Asia Minor: siege of, **1**, 368
Moquya, Valley of, Chili: occupied by the Chilians (1880), **21**, 236
Mora, Mexico: massacre of (1847), **22**, 305
Mora y Villamil, General (early 19th century), Mexican officer: concludes an armistice with General Scott, **22**, 352
Moraes Barros, Prudente de (late 19th century), Brazilian statesman, president of Brazil, 1894–1898: election, **21**, 254
Morales (living), president of the Dominican republic: seeks aid from the United States, **22**, 504
Morales, Agustin (late 19th century), South American statesman: president of Bolivia (1871–1873), **21**, 190
Morat Murten, Switzerland: battles of (1476), **9**, 124, **13**, 47, 408, **18**, 218; (1802), **13**, 518; insurrection in (1830), 535
Morat, Peace of, agreement by which Rudolf III of Hapsburg acquired the domains of the Kiburgs (1267), **13**, 361
Morava, river of Austria: battle of, **17**, 73
Moravia, south-eastern Europe: relics of the stone age found in, **17**, 10; occupied by the Marcomanni, 13; the Slav apostles, 29; invaded by the Magyars, 34; conquered by the Magyars, 42; part of, conquered by Hungary, 47; invaded by the Mongols, 70; joined to duchy of Austria, 106; invaded by the king of Poland, 142; united to Hungary (1475), 163; under the Counter-Reformation, **17**, 209; citizens of, as American colonists, **23**, 127; in the struggle against the French Revolution, **17**, 286; under the dual system of government, 404
Moravian Brothers, religious sect in Moravia in the 15th century: rise of, **17**, 145
Moray, Randolf, Earl of (d. 1332), Scotch nobleman: created earl, **12**, 282; made regent of Scotland, 285
Morbegno, Switzerland: battle of (1635), **9**, 191
Mordaunt, Charles, Earl of Peterborough (1658–1735), an English general and admiral: his campaign in Spain, **8**, 394, **9**, 222, **13**, 250
More, James (early 18th century),

English soldier in the American colonies: repels Tuscaroras, **23**, 74

More, Sir Thomas (1480–1535), English scholar and statesman: his "Utopia," **11**, 239; knighted and made a Privy Councilor, 240; speaker of Parliament, 241; Renaissance and, 243; sketch of, 249; imprisoned, 254; death of, 255

Morea, The, Greece: lost by Venice, **14**, 286; in Peace of Passarowitz, 291; recovered by Turkey, **2**, 536, **14**, 344; revolts from Turks, **2**, 542; evacuated by Turks, 545

Moreau, Jean Victor (1761–1813), French soldier: his campaign against the allied forces, **9**, 289, **18**, 359, 364; his campaign against the Austrians, **9**, 299; appointed by Bonaparte to command the army of the Rhine, **10**, 438; his campaigns under the consulate, **9**, 316; his campaign in western Germany, **17**, 285; plots against Napoleon's life, **9**, 321

Morell, P. Gall (late 19th century), Swiss chaplain: sketch of, **13**, 584

Morelos y Pavon, José Maria (1765–1815), Mexican patriot: in Hidalgo's rebellion, **22**, 241; sketch of, 242; death of, 246

Moreno, Gabriel Garcia (1821–1875), Ecuadorian politician: made president of Ecuador, **21**, 111; sketch of, 111; second administration of, 116; death of, 116, 244

Moret (living), Spanish statesman: forms cabinet, **8**, 522

Moret Law, abolished slavery in Cuba for all negroes born after 1868 (1870), **20**, 327

Morey Letter, The, a forged letter purporting to have been written by General Garfield advocating Chinese immigration (1876), **24**, 931

Morgan, Daniel (1736–1802), American soldier: estimate of, **23**, 234; in the Southern campaign, 279; at battle of Cowpens, 281; at battle of Guilford Court House, 281

Morgan, Sir Henry (ca. 1637–1690), Welsh buccaneer: captures Porto Bello and Panama, **20**, 69

Morgan, Sir Thomas (d. ca. 1679), English soldier: his campaign in the Highlands, **12**, 344

Morgan, William (ca. 1775–1826), American mechanic: and Masonic order, **23**, 498

Morgarten, mountain in Switzerland: battle of (1315), called The Marathon of Switzerland, **13**, 364, **18**, 187; battle of (1798), **13**, 514

Morgen, Kurt Ernst (1858——), German explorer: his expedition in Africa, **19**, 178

Mōri Motonari (16th century), Japanese financier: provides coronation expenses for Emperor Ogimachi, **7**, 100

Mōri Terumoto (late 16th century), Japanese statesman: member of council of state, **7**, 114; at battle of Sekizahara, 123

Mōri Yoshichika, Lord of Chōshū (19th century), Japanese baron: attempts to restore tranquillity to Japan, **7**, 161; expelled from Kyōto, 163

Moriale Monreal, Fra (d. 1354), Italian freebooter: leader of band of robbers, **4**, 252

Morier (early 19th century), English statesman: negotiates Treaty of Teheran, **5**, 360

Morillo, Pablo (1777–1838), Spanish general: captures Cartagena, **21**, 64; recalled from South America, 72; quiets disturbances at Madrid, **8**, 495

Morinaga, Prince (early 14th century), son of Japanese Emperor Godaigo: made abbot of Emyaku-ji, **7**, 84; his campaigns against the Hōjō, 85; fate of, 87

Moriñigo (living), Paraguayan statesman: president of Paraguay, **21**, 260

Moriscos, Moors Christianized by force: revolt of (1567), **8**, 366; expelled from Spain (1611), **20**, 104

Moritz, Landgraf of Hesse (late 16th century), German evangelical prince: Charles IX's relations with, **16**, 172

Moritzburg, Saxony, palace built by

Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony: erection of, **18**, 306

Morley Act, an act which gave greater advantages in applying the Balfour act of 1891 (1896), **12**, 242 note

Mormons, a religious sect founded by Joseph Smith: account of, **24**, 981

Mormont, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 346

Mörner, Baron Karl Otto (early 19th century), Scandinavian diplomat: mission of, **16**, 253

Morning Star of Reformation, The: see **Wycliffe, John**

Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke of (1811–1865), French politician: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9**, 442

Morocco, Africa: siege of, **8**, 97; French claims in, **19**, 246; immunity purchased from, **23**, 394

Morosini, Francesco (1618–1694), Venetian general: his campaign against the Turks, **4**, 325, **14**, 243; conquests in the Morea, **14**, 251, 256; death of, 285

Moroto (early 19th century), Spanish soldier: leader of Carlists, **8**, 498

Morris, Gouverneur (1752–1816) American statesman: graduates from King's College, **23**, 140; in Constitutional Convention, 324; prepares final draft of Constitution, 334; plans a decimal system of currency, 353

Morris, Sir John Henry (1828——), English statesman: sketch of, **5**, 252

Morris, Judah (early 18th century), Hebrew scholar in America: professor of Hebrew at Harvard, **1**, 425

Morris, Lewis (1726–1798), American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence: buys books in London, **23**, 144

Morris, Robert, an American financier and statesman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence: born in England, January 20, 1734; went to America and engaged in the mercantile business; was a delegate to Congress, 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence; became superintendent of finance, 1781, and was of inestimable service to the patriots; staked his private fortune as security for supplies; established the Bank of North America, 1781; resigned his position, 1784; was a member of the Convention, which framed the Constitution of the United States, 1787; was elected a Senator of the United States, 1788; was imprisoned for debt; died in Philadelphia, 1806

Made Superintendent of Finance, **23**, 293; career of, 313; in Constitutional Convention, 324; in first Congress, 342; offered office of Secretary of the Treasury, 344

Morris Island, South Carolina: battery fires on "Star of the West," **24**, 704

Morrison, George Ernest (1862-1920), English newspaper correspondent: on substance of Chino-Japan treaty, **6**, 316

Morrison's Brigade, Union company in the Civil War: at siege of Fort Donelson, **24**, 744

Morristown, New Jersey: Washington establishes winter-quarters at, **23**, 250

Mortara, Italy: battle of, **4**, 174

Mortensen, Klaus (16th century), Danish cooper: preaching of, **16**, 193

Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph (1768–1835), French marshal: made marshal of the empire, **9**, 322; his campaign in Hanover, **18**, 366; in the retreat from Moscow, **15**, 240

Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph: see **Trevisa, Duke of**

Mortimer, Edmund, Earl of March (ca. 1390–1424), English prince: heir to English throne, **11**, 187; under custody, 191; Henry V releases, 196; conspires for throne, 197

Mortimer, Roger, first **Earl of March** (1287–1330), English politician: conspires against Edward II of England, **11**, 154; rules England, 156; executed, 156

Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March (d.

1387), English statesman: chosen as heir of Richard II, **11**, 187; his career in Ireland, **12**, 68
Mortimer's Cross, England: battle of (1461), **11**, 212
Mortmain, Statute of, in English history, a statute forbidding the gift of land to the clergy: enacted (1279), **11**, 145; reënacted (1391), 183
Morton, James Douglas, Earl of (1530–1581), regent of Scotland: concerned in murder of Rizzio, **12**, 316; sponsor for James VI of Scotland, 318; made regent, 323
Morton, J. Sterling (1832–1902), American statesman: Secretary of Agriculture, **24**, 993 note
Morton, Levi Parsons (1824-1920), American banker and politician: nominated Vice-President, **24**, 965
Morton, Oliver Perry (1823–1877), American senator: war governor of Indiana, **24**, 818; candidate for President (1876), 907; member of the Electoral Commission, 913 note; chairman of Chinese immigration committee, 921
Morton, Thomas (1590–1645), English colonist in America: names Merrymount, **23**, 85
Morutzi, Prince (ca. 1800), governor of Wallachia: deposed as hospodar, **14**, 396
Moscow, Russia, called the Martyr City, the City of Forty Times Forty Churches, the Jerusalem of Russia, and the Holy Mother of the Russians: captured by Jenghiz Khan, **6**, 18; burned by the Khan of the Crimea (1571), **14**, 194; growth of, **15**, 12; becomes the center of the Greek Church, 14; patriarchate of, established, 19; metropolitan appointed for, 73; the court of Peter II at, 96; Napoleon's expedition against, **17**, 305; Russians abandon, **15**, 228; taking of, **10**, 485; Napoleon in, **18**, 380; burning of, **15**, 233; strife in (1906), 366
Moscow, University of: founded (1755), **15**, 149
Moseilama (7th century A. D.), Arabian chief: teachings of, **1**, 255
Moses (ca. 1280 B. C.), lawgiver and organizer of Israelitish nation: career of, **1**, 374
Moses ben Maimon: see **Maimonides**
Moslemah (d. ca. 740 A. D.), Saracen general: besieges Constantinople, **1**, 330
Mosquera, Tomas Cipriano (1798–1878), Colombian general and politician: elected president of Colombia (1830), **21**, 83; (1864), 89; opposes the conservatives, 86; leads civil war, 87; wins the battle of Cuaspud, 88; exiled from Colombia, 90; attempts to reorganize the old Republic of Colombia, 112
Moss, Convention of (1814), **16**, 261
Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire: see **Order of the Indian Empire, Most Eminent**
Mother City: see **Kiev**
Mother of God: see **Theot, Catherine**
Mother of her Country, The: see **Maria Theresa**, Holy Roman Empress
Mother of States, The: see **Virginia**
Mother of the Russians, Holy: see **Moscow**
Mo-tien-ling, Chinese Empire: battles of (1894), **7**, 269; (1904), **7**, 310, **15**, 361
Motley, John Lothrop (1814–1877), American historian: recalled as minister to England, **24**, 881
Mōukden, Manchuria: capital removed from, **6**, 54; Russia proposes political resident in, 311; battle of, 314
Moulier (17th century), French ambassador: ambassador to Switzerland, **13**, 477
Moulins, Auguste (1752–1810), French soldier: made member of the directory, **9**, 309, **10**, 405
Moulins, Edicts of, edicts issued by a French assembly summoned by Charles IX at Moulins (1564), **9**, 155
Moultrie, Fort, Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina: attacked by English, **23**, 236

Mound Builders, prehistoric race which inhabited North America, *23*, 5

Mounier, Jean Joseph (1758–1806), French politician: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; pleads for Necker, 58; joins Necker's party, 80; desires the creation of a Senate, 87; deserts the assembly, 101

Mount Badon, England: battle of (ca. 490), **11**, 18

Mount Garganus, Italy: battle of, *3*, 262

Mount Kasagi, Japan: siege of (1331), *7*, 84

Mount Kongo, Japan: siege of (1333), *7*, 86

Mount Ohud, Asia Minor: battle of (625 A. D.), *1*, 227

Mount Teneriffe, Canary Islands: eruption of, frightens Columbus's crew, *23*, 30

Mount Thabor, Asia Minor: battle of (1799), **14**, 382

Mount Tsukula Insurrection (1864), *7*, 164

Mount Vernon, Virginia: commerce commission meets at, *23*, 321; home of Washington, 340; Washington retires to, 368; Confederates seize arsenal, *24*, 691

Mountain, The, a name given the Jacobins in the National Convention in France: sketch of, **10**, 216; demands the trial of Louis XVI, 226; decrees the constitution of 1793, 271; its success against the insurrectionary towns and departments, 274; its measures against Robespierre, 311; seventy-six of its members put to death or arrested, 339

Mountain Brutus, The: see **Tell, William**

Mountain State, The Green: see **Vermont**

Mountjoy, Charles Blount, Lord: (1563–1606), favorite of Queen Elizabeth: his campaign in Ireland, **11**, 303; made governor of Ireland, **12**, 100

Mouscron, Belgium: battle of (1794) **9**, 289

Mowbray, Thomas, Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Norfolk (1366–1399), English peer: takes up arms against Richard II, **11**, 181; created Duke of Norfolk, 185; banished, 185

Mowbray, Thomas, Earl of Nottingham (1386–1405), English officer: leader of insurrection, **11**, 194

Mowbray's Rebellion: see **Robert of Mowbray**

"Möwe," German gun-boat: visits King Bell, **19**, 111

Moya, Marchioness de (late 15th century), Spanish lady of the court: aids Columbus, *23*, 29

Mozambique: founded, **19**, 21; siege of (1698), 39

Mozambique Company, Portuguese company formed for African explorations (1888): sketch of, **19**, 226

Mozarabes, Christians who conformed externally to practice of Mohammedanism: meaning of term, **1**, 323

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus (1756–1791), German musician: sketch of, **17**, 261

Mozhaisk, Russia: battle of (1812), **15**, 227

Mstislavski, Prince Feodor (late 16th century), Russian statesman: his struggle for supremacy, **15**, 18

Mu Wang, Emperor of China, ca. 1000 B. C.: his prominence in Chow Dynasty, **6**, 8

Muavia, Mohammedan kalif, ca. 661 A. D.: reign of, **5**, 326

Mubarik, King of Delhi (14th century): reign of, **5**, 101

Mucianus, Licinius, Roman statesman, consul, 53 B. C.: proconsul of Syria, *4*, 72

Mucianus, Publius Crassus (2nd century B. C.), Roman general and statesman, Roman consul, 131 B. C.: favors reform, *3*, 175

Mudki, British India: battle of (1846), *5*, 221

Mugueizel Rumi (early 8th century A. D.), Mussulman officer: besieges Cordova, **8**, 50

Mugwumps: see **Independents**

Mühlberg, Germany: battle of (1547), **9**, 145, **17**, 196, **18**, 255

Mühldorf, Germany: battle of (1322), **17**, 101, **18**, 187
Muhlenberg, Frederick (late 18th century), American officer and statesman: in the first Congress, **23**, 342
Muhlenberg, John Peter Gabriel (1746–1807), American revolutionary general and politician: in first Congress, **23**, 342
Mühlhausen, Germany: battle of (1525), **18**, 243
Muir, Thomas (late 17th century), Scottish politician: transported, **11**, 543, **12**, 371
Muir, Sir William (1819–1905), Scottish Arabic scholar: sketch of, **5**, 252
Muiz-ad-Daula, Arabian caliph, 945 A. D.: seizes throne of Bagdad, **1**, 366
Muiz-ud-din: see **Mohammed of Ghor**
Mukden, Manchuria: battle of, 1904, **7**, 312, **15**, 363
Mukhtir Pasha (19th century), Turkish officer: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 335
Muktadir (10th century A. D.), Caliph of Bagdad: defeated by religious fanatics, **1**, 362
Muley (15th century), King of Fez: at war with Alfonso V of Portugal, **8**, 316; at war with Mohammed ben Mohammed, 438
Muley Abdalla: see **Diego Lopez ben Aboo**
Muley Abdallah ben Mohammed (second half of 16th century), Sultan of Morocco: accession of, **8**, 439; reign of, 440
Muley Ali Abul Hassan ben Mohammed, Moorish King of Granada, 1466–ca. 1482: reign of, **8**, 120
Muley Hamet ben Muley (d. 1578), King of Morocco: at war with the Portuguese, **8**, 440; accession of, 441; dethroned, 442; death of, 447
Muley Moluc Abdelmelic (d. 1578), King of Morocco: flees from Morocco, **8**, 441; accession to throne, 442
Mülhausen, Germany: battle of (1674), **9**, 211
Mulienzadi Mohammed Pasha (late 18th century), Turkish officer and statesman: account of, **14**, 334
Müller, Adam (early 18th century), Austrian author: in the Austrian service, **17**, 320
Müller, Gottfried (early 18th century), Russian scholar: account of, **15**, 114
Müller, Johann von (1752–1809), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 495, 521; pleads for unity in Switzerland, 508
Müller, Thadeus (early 19th century), Swiss patriot: president of the Helvetic Society, **13**, 530
Multan, India: battle of (326 B. C.), **5**, 69
Mumford, William B. (d. 1862), Confederate citizen of New Orleans: executed, **24**, 753
Mummius, Lucius, "Achaicus" (middle of the 2nd century B. C.), Roman general and statesman, consul, 146 B. C.: completes Roman conquest of Greece, **2**, 520; campaign against the Achaean League, **3**, 166
Münch, Burkhard (d. 1444), Austrian soldier: his campaign against the Swiss, **13**, 402
Munchengratz, Treaty of, agreement between Russia, Austria, and Prussia (1833): account of, **17**, 328
Munemori, Taira-no: see **Taira-no-Munemori**
Munich, Germany: subject to Gustavus Adolphus, **18**, 282
Municipal Corporation Bill, a law providing that corporations (in England) be elected by the rate-payers: passed (1836), **11**, 595
Munk, Kristine, Countess of Slesvig-Holstein (early 17th century), morganatic wife of Christian IV of Denmark: sketch of, **16**, 202
Munk, Peder (late 16th century), Danish admiral: his relations with Christian IV of Denmark, **16**, 199
Munkacs (Munkatz), Hungary: siege of (1687), **17**, 230
Munkaczy, Mihaly (1844–1900), Hungarian painter: sketch of, **17**, 416
Munnich, Count Burkhard Christoph

(1683–1767), Russian general and statesman of German ancestry: superintends the Ladoga canal, **15**, 82: his power under Anne, 107, 112; in Poland, 119; his military genius, **14**, 300; campaigns in the Crimea, 301, 312, **15**, 121; deposes Biron, 126; made chief minister, 128; resignation of, 130; arrest of, 133; banishment of, 137; recall of, 153

Muñoz (late 16th century), Spanish politician: appointed jueces pesquisidores, **22**, 125

Munoz, Duke of Rianzares (1810–1873), Spanish officer: his relations with Maria Christina of Spain, **8**, 499, 501

Munro, Colonel (18th century), British officer: surrenders Fort William Henry, **23**, 186

Munro, Sir Hector (1726–1805), British officer: crushes Sepoy mutiny, **5**, 187; at the battle of Baxar, 135, 187

Munro, Henry (late 18th century), Irish insurgent: in the Rebellion of 1798, **12**, 213

Munro, Sir Thomas (1760–1827), English general and statesman: his campaign in Burma, **5**, 211

Münster, Germany: held by the Anabaptists, **18**, 250

Münster, Treaty of, the peace which concluded the Thirty Years' War in Germany between the Catholics and Protestants (1648), **13**, 217, **18**, 292, **20**, 114

Muntoser (middle of 9th century A. D.), Caliph of Bagdad: reign of, **1**, 360

Munychia, Greece: fighting in, **2**, 386

Münzer, Thomas (1490–1525), German religious teacher: prophet of the Anabaptists, **18**, 243

Munzinger, Joseph (early 19th century), Swiss patriot: his speech on the sovereignty of the people, **13**, 536; joins movement for revision of the Confederation, 539

Murad (Amurath) I (1319–1389), Sultan of Turkey, 1359–1389: reign of, **14**, 29; death of, 36

Murad (Amurath) II (ca. 1403–1451), Sultan of Turkey, 1421–1451: reign of, **14**, 58; abdicates, 64; resumes sovereignty, 66; again abdicates and again resumes power, 18; death, 70

Murad (Amurath) III (1546–1595), Sultan of Turkey, 1574–1595: reign of, **14**, 201; death of, 204

Murad (Amurath) IV (ca. 1611–1640), Sultan of Turkey, 1623–1640: accession, **14**, 214; reign of, 215; death of, 223

Murad (Amurath) V (1840–1904), Sultan of Turkey, 1876: reign of, **14**, 475; deposed, 478

Murad (d. 1661), Mogul prince: death of, **5**, 121

Mura-saki-shikibu (10th century), Japanese writer: scholarship of, **7**, 43

Murat, Joachim (1771–1815), French marshal and King of Naples, called The Good Swordsman: forces surrender at Aboukir, **14**, 383; made marshal of the empire, **9**, 322; receives Jülich, Cleves, and Berg, **18**, 371; appointed King of Naples, **4**, 348, **10**, 475, **18**, 375; invades Spain, **8**, 485; his campaign in Portugal, 527; his campaign against Russia, **15**, 223; defeated in Italy, **17**, 312; his campaign in Italy (1815), 314; at the battle of Leipzig, **18**, 384; invites return of Napoleon, **9**, 359

Muratori, Ludovico Antonio (1672–1750), Italian scholar, historian, and antiquary: sketch of, **4**, 338

Muraviev, Count Michael (1795–1866), Russian soldier: aids Turkey against Mehemet Ali, **15**, 290; dictator in Poland, 326

Muraviev, Michael Nikolaivitch (1845–1900), Russian statesman: appointed minister of foreign affairs, **15**, 349; death of, 354

Muraviev-Alostob, Sergius (early 19th century), Russian revolutionist: in the plot of the Dekabrists, **15**, 273

Muraviov (early 18th century), Russian explorer: mission of, **15**, 114

Murena, Lucius Licinius (d. ca. 80 B. C.), Roman general: left in command in Asia, **3**, 220; at war with Mithradates, 229

Muret, France: battle of (1213), **8,** 238, **9,** 78
Murfreesborough, Tennessee: battle of (1863), **24,** 774
Murifeld, Peace of, a treaty between Leuenberger and government of Berne (1653), **13,** 473
Murillo-Toro, Manuel (1815–1880), Colombian statesman: elected president of Colombia, **21,** 87; first administration of, 188; second administration of, 90
Murphy, John (end of 18th century), Irish priest and insurgent: leads rebels, **12,** 210; death of, 213
Murphy, Michael (end of 18th century), Irish priest and insurgent: death of, **12,** 212
Murray (late 17th century), Irish soldier: leader of the defense of Derry, **12,** 135
Murray, James Stuart, Earl of: see **Stuart, James, Earl of Mar, Earl of Murray**
Murray, James Stuart, Earl of (ca. 1533–1820), Son of James V of Scotland: rebellion of, **11,** 282
Murray, Joseph, Count (18th century), Governor-general of Netherlands: made governor-general, **13,** 260
Murray, William, Earl of Mansfield: see **Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of**
Murray, William Vans (1762–1803), American politician and diplomat: minister to Holland, **23,** 376
Murrogh (early 11th century), Irish prince: at battle of Clontarf, **12,** 43
Mursa, Pannonia (modern Essek): battle of (351 A. D.), **4,** 124
Murshid Kuli Khan (Jafar Khan), (early 18th century), nawab of Bengal: makes his province independent, **5,** 126; sketch of, 181
Musa or **Moosa** (ca. 1376–1412), Ottoman prince, son of Bayezid I: aids Mohammed in contest for sovereignty, **14,** 52; death of, 54
Musa al Kasim (7th century), Persian religious leader: sketch of, **5,** 340
Musa ben Nozeir (Nosair) (ca. 640–718 A. D.), Saracen general: plans conquest of Spain, **8,** 48; his campaigns in Spain, 51
Musa Pasha (early 19th century), Kaimakau of Selim III, Turkish statesman and conspirator: account of, **14,** 399; executed, 401
Musa-Ibn-Noseyr or **Moosa-Ibn-Noseyr (Aboo-Abd-er-Rahman)** (ca. 660–718), Arab conqueror: rule of, **1,** 308; his conquest of Spain, 311; disgraced, 318
Muscovy: see **Moscow**
Muscovy Company, The: established, **15,** 18; success of, **23,** 56; sends colonists to Virginia, 57
Mushezib-Marduk (ca. 700 B. C.), Chaldean soldier: revolt of (1700 B. C.), **1,** 88
Music:
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: among the Magyars, **17,** 46; minnesingers, 97; under Charles VI, 192; under Glück, Haydn, and Mozart, 261; under Francis II, 291; under Haydn, Beethoven, Salieri, and Clementi, 294; Liszt and Strauss, 417
BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA: extent of our knowledge, **1,** 105
ENGLAND: minstrels, **11,** 55
GAUL: bards, **9,** 7
GERMANY: under Otto IV, **18,** 160
GREECE: among the Spartans, **2,** 67
INDIA: among the Brahmans, **5,** 48
IRELAND: harp, bagpipes, **12,** 9; Young Ireland, **12,** 227, 233
ITALY: description of, **4,** 443
JAPAN: at the beginning of the empire, **7,** 8; Buddhist, 41; in the Hei-an Epoch, 44, 45
LYDIA: character of, **1,** 152, **2,** 115
SCANDINAVIA: harp-playing, **16,** 74; in Denmark, 147
STYRIA: minnesingers, **17,** 98
SWITZERLAND: at St. Gall, **13,** 343; minnesingers, 361; war-songs, 427
Muskhogean Indians, North America: independent of other families, **23,** 7; location, 8

Muskhu-'d-Din: see **Sa'di**
Muskingum River, Ohio: French claims of, **23**, 169
Musk-Rat State, The: see **Delaware**
Musslin (17th century), Swiss bailiff: punishment of, **13**, 467
Mustapha I (d. 1639), Sultan of Turkey, 1617-1618 and 1622-1623: spared by Ahmed I, **14**, 209; brief reign of, 212; second accession of, 213; again deposed, 214
Mustapha II (1664–1703), Sultan of Turkey, 1695–1703: reign of, **14**, 261; abdicates throne, 273
Mustapha III (d. 1774), Sultan of Turkey, 1757–1773: reign of, **14**, 318; his war with Russia (1767–1774), **15**, 180; death of, **14**, 337
Mustapha IV (d. 1808), Sultan of Turkey, 1807–1808: reign of, **14**, 400; deposed, 401; death of, 402
Mustapha (ca. 1420), pretended son of Bayazid: claims sovereignty, **14**, 57; put to death, 58
Mustapha (d. 1553), son of Suleiman the Great: account of, **14**, 168
Mustapha Bairactar (1755–1808), pasha of Rustchuk: revolts against the Janissaries, **14**, 400
Mustapha Kiuprili (17th century), Turkish military leader: his campaign in Hungary, **17**, 231
Mustapha Pasha (ca. 1560), Turkish admiral: commands expedition against Malta, **14**, 170, 171
Mustapha Pasha (18th century), Turkish commander: his campaign against Napoleon, **14**, 381; surrenders at Aboukir, 383
Muta, Asia Minor: battle of, **1**, 234
Mutasim (ca. 840 A. D.), Mohammedan caliph: wars with the Emperor Theophilus, **1**, 357
Mutawakkil, Caliph of Bagdad, 847–861 A. D.: reign of, **1**, 360
Muti (ca. 10th century A. D.), Caliph of Bagdad: prepares Bagdad for siege, **1**, 370
Mutimir (ca. 900 A. D.), Croatian chief: accession of, **17**, 38
Mutin: see **Mutines**
Mutina, in ancient geography, city of transpadine Gaul (modern Modena): siege of (43 B. C.), **4**, 13
Mutines (Mutin) (3rd century B. C.), Carthaginian general: his campaign in Sicily, **3**, 124
Mutiny Act, act of the British parliament passed annually (1689–1879): authorizes sending of troops to America (1765), **11**, 435
Mutiny of 1857, The, a mutiny of the Sepoys of India: account of, **5**, 232
Mutsu Munemitsu (19th century), Japanese diplomat: negotiates treaty with Great Britain, **7**, 191
Muttenz, Switzerland: battle of (1445), **13**, 402
Muttra, India: destroyed, **5**, 127
Muza ben Zeyad (ca. 850 A. D.), Mohammedan ruler: rebellion of, **8**, 74
Muzaffar ud-din, (1853-1907), Shah of Persia, 1896-1907: reign of, **5**, 364
Muzaffarid Dynasty, Persia: reign of, **5**, 336
Muzinade Ali (16th century), Cupudan Pasha: commands Turkish forces at Lepanto, **14**, 196; death of, 198
Mwanga (19th century), African ruler: sketch of, **19**, 187
Mycale, Mount, Asia Minor: sanctuary of Poseidon on, **2**, 55; battle of, 212
Mycenae, in ancient geography, city in Greece: archæological remains of, **2**, 22; Homeric importance of, 32; in Homer, 33; importance in prehistoric Greece, 49; obscurity after Dorian invasion, 59; taken by Argives, 237; recent discoveries respecting, 548
Myconius, Friedrich (1491-1546), German reformer: becomes a teacher in Zurich, **13**, 436
Mykerinos: see **Men-ka-ra**
Mylae, Mediterranean Sea: battle of 260 B. C.), **3**, 101
Myochin Muneyasu (ca. 15th century), Japanese metal worker: sketch of **7**, 107
Myochin Nobuiye (ca. 15th century), Japanese metal worker: skill of, **7**, 107

Myōshō, Empress of Japan, 1630–1644: reign of, **7**, 132
Myron (3rd century B. C.), Spartan annalist: mentioned, **2**, 72
Myronides (5th century B. C.), Athenian general: defeats Corinthians (457 B. C.), **2**, 243; conquers Boeotia (457 B. C.), 245
Myrtchi (14th century), Prince of Wallachia: submits to Bayezid, **14**, 37; joins in crusade against Turks, **14**, 39
Mysore War, war waged in India between the British and the Sultan of Mysore (1790–1792), **5**, 196
Mythology and Legend: Austria-Hungary, **17**, 27, 44; Babylonia, **1**, 99, 101, 108; Egypt, **1**, 13, 42, 47; Germany, **18**, 9; Greece, **2**, 8, 15, 24, 28, 39, 59, 62, 93, 108, 120, 124, 154, 166, 198, 503; India, **5**, 82; Ireland, **12**, 16, 23; Japan, **7**, 3, 12; Lydia, **1**, 143, 149; Mexico, **22**, 90; Persia, **1**, 159, 162, 174, 177; Scandinavia, **16**, 9, 18, 35, 45, 210, 211
Mytilene: see **Mitylene**

N

Naarden, Netherlands: siege of (1674), **13**, 239

Nabanidochus: see **Nabonidos**

Nabis (d. 192 B. C.), Tyrant of Sparta, 207–192 B. C.: his conflict with Roman authority, **3**, 141

Nabonidos (Nabunaid, Nabonadius, Nabunaidu, Nabannidochus, Belshazzar, Nabonidus), King of Babylon, 556–538 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 93; conquered by Cyrus (538 B. C.), **1**, 161, **2**, 126

Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, 625–605 B. C.: makes himself King of Babylon, **1**, 91; secures Mesopotamia and Syria, 92

Nabu-apul-iddina, King of Babylon ca. 876 B. C.: defeated by Ashur-nazir-pal, **1**, 79

Nabuco, Joaquin (19th century), Brazilian statesman: his speech in favor of slavery abolition, **21**, 249

Nabu-kudurri-usur: see **Nebuchadrezzar**

Nabu-naid or **Nabu-naidus**: see **Nabonidos**

Nachod, Bohemia: battle of (1866) **18**, 411

Nachtigal, Gustav (1834-1885), German traveler: arouses an interest in Africa, **19**, 59; made consul-general of Africa, 103

Nadab, King of Israel, 917-915 B. C.: death of, **1**, 389

Nadasdy (17th century), Hungarian conspirator: leads conspiracy, **17**, 229

Nadintu-Bel (ca. 500 B. C.), Babylonian revolutionist: revolt of, **1**, 94, 163

Nadod (9th century A. D.), Norwegian explorer: visits Iceland, **16**, 44

Naerden, Holland: siege of (1572), **13**, 114

Näfels (Nafels, Näfaels), Switzerland: battle of (1388), **13**, 382, **18**, 197

Nagasaki Takasuke (ca. 14th century), Japanese statesman: power of, **7**, 77

Nägeli, Franz (16th century), Swiss soldier: his campaign against Charles III of Savoy, **13**, 448

Nägeli, Hans Georg (1768-1836), Swiss musician and music-publisher: founds an order of popular songs, **13**, 522

Nagpur, India: battle of (1817), **5**, 209; becomes part of the Central Provinces, **5**, 229

Nagy, Paul (19th century), Hungarian orator: in the diet of 1807, **17**, 334; in the diet of Pressburg, 338

Nahash, King of the Ammonites, ca. 1100 B. C.: besieges Jabesh, **1**, 381

Nahir (Nahir Kuli, Nahir Khan) (ca. 1688-1747), Shah of Persia, 1736-1747: his conquests, **5**, 350, **14**, 293, 295; invades India, **5**, 127; reign of, 352; career of **15**, 115

Naifaarut (Nepherites) I, King of Egypt, ca. 400 B. C.: reign of **1**, 33

Naini Tal, India: landslip at (1880), **5**, 259

Naissus (Naisus), Asia Minor: battle of (269 A. D.), **4**, 110

Nakahara Chikayoshi (12th century), Japanese statesman: made vice-minister of the public archives, **7**, 68

Naka-no-ōye, Prince: see **Tenchi**, Emperor of Japan

Nakatomi-no-Kamako (ca. 580 A. D.), Japanese statesman: opposes the acceptance of Buddhism, **7**, 15

Nakatomi-no-Kamatari (d. 670 A. D.), Japanese statesman: plots against Soga-no-Iruka, **7**, 20; death of, 28

Nakkimov (Nakhimov) Admiral (19th century), Russian naval officer: in

the Crimean War, **14**, 451, **15**, 312
Nalanda, Monastery of, India: description of, **5**, 64
Namur, Belgium: captured by William III of England, **11**, 444; siege of (1692), **13**, 245
Nana Sanhib (Dandhu Panth) (ca. 1825–ca. 1860), Hindu prince, a leader in the Indian Mutiny: inherits property of Baji Rao, **5**, 229; leads the Mutiny of 1857, 236
Nanak Shah (1469–1538 A. D.), Hindu religious teacher: teachings of, **5**, 84
Nancy, France: battle of (1477), **13**, 48, 409, **18**, 218
Nancy Regiment, a French regiment: revolt of (1790), **10**, 125
Nangis, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 346, **15**, 261
Nanking, China: chosen capital by Chu, **6**, 26, 28; T'aip'ing disorder in, 153, 193
Nanking, Treaty of, a treaty made between England and China (1842), **6**, 142, **5**, 213
Nansen, Fridtjof, Arctic explorer and author: born near Christiania, October 10, 1861; educated at the University of Christiania; went to Greenland Sea, 1882; appointed curator in Natural History Museum, Bergen; went across Greenland, 1888–1889; appointed curator of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, Christiania University; made his memorable North Pole Expedition, in which he reached the highest latitude until then attained, 1895–1896; appointed Professor of Zoology, Christiania University; lives at Lysakir, near Christiania, Norway
Explorations of, **16**, 325
Nansen, Hans (17th century), Norwegian burgomaster: at the diet of Copenhagen, **16**, 231
Nantes, France: trial of ninety-four of the inhabitants of, **10**, 325
Nantes, Edict of, an edict issued by Henry IV of France ending the religious wars: issued (1598), **9**, 171; revoked (1685), **9**, 216, **13**, 243; effect of revocation on American colonies, **23**, 76
Nantil, Captain (early 19th century), French officer: conspiracy of, **9**, 375
Nantucket, island off the coast of Massachusetts: fishery industry at outbreak of the Revolution, **23**, 134
Napier, Lord (d. 1834), British statesman: arrives at Canton, **6**, 127; death of, 129
Napier, Sir Charles James (1782–1853) British general: his campaign in Sind, **5**, 219
Napier, Sir Charles John (1786–1860), British admiral: in Turko-Egyptian war, **14**, 437; in the Crimean War, **15**, 309
Napier, Francis, Baron Ettrick of Ettrick (1819–1898), British statesman: sketch of, **5**, 252
Napier, Sir George (early 19th century), British statesman: governor of Cape Colony, **20**, 223
Napier, Robert Cornelis, Baron Napier of Magdala (1810–1890), British soldier: lays out roads and canals, **5**, 226; acting governor-general of India, 244
Napier of Merchiston, John (1550–1617), Scottish mathematician: sketch of, **12**, 358
Napierville, Canada: battle of (1837), **20**, 156
Naples, Italy: main treatment, **4**, 215, 257; siege of (1191), **18**, 156; invaded by Louis, King of Hungary (1348), **4**, 252; Jews banished from (ca. 1495), **1**, 418; history of, in the Middle Ages, **4**, 257; passes to Spain (1504), 291; under Spanish rule, 323; taken by General Championnet (1798), **10**, 402; surrenders to Napoleon (1800), **4**, 345; revolution of 1820, **4**, 352; intervention of Austria in (1820), **23**, 446; Austrians enter (1821), **4**, 354; surrenders to Garibaldi (1860), 380
Napola de Malvasia, Greece: taken by the Greeks (1821), **3**, 544
Napoleon (I) Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, 1804–1814, called The

Modern Nimrod, The Modern Charlemagne, The Little Corporal, Corporal d' Espre, Corporal Violet, Father Violet, The Corsican Ogre, The Corsican Sesostris, The Man of Destiny, The Scourge of Europe, and The King of Fire: born at Ajaccio, Corsica, August 15, 1769; studied at military school of Brienne, 1779–1784, and at that of Paris, 1784–1785; given a lieutenant's commission in the French army, 1785; opposed the patriotic movement under Paoli in Corsica, 1793; commanded the artillery in the attack on Toulon, 1793; served in the army in Italy, 1794; was second in command in subduing the revolt of the sections in Paris, 1795; married Josephine de Beauharnais, March 9, 1795; defeated the Austrians in Italy at the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo and Dego, April, 1795; defeated the Sardinians at Ceva and Mondori and forced them to sign a treaty, April 29, 1795; expelled the Austrians from northern Italy, 1795–1797; invaded Styria, 1797; made an unsuccessful attempt to invade India viâ Egypt, 1798; undertook to subjugate Syria and stormed Jaffa, March 7, 1799; was repulsed at Acre, and retreated to Egypt; defeated the Turks at Aboukir, July 25, 1799; transferred the command of Egypt to Kléber, August 22, 1799, and returned to France; executed the coup d'état of Brumaire, whereby he abolished the Directory and made himself first consul to hold office for ten years; restored the French ascendency in Italy, 1800, and brought about the Peace of Luneville, 1801; concluded the Peace of Amiens with England, 1802; restored the Roman Catholic Church in France; erected a new university, established the Legion of Honor, and codified the laws; was made consul for life, August 2, 1802; was proclaimed hereditary Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804; and was crowned, December 2, 1804; was crowned King of Italy, May 26, 1805; his plans for an invasion of England were defeated by Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, October 21, 1805; invaded Austria, occupied Vienna, and defeated the Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz, December 2, 1805; brought about the erection of the Confederation of the Rhine, July 12, 1806; at war with a coalition composed of Prussia, Russia, and England, 1806–1807; issued the Berlin Decree, 1806, and the Milan Decree, 1807; seized Spain and Portugal, 1807–1808; defeated the English in Spain, 1808; was at war with Austria, 1809; divorced Josephine and married Maria Louisa of Austria, 1810; annexed the Papal States, 1809, and Holland, 1810; was at war with Russia, 1812, but after occupying Moscow was obliged to retreat; defeated the Prussians and Russians at Lutzen and Bautzen, 1813; waged war against a coalition of Russia, England, Sweden, Prussia, and Austria, 1813–1814; lost the decisive battles of Leipsic, Laon, and Arcis-sur-Aube and the allies entered Paris, March 31, 1814; abdicated at Fontainebleau, April 11, 1814, and received the Island of Elba as a sovereign principality, where he arrived May 4; encouraged by the quarrels which arose at the Congress of Vienna, Napoleon left Elba, February 26, 1815; landed at Cannes, March 1; entered Paris, March 20; contended against the allies, but was finally defeated at Waterloo, June 18, 1815; unsuccessfully attempted to escape to America and surrendered himself to the British at Rochefort, July 15; was taken as a prisoner of war to St. Helena, where he arrived October 16, 1815, and where he was detained until his death, May 5, 1821

Early life of, **10**, 357 note; sketch of, **8**, 483, 527; appointed second in command under Barras, **10**, 357; defends the convention, **9**, 295; ap-

pointed general of the interior, and placed at the head of the army of Italy, **10**, 374; invasion of Italy, **4**, 342, **9**, 297; strengthens the French Republic, **18**, 359; his campaign against Austria, **10**, 379, **17**, 298; his conquest of Italy, **10**, 381; his relations with Switzerland, **13**, 506, 508; his relations with Poland, **15**, 432; his return to Paris, **10**, 397; Paul of Russia joins the coalition against, **15**, 205; intrigues to gain Paul's favor, 207; invades Egypt, **1**, 37, **5**, 197, **10**, 397, **11**, 548, **14**, 380, **20**, 141, 268; returns to Paris in triumph, **10**, 409; learns the state of affairs in France, 409; concludes treaty with the United States, **23**, 376; plots with Sièyès against the directory, **10**, 410; his answer to the republicans, 412; creates a commotion in the council of the five hundred, 415; appointed consul, **9**, 315, **10**, 432, **11**, 549, **18**, 363; his government, **10**, 436; Gustavus IV's attitude toward, **16**, 250; sets out on the conquest of Italy, **10**, 438; return to Paris, 440; the infernal machine, 441; progress of France under, 447; proposes the creation of a Legion of Honor, 451; appointed sole consul, **10**, 452; growth of his power, **13**, 267; his answer to a deputation from the senate, **10**, 456; made emperor, **9**, 322, **10**, 459; receives the crown of the Lombards, 462; ascendency of, **11**, 555; victories over Austrians and Russians, **10**, 464, **14**, 395; cedes Louisiana to the United States, **23**, 396; defeated at Trafalgar, 406; takes Vienna, **10**, 464, **17**, 293; marches against Prussia, **10**, 470; Germany under, **18**, 371; turns his attention towards England, **10**, 472; in Peace of Tilsit, **14**, 403; issues Berlin Decree, **23**, 407; issues Milan Decree, 407; issues Bayonne Decree, 411; his relations to Denmark, **16**, 257; threatened with excommunication by the Pope, **10**, 476; his expedition into Spain, 478, **11**, 562, **17**, 296, **20**, 142; divorces Josephine, and marries the Archduchess Marie Louise, **10**, 481, **17**, 302; issues Rambouillet Decree, **23**, 415; birth of his son, the King of Rome, **10**, 481; his relations with Alexander I of Russia, **15**, 213; his campaign against Russia, **10**, 484, **15**, 220; in Moscow, 231; his retreat from Moscow, **10**, 485, **15**, 240; the re-action against his power, **10**, 485; his return to Paris, 489; the German War of Liberation, **18**, 387; his relations to Sweden, **16**, 253; first abdication of, **9**, 349, **10**, 493, **13**, 526; return of, **9**, 360, **10**, 500, **13**, 286; final abdication and imprisonment of, **9**, 365, **23**, 405, 425; his character, **10**, 494; death of, **9**, 377; compared with Cromwell, **10**, 495; his remains removed to Paris, 418

Napoleon II (Francois Charles Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, Duc de Reichstadt) (1811–1832), titular Emperor of the French, son of Napoleon I and Maria Louisa: birth of, **9**, 339, **10**, 481

Napoleon III (Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte), Emperor of the French, called The Man of Sedan, The Man of Silence, The Man of December and The Good Friend: born at Paris, April 20, 1808; was the son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense de Beauharnais, and the nephew of Napoleon I; lived in exile at Arenenberg and Augsburg, 1815–1830; joined in an unsuccessful revolt in the Romagna against the Pope, 1830–1831; attempted to organize a revolution among the soldiers of Strasburg, 1836; invaded France near Boulogne, 1840; was captured and imprisoned at Ham until 1846, when he escaped; after the fall of Louis Philippe was made a member of the National Assembly, 1848; was elected President of the French Republic, December, 1848; was chosen President for ten years, December, 1851; after a plebiscite was declared Emperor, December 2, 1852; married Eugénie de Montijo, January

30, 1853; participated in the Crimean War, 1854–1856; conducted a campaign against Austria, 1859; waged war in Mexico, 1862–1867; declared war against Germany, July, 1870; was taken prisoner at Sedan, September 2, 1870; was imprisoned at Wilhemshöhe, near Cassel, 1870–1871; lived at Chiselhurst, near London, England, from 1870 until his death, January 9, 1873

Account of, **14**, 444; plots to obtain the throne of France, **9**, 410; makes second attempt to gain throne of France, 418; elected president of France, 438; his assumption of power, **18**, 403; accession of, **13**, 307; reign of, **9**, 445; in the Crimean War, **15**, 304; attempts to mediate in Swiss troubles, **13**, 559; at war with Austria, **4**, 372, **17**, 384; takes possession of Savoy, **13**, 561; proposes intervention in American Civil War, **24**, 878; his relations with Poland, **15**, 432; his ambitions concerning Mexico, **17**, 393, **24**, 876; concludes Treaty of Misamar, **22**, 389; deserts Maximilian, 392; in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, **16**, 276, induces compromise for Suez Canal construction, **14**, 469; in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 415

Napoleon of Peace, The: see **Louis Philippe**, King of the French

Napoleon of the East, The: see **Mohammed Ali**, Pasha of Egypt

Napoli di Romani, Greece: battle of (1770), **15**, 179; captured by Greeks, **2**, 544

Nappo, Finland, Russian Empire: battle of (1714), **15**, 64

Nara Epoch, The, the period of Japanese history when the capital was at Nara in the province of Yamato (710–794 A. D.): account of, **7**, 31

Naram-Sin, King of Babylonia, ca. 3750 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 76

Narbo (Narbonne), France: founded, **3**, 185, **9**, 8

Narbo (Nabonesio), Province of southern France: created, **3**, 191, **9**, 8

Narbonne, Louis, Count (1755–1813), French courtier and statesman: replaces Du Portail as minister of war, **10**, 164; dismissed from the ministry, **10**, 168

Narborough, Sir John (d. 1688), English naval officer: explorations of, **21**, 34

Narbutt (middle 19th century), Polish insurgent: capture and execution **15**, 328

Nares, Sir George Strong (1831-1915), English navigator: explorations of, **16**, 313

Narishkin, Captain (early 19th century), Russian officer: his efforts to save Moscow, **15**, 241; before Napoleon, 246

Narishkins, Russian political party: faction of, **15**, 26

Narragansett Indians, tribe of North American Indians: belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8; join King Philip's War, 97

Narses (478–573 A. D.), general of the Byzantine empire: defeats Totila, **4**, 161; governor-general of Italy, 162; career of, **18**, 49

Narva, Russia: captured by the Russians (1558), **15**, 17; battle of (1700), **15**, 38, **16**, 216, **18**, 317

Narvaez, Pamfilo (Pamphilo or Panfilo) de (d. ca. 1527), Spanish commander: explores southern United States, **23**, 40; sent to arrest Cortéz, **22**, 30

Narvaez, Ramon Maria de, Duke of Valencia (ca. 1798–1868), Spanish general and minister of state: opposes regency of Espartero, **8**, 500; second ministry of, 506

Naseby, England: battle of (1645), **11**, 353

Nashville, Tennessee, called The City of the Rocks: convention of, 1850, **24**, 611; Confederates abandon, 745; battle of (1864), 803

"Nashville," United States gunboat: fires first shot of Spanish-American War, **24**, 1026; stationed at Panama, 1059

Nasidius, Lucius (ca. 49 B. C.), Roman commander: defeated by Decimus Brutus, **3**, 341

Nasirulla Khan (late 19th century), Indian prince: visits England, **5**, 277
Nasmyth (early 19th century), English soldier: aids Turkey, **15**, 309
Nasr ud-din (Nâsir-ed-Deen) (1829–1896), Shah of Persia, 1848–1896: reign of, **5**, 362
Nasr-Mlah (early 18th century), son of the Persian conqueror, Nâdir shah: marriage of, **5**, 353
Nassau, Bahama Islands: seat of government for the Bahamas, **20**, 246
Nassau-Siegen, Charles Henri Nicolas Othon, Prince of (1745-ca. 1809), German soldier: in the Russian service, **15**, 184; defeated by the Swedes, 188
Nassau-Siegen, Joan Mauritz, Count of: see **Maurice of Nassau, Count**
Nassir ben Ferag (early 14th century), King of Granada: reign of, **8**, 111
Natal, Africa: early history of, **20**, 225
Natalia Alexievna (d. 1776), Empress of Russia: influence of, **15**, 98; marriage of, 165; death of, 172
Natchez, Mississippi: prehistoric bones found at, **23**, 4
Nathan (11th century B. C.), Hebrew prophet: supports the claims of Solomon to throne of Israel, **1**, 386
Nathors (late 19th century), Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 327
Nation, The Saviour of the; see **Cromwell, Oliver**
National African Company, a company to protect British interests on the Niger River: organized, **19**, 154
National Banking System, United States: established, **24**, 820
National Bank: see **Banks**
National Legislative Assembly, the second Revolutionary assembly in France, 1791-1792: early relations between it and the king, **10**, 151; question of the manner of addressing the king, 152; the king's speech, 153; opening of, 156; its decree relative to the king's brother, 158; with regard to the emigrants, 158; with regard to the dissentient priests, 158; Isnard's speech, 162; question of a declaration to the king requesting him to require the neighboring princes to summon the military gatherings, 162; decrees the declaration, 162; passes a decree impeaching the king's brother, the Count d' Artois, and the Prince de Condé, 164; question of war, 171; decrees the formation of a camp of twenty thousand men at Paris, 174; decrees the banishment of the non-juring priests, 175; letter to, from Lafayette, 177; debates concerning the riots of the 20th of June, 178; division between it and the commune, 201; question of waiting for the Prussians under the walls of Paris, 205; desires to prevent the massacre of the 2nd of September, 207; concluding observation on, 212; see also **Convention, The National**
National Liberals, German political party: description of, **18**, 435
National Meat Inspection Law, a United States law establishing more effective Federal supervision of slaughtering houses: passed (1906), **24**, 1097
National Pure Food Law, a United States law to protect the public against adulterated and mis-labeled food and drugs: passed (1906), **24**, 1096
National Quarantine Law, a United States law to guard against the introduction of contagious disease from abroad: passed (1906), **24**, 1096
National Republican Party: see **Republican Party, National**
National Silver Party, United States political party: convention in St. Louis (1896), **24**, 1015
Nations, Battle of the: see **Leipsic**: battle of (1813)
Natural Research, Society for, a society in Switzerland, founded in 1815: work of, **13**, 530
Naturalization, American: ignored by Great Britain, **23**, 408
Naturalization, Federal Bureau of Immigration and, a bureau established

in the United States to control the granting of naturalization certificates: created (1906), **24**, 1097
Naturalization Act, an act passed in the United States increasing the term of residence required for citizenship: Federalists enact (1798), **23**, 376
Nauarchus, a Greek naval officer: office of, **2**, 368
Naucratis, an ancient city in Egypt: founded, **2**, 87
Naulochus, Sicily: battle of (47 B. C.), **4**, 21
Naumburg, city in Saxony: taken by Tilly (1631), **18**, 280
Naupactus, town in Greece: taken by Athenians, **2**, 246; sea-fight off, 290; taken by Lysander, 380
Nauvoo, Illinois: founded, **24**, 982
Navajo Indians, tribe of American Indians: dependent on their herds, **23**, 11; famous for their necklaces and ear-pendants, 14; skillful in textile work, 14; present condition, 17
Navarette, Spain: battle of (1367), **9**, 104
Navarino, Greece: taken by the Russians (1770), **15**, 178; battle of (1827), **2**, 545, **9**, 387, **11**, 582, **14**, 425, **15**, 276, **17**, 326
Navarre, Kingdom of, Spain: history, **8**, 194
Navas de Tolosa: see **Tolosa**
Navigation: among the Phœnicians, **2**, 27; a primitive treaty of, **20**, 16
Navigation Acts, laws restricting the trade of the British colonies to that with the mother-country: passed (1651), **11**, 364, **13**, 229, **23**, 204; effect on colonies, **20**, 22; character of, **23**, 67; changes in (1660), **11**, 386, **12**, 344, **23**, 202; galling to Maryland colonists, 72; Randolph sent to enforce, 99; evaded, 104; George Grenville attempts to enforce, 205; effect on the West Indies, **20**, 70; repealed (1849), **11**, 608
Navy, Naval Affairs:
AFRICA: International Naval Commission, **18**, 115
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: in Seven Years' War, **17**, 263; fleet on the Danube, 187
CARTHAGE: "Act of Navigation," **20**, 17
CHINA: foreign intervention, **6**, 207; Li Hung Chang advises the organization of a powerful navy, 246; organization of navy, 252
DENMARK: under Christian II, **16**, 190; perfected by war with Sweden (1676–1679), 234; under Frederick IV, 236
ENGLAND: the Armada, **11**, 296; ship-money, 334; right of search, **11**, 521, **13**, 256; effect of plantation trade, **20**, 78; maritime supremacy, 143; Navigation Laws, **22**, 67, **23**, 204; Cyprus as naval base, **20**, 253; Cyprus and Malta, 254; Hong-Kong as naval base, 255
FRANCE: at the outbreak of the Revolution, **10**, 7; Napoleon's plan of invasion of England, **9**, 324, **10**, 445, **11**, 556; under Louis Philippe, 417, 424
GERMANY: after 1871, **19**, 91; expeditions to Africa, 110
GREECE: first naval battle, **2**, 86; of Megara, 102; Polycrates famed for, 126; organization of Athenian navy, 175; expansion of Athenian navy, 231; new system of tactics, 274; fleet of Alcibiades, 330, 331, 332; of Chios and Byzantium, 513; in War of Independence, 542, 544; modern organization, 551
JAPAN: piratical ships, **7**, 104; ships, 135; naval department, 176; improvement of, **6**, 246, **7**, 233
NETHERLANDS: under Alva, **13**, 111
PORTUGAL: in the early 17th century, **8**, 460
ROME: condition in 3rd and 4th centuries B. C., **3**, 81
RUSSIA: study of shipbuilding by Peter the Great, **15**, 33, 35, 36; Dogger Bank Incident, **7**, 313
SOUTH AMERICA: revolt of naval squadron of Brazil, **21**, 254
SPAIN: the Armada, **8**, 364, **11**, 296; decline of, **8**, 428; increase of, 429; reduced, 491

TURKEY: decline in the 17th century, **14**, 252; in the 18th century, 372; destruction of fleet, 425; restored fleet, 433
UNITED STATES: Gaspee affair, **23**, 218; during the Revolution, 290; privateers, 359; vessels seized by French and British Governments, 361; Washington advises increase, 373; Department of the Navy created, 375; reduced by Jefferson, 393, 408; Barbary pirates, 394; right of search, 408; cause of War of 1812, 418; insufficiency of, in War of 1812, 419; success of, in War of 1812, 423; value of victories, 430; strategic positions, 479; ironclads, **24**, 756; development during Cleveland's administration, 1008; under Roosevelt, 1087
WEST INDIA ISLANDS: Act of Navigation, **20**, 79

Navy Island, in the Niagara River, North America: seized in the Canadian Insurrection (1837), **24**, 515

Nawa Nagatoshi (12th century A. D.), Chinese military officer: aids Emperor Godaigo, **7**, 85

Naxos, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean Sea: Persian expedition against, **2**, 133; conquered by Persians, 165; revolts against Athens, 234; sea-fight off, 430; created Italian duchy, 536

Naxos, Sicily: founded, **2**, 83; at war with Syracuse, 299; joins Athens, 334; beset by Syracuse, 408

Naza, Fray Marcos de (16th century), Spanish Franciscan explorer: discoveries of, **22**, 73, 112

Nazibugash, King of Babylonia, 14th century B. C.: usurps throne, **1**, 78

Nazirites, Jewish sect: description of, **1**, 391

Neale, Thomas (late 17th century), American postmaster: authorized to take charge of postal business of colonies, **23**, 153

Nearchus (late 4th century B. C.), Macedonian officer: Alexander's admiral, **2**, 502, 505

Nebokatov, Admiral (early 20th century), Russian naval officer: his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 314

Nebraska, one of the United States, means "water valley" or "shallow river": affected by Missouri Compromise, **23**, 456; bill for organizing introduced in Congress, **24**, 630; part of Northwest Territory, 631; Presidential election of 1900, 1040

Nebuchadnezzer I, King of Babylonia, 20th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 78

Nebuchadrezzar (Nabu-kudurreusur) II, King of Babylon, 7th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 92; besieges Tyre, 125; establishes peace between the Medes and Lydians, 158; besieges Jerusalem, 399

Necho I, King of Memphis in Egypt, late 7th century B. C.: sent as prisoner to Nineveh, **1**, 30

Necho II (Nechos), King of Egypt, 609–594 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 31; defeats the King of Judah, 399; expedition of, **20**, 9 note

Necker, Jacques (1732–1804), French statesman and financier: appointed minister of finance, **9**, 254, **10**, 28; retires, **9**, 225, **10**, 30; recalled, **9**, 260, **10**, 37; at the opening of the States-General, **10**, 42; becomes the leader of the assembly, 53; banished, **9**, 263, **10**, 56; returns to France, **9**, 265, **10**, 72; favors the English constitution, **10**, 80; desires the creation of a senate, 87; invested with a financial dictatorship, 106; resigns, 123

Nectanebis or **Nectanbo**: see **Nektanebos**

Neeracher (18th century), Swiss potter: banished, **13**, 505

Neerwinden, Belgium: battles of (1693), **9**, 219, **11**, 440, **13**, 245; (1793), **9**, 283, **10**, 249, **13**, 263, **17**, 281, **18**, 357

Negrete, General (19th century), Mexican military officer: made member of triumvirate, **22**, 258

Negretti, General (19th century), Mexican military officer: his campaign against the French, **22**, 385

Negro Plot, The, in American his-

tory, a threatened slave insurrection in New York City (1741): account of, **23**, 132
Negroes: see **Slavery**
Nehavend, Persia: battle of (ca. 641 A. D.), **1**, 263, **5**, 323
Nehemiah (ca. 450 B. C.), Governor of Judaea: sketch of, **1**, 402
Neidhardt (19th century), Russian statesman: made governor of the Caucasus, **15**, 299
Neipperg, Wilhelm Reinhardt, Count of (1684–1774), Austrian soldier: negotiations of, **15**, 124
Neit-akrit (Nitokris), Queen of Egypt, ca. 2500 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 17
Neiva, South America: rebels against Spanish authority, **21**, 56
Nektanebos I (Nekht-hor-heb, Nectanebo I), King of Egypt, 378–364 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 33
Nektanebos II (Nekt-nel-ef, Nectanebo or Nectanebis), King of Egypt, 361–340 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 33
Neleus (ca. 1000 B. C.), son of King Codrus: establishes Miletus, **2**, 55
Nelson, New Zealand: settled, **20**, 212
Nelson, Horatio, first **Viscount Nelson,** English naval officer, called the Duke of Thunder: born at Burnham-Thorpe, Norfolk, England, September 29, 1758; entered the navy, 1770; made post-captain, 1779; served in the American war; made captain of the Agamemnon, 1793; took part in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797; attempted to intercept Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, 1798; failed in this, but destroyed the French fleet in the harbor of Aboukir, August 1–2, 1798; made vice-admiral and a peer, 1800; was made Viscount Nelson after winning the battle of Copenhagen, 1801; fought the French-Spanish fleet off Cape Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, but lost his life in the engagement; was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, January 8, 1806
At the battle off Cape St. Vincent, **11**, 547; wins the battle of the Nile, **9**, 309, **11**, 549; at the battle of Copenhagen, **11**, 552, **16**, 255; in Russia, **15**, 208; at the battle of Trafalgar, **8**, 484, **9**, 324, **10**, 463, **11**, 557, **23**, 406
Nelson, Samuel (1792–1873), American judge: in Joint High Commission, **24**, 883
Nelson, William (1825–1862), American general: organizes Kentucky troops, **24**, 722
Nemed, leader of Nemedians: leads colonists to Ireland, **12**, 23
Nemesis: Greek theory of, **2**, 124
Nemours, Duke of (17th century), French commander: commands troops in insurrection of the Fronde, **9**, 204
Nemours, Treaty of, a treaty concluded at Nemours, between Henry III, and the chiefs of the league (1585), **9**, 161
Neo-Hellenic Party, The: in Greece, **2**, 548
Neolithic Age: in America, **23**, 13; in Egypt, **1**, 4; in England, **11**, 4; in Greece, **2**, 21
Nepherites: see **Naifaarut**
Nepokoi-shitski, General (19th century), Russian military officer: his campaign against Turkey, **15**, 333
Nepomuck, Saint John of: see **John of Nepomuck, Saint**
Nepos, Julius (d. 480 A. D.), Emperor of the West, 474–475: reign of, **4**, 150
Néras, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between the religious combatants of France (1578), **9**, 160
Nerchinsk, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between China and Russia (1689), **6**, 67, 80
Neresheim, Germany: battle of (1796), **9**, 300
Nergal-sharezer (Neriglissar), King of Babylon, ca. 550 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 93
Nergal-ushegib, King of Babylon, ca. 690 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 88
Neri, Italian political faction: rise of, **4**, 212
Neriglissar: see **Nergal-sharezer**
Nero (originally **Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus,** later **Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus**), Roman Hist. Nat.

Emperor, 54–68 A. D.: born at Antium, Italy, December 15, 37 A. D.; adopted by his step-father, the Emperor Claudius, 50 A. D.; succeeded Claudius, 54 A. D., to the exclusion of Claudius's son Britannicus; caused Britannicus to be poisoned, 55; procured the assassination of his mother, 59; was accused of kindling the fire which destroyed a large part of Rome, 64, and to divert suspicion ordered a persecution of the Christians whom he accused of causing the conflagration; visited Greece, 66–68; overthrown by a revolt under Galba, 68; and committed suicide near Rome, June 9, 68 A. D.

Adopted by Claudius, **4**, 60; reign of, 62; condition of Spain under, **8**, 25; mentioned, **2**, 523; death of, **4**, 68

Nero, Gaius Claudius (ca. 200 B. C.), Roman consul: sent to Spain, **3**, 126; at battle of Grumentum, 128; at battle of Metaurus, 128

Nero of the North, The: see **Christian II**, King of Denmark

Nerva, Cocceius (ca. 40 B. C.), Roman statesman: influences a new division of territory among the triumvirs, **4**, 20

Nerva, Cocceius (d. 33 A. D.), Roman jurist: death of, **4**, 53

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius (32–98 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 96–98 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 86

Nerva, Publius (ca. 100 B. C.), Roman statesman: governor of Sicily, **3**, 187

Nes-bi-n-dedi: see **Smendes**

Nessebrode, Count Karl Robert (1780–1862), Russian statesman and diplomatist: plans present division of Poland, **17**, 313; his interview with Metternich, 325; in Crimean war, **14**, 450, 451, 453

Nestor, legendary King of Pylus: in Homeric poems, **2**, 33

Nestor (ca. 1056–1114), Russian chronicler: chronicle of, **15**, 195

Nestor of Europe, The: see **Leopold I**, King of Belgium

Nestorian Christians, a modern Christian body in Persia and Turkey, the remnant of the followers of Nestorius: their missionaries in China, **6**, 15, 19

Netherlands: see **Holland**

Neuburg, a town in Bavaria: battle of (1800), **9**, 317

Neuchâtel, a canton of Switzerland: transferred to Prussia, **13**, 479; revolution in (1830), 538; outline of its history, 558

Neueneck, Switzerland: battle of (1798), **13**, 511

Neufchateau, Count François of (1750–1828), French statesman and poet: made member of the directory, **9**, 305

Neuhausel, Hungary: taken by Turks (1663), **14**, 236; retained by treaty, 242

Neuss, Prussia: siege of (1474–1475), **13**, 46, 406, **18**, 217

Neutral rights: in treaty of Ghent (1814), **23**, 429

Neutrals, League of, the revival of a convention formed by Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia during the American Revolution to protect their commerce from English coercion: revival of (1800), **10**, 446

Neva, a river of northern Russia: battle of the (1240), **15**, 10

Nevada, a state of the United States, means "white as snow" or "snow-clad," called The Sage Hen State: ceded to the United States, **24**, 552; Presidential election of 1880, 931; Presidential election of 1900, 1040

Nevers, Charles de Gonzaga, Duke of: see **Gonzaga, Charles de, Duke of Nevers**

Nevers, John the Fearless, Count of: see **John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy**

Nevil (Nevill), George (1433–1476), Archbishop of York, English prelate: deprived of chancellorship, **11**, 216

Nevill (Nevil), John (d. 1471), Marquis of Montague and Earl of Northumberland, brother of the great Earl of Warwick: defeats Queen Margaret, **11**, 215; deserts Edward IV, 217; death of, 217

Nevill (Nevil), Richard, Earl of Warwick: see **Warwick, Richard Nevill, Earl of**

Nevill's Cross, England: battle of (1346), **11**, 161

New Africa, old Roman province in Numidia: formed, **3**, 360

New Amsterdam: see **New York City**

New Berne or **Newbern,** North Carolina: massacre at, **23**, 74

New Brunswick, a province of the Dominion of Canada: contests between the governor and the legislature, **20**, 163; boundary dispute with Maine, **23**, 514

New Caledonia, an island in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia: taken by France (1853), **20**, 275

New England, a name given collectively to the northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: explored and named by Capt. John Smith, **23**, 87; population at outbreak of the Revolution, 127; manufacturing and maritime industries, 134; shipbuilding, 135; literature and arts, 142; colonial newspapers, 144; Congregational church in every town, 145; social life, 155; opposition of, to War of 1812, 430; granted immunities in War of 1812, 431; immigration to Ohio from, 442; accepts high tariff on raw material, 473; condemns Buchanan's Kansas policy, **24**, 670; enthusiastic reception of Lincoln's speeches, 681

New England Anti-Slavery Society, a society organized in Boston, demanding immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in the United States: organized (1831), **24**, 574

New England Confederation, a league formed by the Connecticut, New Haven, Plymouth, and Massachusetts colonies for their common welfare and defense: formation of (1643), **23**, 96; articles of, 96; status of Massachusetts in, 97; dissolved, 97; decline of, after Restoration, 99

New France, North American colony: named, **20**, 49; history of, 81; growth of, 106; summary of, **23**, 51; see also **Canada**

New Granada, province of South America: created, **20**, 104; made a viceroyalty, **21**, 40; during the revolution, 63; united with Venezuela, 69; see also **Colombia**

New Guinea, island of the Pacific Ocean: British possessions in, **20**, 217, 256; German possessions in, 302

New Hampshire, one of the United States, called The Granite State: Gosnold explores the coast, **23**, 54; origin, 95; first settlements, 95; dissensions of, 95; made separate royal province, 95; forms Vermont, 95; colonial government of, 115; linen manufactures of, 134; educational growth, 140; Congregational Church supported by taxation, 148; aids in capture of Louisburg, 164; adopts a constitution, 238; quarrels with New York over Vermont, 312; paper currency riots, 316; disorders in colony, 321; appoints delegates for Annapolis Convention, 322; chooses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 323; ratifies the Constitution, 336; opposes financial plans of Hamilton, 350; attitude toward War of 1812, 431; in Hartford Convention, **23**, 431; measures toward abolition of slavery adopted, **24**, 563; education of negroes prohibited in, 575; state election of 1855, 646; Presidential election of 1892 in, 992

New Haven, Connecticut, called the City of Elms: origin of, **23**, 92; included in Connecticut Charter, 93; in New England Confederation, 96; Yale College founded at, 140; suffrage laws, 148

New Holland: see Australia
New Jersey, one of the United States, called Jersey Blue: under the jurisdiction of Andros, **23,** 100; early history, 108; Franklin acts as agent to England for, 122; statistics at outbreak of Revolution, 126; status of society at outbreak of the Revolution, 132; Princeton and Rutgers Colleges founded, 141; early churches, 148; Washington retreats across, 246; mutiny of troops in (1781), 306; takes lighthouse at Sandy Hook, 312; chooses delegates to Constitutional Convention, 322; ratifies the Constitution, 336; measures for gradual emancipation adopted, **24,** 564; abolition societies formed, 571; Presidential elections of, 1856, 656; of 1860, 683; opposes Lincoln's re-election, 802; Presidential elections of 1868, 861; of 1876, 910; 1880, 931; 1884, 947; 1888, 967; 1892, 992
New Jersey Plan, a formulation of the views of the adherents of the Articles of Confederation (1787), **23,** 326
New Laws, governing Spain's colonial possessions: introduced by Charles V (1542), **20,** 45
New Madrid, Missouri: captured (1862), **24,** 749
New Mexico, a territory of the United States: General Kearny takes possession of (1846), **24,** 549; ceded to the United States, 552; bought by the United States, **22,** 381; organized as a territory, **24,** 599; boundary dispute with Texas in the Compromise of 1850, 601; admission to the Union refused, 1068; admission to the Union reconsidered, 1097
New Netherlands: see New York
New Orange: see Albany
New Orleans, Louisiana: prehistoric skeleton found at, **23,** 4; in French claims, 168; ceded to Spain (1763), 120, 198; battle of (1815), 427, 461; resolution of appropriation for painting to commemorate battle of, 474; population in time of Jackson, 479; outbreak against Spanish, **24,** 626; Confederates seize United States mint, 692; capture of (1862), 751; taxation rate following reconstruction, 867; governorship contest in, 868 note; branch of the Whiskey Ring, 894; outbreak of yellow fever epidemic (1878), 923; Cotton Centennial held at, 940; State Lottery, 973; Italians lynched in, 976
New Panama Company, second company formed to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama (1884): organized, **24,** 1071
New Peruvian Route to the Plain of the Amazon, A: described, **21,** 305
New Plymouth, New Zealand, settled (ca. 1841), **20,** 212; takes name of Taranaki (1859), 214
New Republic, independent Boer state in southern Africa: founded, **19,** 216
New Ritualists, Russian religious schismatics: origin of, **15,** 23
New Ross, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12,** 211
New Salem, Illinois: Lincoln made postmaster of, **24,** 666
New Siberia Islands, Arctic Ocean: discovered, **16,** 317
New South Wales, South-Eastern Australia: receives its name, **20,** 181; government of, 197; ratifies the new Constitution (1899), **20,** 206
New Spain (Nueva España), a name given to Central America and Mexico: first application of the name, **22,** 4
New Sweden, Delaware: founded, **23,** 108
New Testament: see Bible
New World, The Gibraltar of: see Quebec
New York City (New Amsterdam), New York: founded, **13,** 221, **20,** 64, **23,** 102; captured by the English, **11,** 386; condition of the Jews, **1,** 424; negro massacres (1711 and 1741), **23,** 132; population at outbreak of the Revolution, 127; be-

comes center of trade and commerce, 136; stage-line to Philadelphia established, 151; mails with Philadelphia established, 152; inauguration of Washington, 341; proposed for Capital, 350; population in time of Jackson, 479; becomes metropolis, 480; anti-slavery mass meeting, **24**, 636; visit of Louis Kossuth, 640; Lincoln makes speech at, 706; demonstrations over fall of Richmond, 811; draft riots (1865), 818; popular respect shown to Lincoln's remains, 827; Democratic convention (1868), 858; Tweed Ring, 897; centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, 987

New York Regiment, Seventh: garrisons Washington (1861), **24**, 730

New York State, one of the United States, called The Empire State, The Excelsior State, and the Knickerbocker State: Champlain explores, **23**, 50; under jurisdiction of Andros, 100; explorations of Hudson, 101; settlement of Dutch, 102; struggle for liberty, 103; surrendered to English, 104; secures liberal charter, 105; statistics at outbreak of the Revolution, 126; patroon system, 132; trade in furs and peltries, 136; public schools and colleges established, 140; colonial newspapers, 144; Catholics denied franchise, 148; Dutch Reformed Church established, 148; Acts of 1700 and 1744 passed, 148; Episcopal Church established, 148; establishes a monthly mail between New York City and Boston, 152; in Colonial Congress, 158; Parliament suspends function of legislature (1767), 215; cedes to United States her claims to western lands, 302; taxes produce from New Jersey and Connecticut, 311; quarrels with New Hampshire over Vermont, 312; gives up claims to Northwest Territory, 317; rejects impost amendment to Articles of Confederation, 322; chooses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 323; ratification of national Constitution, 337; rank as to population, 479; panic of 1837, 512; sympathizes in Canadian Insurrection, 515; two delegations sent to Democratic convention (1848), **24**, 555; election of 1848, 559; measures for gradual emancipation adopted, 564; abolition societies formed, 571; negro rescue at Syracuse (1851), 616; state election of 1855, 646; Presidential election of 1854, 645; condemns Buchanan's Kansas policy, 670; meeting of the Albany Democracy, 816; Presidential election of 1868, 861; election of 1874, 897; Presidential election of 1876, 910; Blaine's campaign speeches (1884), 947; Presidential elections of 1884, 947; of 1888, 967; Mormonism originates in, 982; Presidential election of 1892, 992

New York Trespass Act, in American history, law by which damages could be recovered from Tories who had taken possession of the abandoned estates of Whigs (ca. 1784), **23**, 308

New Zealand, island in the Pacific Ocean, called the Britain of the South: discovered, **20**, 123; history of, 210

New Zealand Company, an English trading company: chartered, **20**, 212; dissolved, 213

Newark, Ohio: settled by New Englanders, **23**, 108

Newark (Newark-upon-Trent), England: sieges of (1645), **12**, 340; (1646), **11**, 355

Newberry, James (late 16th century), English mercantile adventurer: settles in India, **5**, 157

Newburgh, William of: see **William of Newburgh**

Newburn, England: battle of (1640), **11**, 337, **12**, 339

Newbury, England: battles of (1643), **11**, 345; (1644), 350

Newcastle, a town in New South Wales, Australia: founded, **20**, 184

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Pelham-

Clinton, Duke of (1811–1864), English military officer: in the Crimean War, **15**, 310

Newcastle, Thomas Pelham, Duke of (1693–1768), English statesman: sketch of, **11**, 484; made Prime Minister, 494; becomes First Lord of the Treasury, 499; resigns, 505

Newcastle, William Cavendish, Marquis of (1592–1676), English statesman and writer: commands Royalist forces, **11**, 345

Newcastle-on-Tyne, a town in England: built, **11**, 86; siege of (1644), **12**, 339

Newchwang, a city in Manchuria, China: treaty port, **6**, 166, 311, 315

Newfoundland, an island of North America: settled by the Northmen, **21**, 3; discovered by the English, **5**, 156, **20**, 49, **21**, 15; settled by the English, **20**, 49; becomes England's property, **20**, 86, **23**, 162; under English rule, **20**, 149; fishery privileges granted to the United States, **23**, 443, **24**, 959; Hay-Bond Treaty proposed with, **24**, 1077; history of, **20**, 177

Newman, John Henry (1801–1890), English clergyman: mentioned, **11**, 611

Newnes, Sir George (1851-1910), English publisher and politician: sends out Antarctic expedition, **16**, 334

Newport, Rhode Island: founded (1636), **23**, 94; center of rum and negro trade, 135

Newport, Christopher (ca. 1565–1617), English navigator: in command of Virginia settlers, **23**, 57; conference with Powhatan, 58

Newport, Treaty (or **Negotiation**) **of**, negotiations opened between the Houses of Parliament and Charles II (1648): mentioned, **11**, 360

Newspapers, American: in the colonies, **23**, 144; influence of New York "Tribune," **24**, 799; suppressed during Civil War, 817

Newton, Sir Isaac, an English mathematician and natural philosopher: born at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, December 25, 1642; matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, July 8, 1661, and graduated January, 1665; made a fellow of Trinity, 1667, and Lucasian professor at Cambridge, 1669; became a fellow of the Royal Society, January, 1672; had completely elaborated the universal law of gravitation by 1685; represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament, 1689; was reëlected, 1701; was master of the mint, 1699; and the reformation of the English coinage was largely his work; was elected foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences, 1699; elected President of the Royal Society, 1703, an office which he held until his death at Kensington, England, March 20, 1727

Sketch of, **11**, 419; assists in restoring the currency, 444

Newtownbarry, Ireland: battles of (1798), **12**, 211; (1831), 224

Newtownbutler, Ireland: battle of (1689), **12**, 140

Ney, Michel, Duke of Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa (1769–1815), French soldier, called the Bravest of the Brave: made marshal of the empire, **9**, 322; in the Napoleonic wars, **18**, 384, 389; his campaign against Russia, **15**, 226; joins Napoleon, **9**, 360, **10**, 500; in the Waterloo campaign, **13**, 287; death of, **9**, 368

Neyen, John de (early 17th century), Dutch diplomat: his mission to The Hague, **13**, 185

Nezib, Syria: battle of (1839), **9**, 419, **14**, 436, **15**, 292

Niagara, New York: expedition planned against, **23**, 176; captured by English (1758), 192; (1814), **20**, 154; given up by England, **23**, 362

"Niagara," American frigate: boarded by Perry, **23**, 423

Niagara Falls, New York: Whig demonstration at (1852), **24**, 621

Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of

Ireland, 379–405 A. D.: reign of, **12**, 25
Nibelungenlied, The, German poem: account of, **16**, 9, 13, **18**, 178
Nicæa (Nice), Asia Minor: Greek empire in, **2**, 536; desired by the Turks, **14**, 5, 17; surrenders to Orkhan, 23; sacked by Timur, 51
Nicæa, Councils of, Church councils: (325 A. D.), **2**, 527, **4**, 121; (789 A. D.), **9**, 43
Nicaragua, a state of Central America: history of, **22**, 439; early negotiations concerning a canal, **24**, 613; Walker attempts to form a republic in, 626; canal treaty with the United States, 959; grants concession for canal construction, 1069; failure of American construction company, 1071
Nice, France: siege of, **4**, 305; captured by the French, **9**, 143
Nicephorus I, Byzantine Emperor, 802–811 A. D.: acknowledges Charlemagne's title, **18**, 85; at war with the Saracens, **1**, 351
Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine Emperor, 963–969 A. D.: career of, **1**, 367
Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian: put to death, **2**, 384
Nicholas II (Gerard), Pope, 1058–1061: supported by the Council of Spalato, **17**, 38; opposes the empire, **18**, 131
Nicholas III (Giovanni Gaetano), Pope, 1277–1280: enforces measures of reconciliation in all Italian cities, **4**, 213; interferes between Philip of France and Alfonso of Leon, **8**, 155; progress of temporal power of Papacy under, **4**, 220
Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Aseoli), Pope, 1288–1292: sends embassy to Arghun, **5**, 335
Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentricolli), Pope, 1447–1455: accession, **4**, 277; grants jurisdiction of African discoveries to Portuguese, **5**, 146
Nicholas I (1796–1855), Emperor of Russia, 1825–1855, called the Iron Emperor: made heir presumptive, **15**, 267; favors Holland in Belgian Revolution, **13**, 298; accession of, **15**, 271; crowned at Warsaw, 293; his relations to the Eastern Question, **11**, 614, **14**, 422, **2**, 545, **17**, 325, 349; policy of, **14**, 444; assists Austria, **18**, 401; death of, **14**, 458, **15**, 317
Nicholas II (1868-1918), Emperor of Russia, 1894-1918: visits Japan, **7**, 191, **15**, 345; visits India, **5**, 273, **15**, 345; accession of, **14**, 495, **15**, 345; reign of, **15**, 345; visits France, **9**, 489, **15**, 348
Nicholas (I) Petrovitch, Prince (later title, King) of Montenegro, 1860-1921: sketch of, **15**, 343
Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831–1891), Grand Duke of Russia: at the battle of Inkerman, **15**, 316; in Russo-Turkish War (1870), **14**, 479, **15**, 333
Nicholas von der Flüe (1417–1487), a Swiss hermit: sketch of, **13**, 411
Nicholaus (late 12th century), Bishop of Oslö, a Scandinavian bishop: founds the Croziers, **16**, 98
Nicholaus Albinensis: see **Adrian IV,** Pope
Nicholls, Francis T. (19th century), an American politician: elected governor of Louisiana, **24**, 872 note
Nicholson, Sir Francis (d. 1728), a British colonial official: captures Port Royal, **23**, 161; burns fort near Lake Champlain, 162
Nicholson, John (1821–1857), an English soldier: sketch of, **5**, 235
Nicias (d. 413 B. C.), Athenian general: opposes Cleon, **2**, 305; captures Cythera, 309; concludes peace of Nicias, 317; opposes Alcibiades, 322; opposes Sicilian expedition, 329; sent to Sicily, 332; his plans, 333; besieges Syracuse, 337; his dilatoriness, 338; sends for aid, 340; refuses to raise siege, 343; captured, 347; slain, 347
Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal: sketch of, **20**, 253

Nicodemia, Asia Minor: made capital of Roman province, **2,** 526
Nicodromus (5th century B. C.), Greek citizen of Aegina: conspiracy of, **2,** 173
Nicola, Colonel (late 18th century), American army officer: invites Washington to assume dictatorship, **23,** 306
Nicolas: see **Nicholas**
Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624–1672), the first English colonial governor of New York: sent with king's troops, **23,** 104
Nicolsburg, Treaties of: (1) a treaty by which Bethlen gave up the crown of Hungary to Ferdinand II (1620), **17,** 226; (2) a treaty by which Austria gave up her leadership in Germany to Prussia (1866), **17,** 392, **18,** 412
Nicomedes (III) Philopator, King of Bithynia, 91–74 B. C.: invades Pontus, **3,** 215
Nicomedia, ancient city of Bithynia, Asia Minor: desired by Ottomans, **14,** 17; captured by Orkhan, 23
Nicopolis, Pontus, Asia Minor: founded, **3,** 275; battle of (48 B. C.), 354
Nicopolis (Nikopoli), Bulgaria: battle of (1396), **9,** 109, **13,** 37, **14,** 37, **17,** 155; seized by the Russians (1877), **15,** 333
Nicosia, Cyprus: siege of, **4,** 309
Nidhart of Reuenthal (13th century), Bavarian poet: sketch of, **17,** 98
Nidwalden, Switzerland: opposes the Helvetic Constitution, **13,** 514
Niebuhr, Barthold Georg (1776–1831), German historian and critic: his efforts to liberate Germany, **18,** 375
Niebuhr, Karsten (1733–1815), German traveler: Bernstorf sends to Arabia, **16,** 240
Niel, Adolphe (1802–1869), French marshal: made minister of war, **9,** 459; makes an inspection of the Franco-Belgian frontier, **13,** 309
Niels I, King of Denmark, 1105–1135: reign of, **16,** 75; death of, 77
Niemcewicz, Julian Ursyn (1757–1841), Polish statesman, historian, and poet: quoted, **15,** 202
Nien, General (18th century), Chinese military officer: account of, **6,** 79
Nienfei Rebels, Chinese marauders: rebellion of, **6,** 209
Nienschantz, Sweden: capture of (1703), **15,** 91
Nieuport, Belgium: siege of (1600), **13,** 172
Nifisay (14th century), daughter of Murad: marriage of, **14,** 31
Niger, river in Africa: struggle for, **19,** 147
Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A. D.), Roman commander: proclaimed emperor by his troops, **4,** 100
Nigeria, Africa: formed, **19,** 156
Night Caps (Nattmösser), Swedish party: mentioned, **16,** 226
Nightingale, Florence (1820-1910), English philanthropist: her work in Crimea, **11,** 617, **14,** 458
Nihilism: sketch of, **15,** 332, 341
Nikaia, India: founded, **5,** 68
Nikitin, Athanasius (d. 1472), Russian traveler: visits India, **5,** 141
Nikkō, Japan: battle of, **7,** 170
Nikolaus (13th century), grandson of Valdemar II: invested with Bleking and Halland, **16,** 91
Nikolsburg: see **Nicolsburg**
Nikon (1605–1681), Russian scholar and theologian, Patriarch of Russia: schism of, **15,** 22
Nile, Africa: battle of the (1798), **8,** 483, 527, **10,** 409, **11,** 549, **14,** 380, **20,** 141
Nilsson, Carl (14th century), Swedish citizen: death of, **16,** 109
Nimeguen (Nimwegen, Nymwegen), Peace of, a series of treaties concluded between France and the United Provinces in 1678 and 1679, **8,** 383, **9,** 212, **11,** 405, **13,** 240, 241, **18,** 302, **19,** 33, **20,** 64, 72
Nimeguen on the Waal, Netherlands: battles of (1589), **13,** 155; (1794), **9,** 290
Nimmyo, Emperor of Japan, 12th century: marriage of, **7,** 45

Nimrod, The Modern: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French
Nimrud: see **Calah**
"Niña," Spanish vessel: fitted out for Columbus, **23**, 29
Nine Days' Queen: see **Grey, Lady Jane**
Nine Hostages, Hero of the: see **Nial the Great,** King of Ireland
"Nine Ways," The: chosen as site for Athenian fort, **2**, 236
Ninety-six, South Carolina: battle of (1780), **23**, 274; recaptured by Americans, **23**, 282
Ninety-two Resolutions, a statement of grievances addressed by Canada to the English government, **20**, 155
Nineveh (Nina, Ninua), in ancient geography, a city of the Assyrian empire: location of, **1**, 64; sacked and burned (606 B. C.), 92, 158; battle of (627 A. D.), 5, 321
Ningpo, China: occupation of, **6**, 138
Ningyuan, China: defense of, **6**, 46
Niño, Alonso (1455–1505), Spanish navigator: discoveries of, **21**, 15
Ninth Virginia Regiment: loss at Gettysburg, **24**, 782
Nioro, Africa: captured by the French (1891), **19**, 151
Nioto, General (19th century), South American military officer: aids Castilla, **21**, 199
Nisch, Egypt: captured from the Turks (1688), **17**, 231; sieges of (1690), **14**, 259; (1737), 310
Nishi-Rosen Protocol, an agreement concluded between Russia and Japan defining their position in Korea (1898), **7**, 296
Nisibin, Asia Minor: battle of, **1**, 38
Nisibis, Turkish Empire: siege of (337 A. D.), **5**, 318
Nissa, Servia: captured by the Turks (1376), **14**, 30; Turks defeated near (1443), 62
Nissa River, Denmark: battle of (1064), **16**, 67
Nissage-Saget (late 19th century), mulatto president of Hayti, 1870–1874: his administration, **22**, 501
Nitokris: see **Neit-akrit**
Nitra, Moravia: oldest Moravian Christian church consecrated at, **17**, 30; taken by the Bohemians, 74
Nitta Yoshisada (14th century), Japanese noble and soldier: besieges Mount Kongo (1333), **7**, 86; sketch of, 87; his campaign against Ashikaga Takauji, 88; death of, 90
Niu-chwang, Manchuria, Chinese Empire: captured by the Japanese (1895), **7**, 272; occupied by Russia, 285
Nivelle, river of southern France: battle of the (1814), **8**, 531
Nizam Shahi Dynasty, Mohammedan kingdom in India (1490–1636): account of, **5**, 106
Nizam-ul-Mulk (11th century), Persian statesman: career of, **5**, 331
Nizam-ul-Mulk Asof Jah (Chin Kuleck Khan) (18th century), independent ruler of the viceroyalty of the Deccan in India, 1720–1724: revolt of, **5**, 126; founds a dynasty, 178
Njord, one of the Norse gods and a legendary King of Sweden: account of, **16**, 35
Noailles, Adrien Maurice, Duke of (1678–1766), French statesman: president of the council of finance, **9**, 227; dismissed from the office, 230; campaign in Germany, 236
Noailles, Louis Antoine de (1695–1729), French ecclesiastic and diplomat: president of the Council of Conscience, **9**, 227
Noailles, Viscomte Louis Marie de (1756–1804), French statesman: informs the Assembly of the Paris insurrection, **10**, 69; at the night session of August 4, 1789, **9**, 265
Noailles, Philippe de Duc de Moachy (1715–1794), French marshal: death of, **9**, 289
No-Amen: see **Thebes**
Nobiling (late 19th century), German criminal: his attempt to assassinate the emperor, **18**, 445
Nobilion, Quintus Fulvius, Roman general and statesman, consul, 153 B. C.: campaign in Spain, **3**, 161

Noboa, Diego, South American statesman: president of Ecuador, **21,** 110
Nobrega, Emmanuel de (1517–1570), a Portuguese Jesuit: his work in Brazil, **20,** 92
"Noche Triste," in Mexican history, the night of June 30–31, 1520: description of, **22,** 37
Nodier, Charles (1783–1844), French writer: publishes the "Illyrian Telegraph," **17,** 301
Nodzu Michitsura, Viscount (1844 1908), Japanese officer: in Chino-Japanese war, **6,** 268, **7,** 267
No-flint General: see **Grey, Charles, Earl Grey**
Nogaret, Jacques Ramel de (1260–1313), French statesman: takes possession of the person of Boniface VIII, **9,** 88
Nogi, Baron Ki-teu (1851-1912), Japanese general: his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7,** 311, **15,** 361
Noir, Victor (Yvan Salmon) (1848–1870), French journalist: death of, **9,** 460
Noircarmes (late 16th century), Belgian statesman and soldier: his campaign against the Calvinists, **13,** 101; at the siege of Mons, 113
Nola, Italy: battle of, **3,** 123
Nolan, Lewis Edward (1839–1854), English officer: in the Crimean War, **15,** 315
Noll, Old: see **Cromwell, Oliver**
Nolle, Antonio (late 15th century), Genoese explorer: discovers the Cape de Verd islands, **8,** 318
Nombre de Dios, Central America: founded (1501), **21,** 16; taken by Drake (1573), 30
Nomentum, Italy: forms an alliance with Rome, **3,** 20; loses its independence, 67
Nomophylaces, Athenian officers: functions of the, **2,** 239
Non-Aryans in India: description of, **5,** 25
Non-Intercourse Resolution, a bill passed by the first Continental Congress restricting trade with Great Britain (1775): described, **23,** 284
Noot, Hendrik Nikolaas van der: see **Van der Noot, Hendrik Nikolaas**
Nootka Sound Convention, conference between Russia and England (1790): mentioned, **24,** 541
Norbanus, Gaius, Roman consul, 83 B. C.: elected consul, **3,** 225; defeated at Capua, 226
Norbert, Archbishop of Bremen (1092–1134), German ecclesiastic: his sway extended over Denmark, **16,** 78
Norby, Sören (Severin) (d. 1530), Danish admiral: defeats the Lübeckers and Swedes, **16,** 140; in the Swedish Revolution, 153; supports Christian II of Denmark, 192
Norcia, Italy: battle of (113 B. C.), **17,** 11, **18,** 4
Nord, Alexis, negro soldier and statesman, President of Hayti, 1902-1908: proclaimed president, **22,** 501
Norddeutsche Bund, a confederation of German states (1866), **18,** 413
Nordenskjöld, Baron Nils Adolf Erik (1832–1901), Swedish Polar explorer: explorations in the Arctic Regions, **5,** 156, **16,** 315; his explorations in the Antarctic Regions, **16,** 336
Nördlingen, Bavaria, Germany: battles of (1634), **9,** 190, **13,** 211, **16,** 186, **18,** 288; (1644), **9,** 199
Norfolk, England: origin of, **11,** 19
Norfolk, Virginia: burned (1775), **23,** 236; Confederates seize navy yard, **24,** 692, 717; evacuated, 756
Norfolk, Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of: see **Howard, Thomas, Earl of Surrey** and **3rd Duke of Norfolk**
Norfolk, Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of (1536–1572), English politician: convicted of treason, **11,** 262; in the Ridolfi plot, 287
Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of: see **Mowbray, Thomas, Earl of Nottingham** and **Duke of Norfolk**
Norfolk Island, Australia: convict settlement established at, **20,** 132
Noria, Plan of, a manifesto issued by the Mexican general, Diaz (1871), **22,** 402

Noricum, in ancient geography, a country in Europe: added to the Roman empire, **17,** 12; invaded by the barbarians, 14; recognizes the authority of Theodosius, 16; settled by Lombards, 17; peopled by Slav colonists, 19

Norman, Sir Henry Wylie (1826–1904) British military officer: sketch of, **5,** 251

Normandy, a former government of France: settlement and growth, **11,** 57, **16,** 15, 42; pledged by Duke Robert to William Rufus, **11,** 87

Normans, the descendants of the Northmen who settled in France under Rollo: devastate Rome, **18,** 136; invade Leon, **8,** 137; conquer England, **11,** 71

Noronha, Alfonso de (16th century), Portuguese viceroy of the Indies: administration of, **8,** 436

Noronha, Antonio de (15th century), governor of Ceuta, Africa: defeated by Moors, **8,** 324; attempts to build a citadel at the mouth of the River Marmora (334); viceroy of the Indies, 435

Norris, Sir John (1547–1597), English general: sacks Corunna, **11,** 298

Norris, Sir John (1689–1749), English naval officer: his relations with Peter the Great, **15,** 64, 67

Norris, Sir Thomas (16th century), president of Munster, Ireland: fails to crush Munster rebellion, **12,** 97

Norroena Mal: the language of Scandinavia, **16,** 8

Norsemen: see **Northmen**

North, Frederick, Lord North, 2nd **Earl of Guilford** (1732–1792), English politician: becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, **11,** 511, **23,** 216; made Prime Minister, **11,** 512; introduces propositions to relieve Irish trade, **12,** 184; resigns premiership, **23,** 286; becomes Secretary of State (1783), **11,** 525

North, The, a division of the United States during the Civil War: strength and resources, **24,** 724; preparations for war, 739; opposition to the Civil War, 764, 815; finances, 819; cost of the war, 821; effect of Lincoln's death, 830; see also **Civil War**

North, The Lion of the: see **Gustavus (II) Adolphus,** King of Sweden

North, The Madman of the: see **Charles XII,** King of Sweden

North, The Messalina of the: see **Catherine II,** Empress of Russia

North, The Nero of the: see **Christian II,** King of Denmark

North, The Queen of the: see **Edinburgh**

North, The Star of the: see **Gustavus (II) Adolphus,** King of Sweden

North Africa: sketch of, **19,** 3

North America: Cabot discovers, **23,** 35; see also **Canada, Mexico,** and the **United States**

North Anna River, Virginia: Lee withdraws to, **24,** 789

North Atlantic Squadron, a division of the United States navy: at Key West, **24,** 1028

North Borneo Company, British: see **British North Borneo Company**

North Carolina, a state of the United States, called The Old North State, The Tar State, and The Turpentine State: first colony planted in, **23,** 73; united with South Carolina, 74; separated and made royal province, 77; Scotch-Irish settle in, 127; lumber and naval stores produced, 137; colonial newspapers, 144; Church of England established, 149; claims right of imposing taxes (1765), 210; battle of Alamance, 217; instructs her delegates to concur in a declaration of independence, 239; invaded by Cornwallis, 279; fails to pay her share of national government expenses (1781), 313; appoints delegates for Annapolis Convention, 322; chooses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 322; ratifies the Constitution, 338; slavery regarded with disfavor, **24,** 564; cedes Tennessee to government, 567; abolition so-

cieties formed, 571; Confederates seize Forts Caswell and Macon, 691; Confederates seize United States mint at Charlotte, 692; secedes, 718; provisional governor appointed, 840; reconstruction, 868; Democrats regain control, 873; negro franchise, 873

North Dakota, a state of the United States: part of Northwest Territory, **24,** 631; admitted to the Union, 985; Presidential election of 1892, 992

North Foreland, Battle of: see **Downs, Battle of the**

North German Confederation, The, union of German states (1866), **18,** 413

North German Missionary Society: work of, **19,** 92

North Inch of Perth, Scotland: battle of (1400), **12,** 287

North Mountain: in Shenandoah Valley, **24,** 793

North Sea Commission, The, a body which met to hear evidence on the attack made by the Russian fleet on the British travelers, **15,** 363

North State, The Old: see **North Carolina**

Northallerton, England: battle of (1138), called Battle of the Standard, **12,** 264

Northampton, England: battle of (1460), **11,** 211

Northampton, Treaty of, a truce concluded between England and Scotland (1328), **12,** 283

Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, Baron (1826–1905), English politician: his governor-generalship of India, **5,** 253

Northcote, Sir Stafford (1818–1887), English politician: in Joint High Commission, **24,** 883

Northeast Boundary Dispute, a controversy which existed between the United States and Great Britain concerning the boundary of the United States: commission appointed to determine, **23,** 430; settlement, **24,** 531

Northeast Passage, the sea route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean viâ the north of Europe and Asia: accomplished, **16,** 316

Northeastern Fisheries: see **Fishery Disputes**

Northern Maritime League or **Confederacy,** a league formed by Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and Prussia to resist England's interference with neutral merchantmen (1800), **11,** 552, **16,** 250

Northern Pacific Railroad, a railroad in the United States: Supreme Court decision respecting, **24,** 972

Northern Seas, The Queen of the: see **Elizabeth,** Queen of England

Northern War, The Great, a war between Sweden on one side and Russia, Denmark, Saxony, Poland, Prussia, and Hanover, on the other (1700–1721), **15,** 429, **16,** 214

Northfield, a town in Massachusetts: burned in King Philip's War, **23,** 97

Northmen, early Scandinavians: sources of knowledge of, **16,** 7; religion of, **11,** 41; the character of their expeditions, **16,** 13; efforts to Christianize, 25; plunder the coast of England, **11,** 42; invade Scotland, **12,** 254; ravage Germany and France, **16,** 22, **18,** 87; in Russia, **16,** 39; settle in Normandy, **16,** 42, **18,** 97; driven from Germany, **18,** 99; discover Vinland, **16,** 49, **23,** 19

Northumberland, a county of England: settlement of, **11,** 25; conquered by the Danes, 42

Northumberland, Henry Percy, Earl of: see **Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland**

Northumberland, John Dudley, Duke of (1502–1553), English politician: power of, **11,** 267; death of, 269

Northwest Boundary Dispute, a dispute between England and the United States over the boundary of Oregon: account of, **24,** 541; arbitrated by Emperor of Germany, 884; United States claims sustained, 886

Northwest Company, a company for trading in the Canadian northwest: sketch of, **20,** 168

Northwest Frontier Province, or **Northwestern Provinces,** a lieutenant-governorship of British India: created, **5,** 286; sketch of, 203

Northwest Passage, a passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent: the Cabots search for, **5,** 156; **23,** 35; Verrazano searches for, 46; Cartier searches for, 46; see also **Polar Research, 16,** 295

Northwest Territory, a territory of the United States, comprising the present Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota east of the Mississippi: basis for English claims, **23,** 60; ceded by the various states, 317; government of, 318; English military posts held in, 358; slavery controversy, **24,** 631

Norvegicus, Laurentius (16th century), a Jesuit priest in Sweden: summoned to Rome, **16,** 165

Norway, the northernmost country of Europe: legendary history of, **16,** 37; under the Ynglingar, 51; Adam of Bremen's description of, 63; before the Union of Calmar, 97; at the close of the Middle Ages, 141; made a free elective monarchy, 192; made a dependency of Denmark, 196; in the age of political revolution, 247; arbitration treaty with the United States, **24,** 1090; independence of, **16,** 287

Norway, The Maid of: see **Margaret,** Queen of Scotland

Norwegian Question, The, the question of Norway's status as a nation, **16,** 261, 281

Nosey: see **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of**

Nossi-Bé, an island north of Madagascar: taken by the French, **19,** 56, **20,** 278, **19,** 212

Nossi-Cumba, a small island near Madagascar: the French take possession of, **19,** 212

Nossi-Mitsiou, a small island near Madagascar: the French take possession of, **19,** 212

Notables, Assembly of, a council convoked on extraordinary occasions by the French king: appointed, **22,** 387; meets, 388

Noteburg: see **Schlüsselburg**

Nothomb, Jean Baptiste, Baron (1805–1881), Belgian statesman: leads Belgian conservatives, **13,** 298

Notions, The City of: see **Boston**

Notker, surnamed **Balbulus** ("the Stammerer" or "the Saint") (ca. 840–912), Swiss monk and musical composer: sketch of, **13,** 343

Notker, surnamed **Labeo** ("the Thick-lipped") (d. 1022), Swiss monk: sketch of, **13,** 346

Nott, Sir William (1782–1845), English military officer: his campaign in India, **5,** 218

Nottingham, Daniel Finch, Earl of (1647–1730), an English Tory politician: leader of the High Tories, **11,** 455

Nottingham, Thomas Mowbray, Earl of: see **Mowbray, Thomas, Earl of Nottingham** and **Duke of Norfolk**

Nova Carthago, the Roman name of Carthagena, Spain: captured by Scipio, **3,** 126; see also **Carthagena**

Nova Scotia, North America: settled by the Northmen (ca. 10th century), **21,** 3; settled by the English (1621), **12,** 334; named, **23,** 161; granted to Sir William Alexander, **20,** 83; history of, 161; ceded to England (1763), **20,** 120, **23,** 198; see also **Acadia**

Nova Zembla: discovered, **16,** 300; circumnavigated, 315

Novara, Italy: sieges and battles of (1500), **9,** 132; (1511), **4,** 293; (1513), **9,** 135, **13,** 421; (1522), **4,** 301; (1849), **4,** 359, **17,** 373, **18,** 402

Novella, Francisco de (early 19th century), Spanish colonial statesman: made temporary viceroy of New Spain (1821), **22,** 255

November, Battle of the 5th of: see **Inkerman:** battle of (1854)

Novgorod, Russia: becomes residence of Rurik (862 A. D.), **15,** 5, 6; adopts Christianity, 8; submits to Moscow (1478), 13; taken by the Swedes (1611), **16,** 173

Novi, Italy: battle of (1799), **9,** 310, **10,** 408

Novibazar, Bosnia: under the military control of Austria-Hungary, **17,** 421

Novikov, Nicholas Ivanovitch (1744–1818), Russian author and educator: account of, **15,** 193

Noviodunum, France: founded, **3,** 309

Noviomagus, Germany: battle of, **4,** 117

Novosiltsov, Nicholas (1761–1836), Russian statesman: negotiations of, **15,** 213; power of, 264

Novum Comum (Como), Italy: founded, **3,** 317

Noy, William (1577–1634), English jurist: advises Charles I concerning the raising of ship-money, **11,** 333

Noyon, Treaty of, a treaty between Francis I of France and the Emperor Charles V (1516), **9,** 137

Nozu (late 19th century), Japanese officer: his campaign against Saigo, **7,** 179

Nubar Pasha (1825–1899), Egyptian statesman: mentioned, **1,** 39, **19,** 268

Nubia, Africa: location of, **1,** 8

Nuceria, Italy: siege of (308 B. C.), **3,** 182

Nuestra Señora de Regla, Island in the Pacific Ocean: discovered, **22,** 212

Nugent, Sir George (1757–1849), English officer: in Rebellion of 1798, **12,** 213

Nullification, Doctrine of, a theory that the several states of the United States are equal and sovereign and that the general government is one of delegated powers: originates in Kentucky, **23,** 378; Hayne's speech on, 409; in South Carolina, 489, 491; Ordinance of Nullification passed, 493; Jackson's proclamation concerning, 494

Numana, Italy: founded (4th century B. C.), **3,** 57

Numantia, Spain: war with Rome (137–134 B. C.), **3,** 162; siege of, 8, 19

Numidia, northern Africa: revolts against Carthage, **3,** 102; condition under Roman rule, 162

Nuñez, Emilio (late 19th century), Cuban statesman: chosen governor of Havana, **22,** 468

Nuñez, Mendez (late 19th century), Spanish naval officer: takes command of Spanish fleet in Chilian waters, **21,** 222

Nuñez, Rafael (1825–1894), Colombian statesman, President of Colombia, 1880–1882 and 1884–1894: account of, **21,** 245

Nuouman Kiuprili, Turkish statesman, Grand Vizier of Turkey, 1710–1711: account of, **14,** 276

Nur Jahan (Nur Mahal), Empress of Salim Jahanger of India: account of, **5,** 117

Nuremberg, Germany: diets of (1431), **17,** 135; (1532), **18,** 249; taken by Bavaria, **18,** 371

Nurhachu (1559–1626), Manchu chieftain: mythical account of, **6,** 42; conquers China, 43; death of, 46

Nutari, Japan: fort built at, **7,** 27

Nutmeg State, The: see **Connecticut**

Nymeguen, Treaty of: see **Nimeguen, Peace of**

Nymphenberg, Treaty of, a treaty entered into by Louis XV for the dismemberment of Austria (1741), **16,** 227

Nyschlot, Finland: taken by the Russians (1714), **15,** 64

Nystad, Peace of, a treaty between Sweden and Russia, concluded (1721), **15,** 68, 427, **16,** 226

O

O'Brien, Donall (early 13th century), King of Thomondin, Ireland: opposes progress of De Courcy, **12**, 55

O'Brien, James F. X. (living), Irish political leader: sketch of, **12**, 236

O'Brien, Murrough, Earl of Thomond (16th century), Irish chieftain: made earl (1540), **12**, 83

O'Brien, William Smith (1803–1864), Irish revolutionist: leader of Young Ireland party, **12**, 230; leader of armed resistance in Ireland, **11**, 608, **12**, 231: death of, **12**, 232

O'Connell, Daniel, an Irish agitator and orator, called The Uncrowned Monarch, and The Irish Liberator: born near Calinciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, August 6, 1775; became known as an advocate; founded the Catholic Association; led the agitation in favor of Catholic emancipation; was elected to Parliament, 1828; led the Repeal agitation, 1840; promoted the mass-meetings of 1842–1843; was arrested and convicted of conspiracy and sedition, 1843, but his sentence was reversed, 1844; died at Genoa, Italy, May 15, 1847

Career of, **12**, 220; supports Catholic emancipation movement, **11**, 584; agitates the repeal of the Union, 591; agrees to the Lichfield House Compact, 594; retires from public life, 604; death of, **12**, 227

O'Connolly, Owen (early 17th century), Irish citizen: treason of, **12**, 115

O'Connor, Arthur (1763-1852), an Irish revolutionist: joins the United Irishmen, **12**, 207

O'Connor, Feargus Edward (1796-1855), an Irish lawyer and politician: leader of labor revolt, **11**, 600; summons the Chartists to Kensington Common, 608

O'Connor, William Frederick Travers (1870——), British soldier and writer: member of the Tibetan mission, **5**, 297

O'Conor, Charles (18th century), Irish scholar and antiquarian: assumes leadership of Catholic movement, **12**, 173

O'Conor, Felim (d. 1265), King of Connaught, 1249-1265: reign of, **12**, 58

O'Conor, Roderick, King of Ireland, 12th century: reign of, **12**, 46

O'Donnell, Godfrey (13th century), Irish chieftain: defeats Maurice Fitzgerald, **12**, 58

O'Donnell, Henry Joseph, Count of Abisbal (1769-1834), a Spanish general of Irish extraction: crushes insurrection against Ferdinand VII of Spain, **8**, 492

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe (1571?-1602), Irish soldier: career of **12**, 94

O'Donnell, Leopoldo, Duke of Tetuan (1809-1867), a Spanish general: conspires against Isabella, **8**, 504

O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick, Earl of Tirconnell (1575-1608), Irish patriot: submits to English, **12**, 106

O'Donoju, Juan (1755-1821), the last Spanish ruler of New Spain: his administration as Viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 256

O'Hara, James (d. 1819), English military officer: delivers Cornwallis's sword to Washington, **23**, 285

O'Higgins, Bernardo (1778-1842), a Chilean general and statesman: president of Chili, **21**, 215

O'Moore, Owney (early 17th century), Irish chieftain: joins the rebellion of Hugh O'Neill, **12**, 100
O'Moore, Rory (early 17th century), Irish chieftain: leads Rebellion of 1641, **12**, 114
O'Mulconry (early 17th century), Irish chronicler: aids in compilation of the "Annals," **12**, 7
O'Neill, Brien (13th century), Irish soldier: at battle of Downpatrick, **12**, 58
O'Neill, Conn, Earl of Tyrone (16th century), Irish chieftain: made earl, **12**, 83
O'Neill, Donall (early 14th century), Irish soldier: joins Edward Bruce, **12**, 59
O'Neill, Hugh (17th century), Irish soldier and nephew of Owen Roe O'Neill: defends Clonmel, **12**, 125; defends Limerick, 126
O'Neill, Hugh, Earl of Tyrone (d. 1616), Irish chieftain: rebellion of, **11**, 303, **12**, 94
O'Neill, Matthew (16th century), son of Conn O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone: made Baron of Dungannon, **12**, 83; claims earldom of Tyrone, 87
O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?-1649), Irish chieftain: leads rebellion of 1641, **12**, 114; takes command of the army, 119; death of, 125
O'Neill, Sir Phelim (d. 1641), Irish chieftain: leads rebellion of 1641, **12**, 114; death of, 126
O'Neill, Shane, Shan, or **John** (d. 1567), Irish chieftain, called The Hate of Englishman: rebellion of, **12**, 87
O'Reilly, John Boyle (1844-1890), an Irish-American journalist and poet: sketch of, **12**, 236
O'Rourke, Tergnan (Tigernan), Prince of Brefni (12th century), Irish chieftain: at war with Dermot MacMurrough, **12**, 48
O'Shaughnessy, William Brooke (1809-1889), first director general of telegraphs in India: account of, **5**, 225
O'Sullivan, Donall (early 17th century), Irish chieftain: in the rebellion of Hugh O'Neill, **12**, 103
O'Toole, Laurence (late 12th century), Archbishop of Dublin: preaches against the English, **12**, 50
Oakes (late 18th century), English diplomat: at the Russian court, **15**, 175
Ōama, Prince: see **Temmu,** Emperor of Japan
Oates, Titus (1649–1705), an English impostor: tells of a Popish plot, **11**, 406; punishment of, 421
Obaid Allah (Obeidala) (early 10th century), Fatimite caliph: puts down insurrection in Cufa, **1**, 249; besieges Fez, **8**, 76
Obbia, a sultanate in Africa: placed under the protection of Italy, **19**, 209
Oberlin College, a coëducational college at Oberlin, Ohio: assists "underground railroad," **24**, 672
Obes (early 19th century), Uruguayan soldier: directs the defence of Montevideo (1842), **21**, 139
Obligado, Dr. (early 19th century), President of Buenos Ayres: administration of, **21**, 128
Obock or **Obok,** a French colony and protectorate in Africa: bought by the French, **19**, 56
Obradovic, Dositei (late 18th century), Servian national poet: sketch of, **17**, 271
Obresskov (18th century), Russian minister at Constantinople: account of, **14**, 322
Obrin, a river in France: battle of the (793 A. D.), **9**, 43
Ocampo, Sebastian de (1465–1509), a Spanish navigator: discovers Havana harbor, **22**, 447
Ocana, Spain: battle of (1809), **9**, 337
Ocba ben Albegag (Okba ben al-Hajjaj), (8th century), Emir of Spain: reign of, **8**, 65
Ocean's Queen, The: see **England**
Ochakov, a town in Russia: sieges of (1737), **14**, 308, **15**, 123; (1788-1789), **14**, 354, **15**, 184
Ochial: see **Uludj Ali**

Ochs, Peter (1749–1821), Swiss statesman: plans the Swiss policy of France, **13**, 508; plans government of Switzerland, 512
Ochterlong, David (1758–1825), British general: his campaigns against the Gurkhas, **5**, 207
Ockley: see **Aclea**
Octavia (d. 11 B. C.), sister of Octavius: death, **4**, 42
Octavius: see **Augustus Cæsar**
Octavius, Gnaeus, Roman consul 87 B. C.: opposes Cinna and his measures, **3**, 222; death, 223
Octavius, Marcus, Roman tribune 133 B. C.: opposes reforms of Gracchus, **3**, 176
Octavius, Marcus (ca. 50 B. C.), Roman officer: in battle with Dolabella (49 B. C.), **3**, 343; defeated in Illyria, 354
Octennial Bill, a bill which provided that there should be an election of Irish Parliamentary members every eight years (1767), **12**, 177
Oda (ca. 955 A. D.), English prelate, Archbishop of Canterbury: sketch of, **11**, 48
Oda Nobukatsu (16th century), Japanese soldier: rebels against Hashiba Hideyoshi, **7**, 113
Oda Nobunaga (16th century), mediæval Japanese leader: aids Ashikaga Yoshiaki to regain the shōgunate, **7**, 101; career of, 110
Oda Nubutaka (16th century), Japanese leader; plots against Hashiba Hideyoshi, **7**, 113
Oda Sambōshi (16th and 17th centuries), Japanese leader: succeeds Oda Nobunaga, **7**, 113
Odenathus (Odenatus, Odhenat) of Palmyra (d. 266 or 267 A. D.), Roman general: defeats Persian army, **5**, 317; assumes the title of emperor, **4**, 110
Odessa: founding of, **15**, 267; battle of (260 A. D.), **4**, 110; bombardment of (1854), **15**, 309
Odeum, The, a public building of Athens: description of, **2**, 254
Odhenat: see **Odenathus**
Odilo, Abbot of Cluny (962–ca. 1048), French monk: teaching of, **18**, 128
Odin, King of Denmark: the legend of, **16**, 9, 17
Odo (9th century), King of France: chosen king, **16**, 23, **18**, 98
Odo (11th century), Count of Champagne: disputes succession of Conrad II in Burgundy, **18**, 126
Odo (d. ca. 1097), Bishop of Bayeux: revolts against William Rufus, **11**, 82
Odoacer (Odovacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434–493 A. D.), Italian chieftain: destroys the Empire of the West, **17**, 16, **2**, 531, **4**, 151; defeat of, **2**, 532; reign of, **4**, 155; career of, **18**, 45
Odoievski, Prince Alexander (19th century), Russian conspirator: in the plot of the Dekabrists, **15**, 274
Odovacar: see **Odoacer**
Odysseus: see **Ulysses**
Oehlenschläger, Adam Gottlob (1779–1850), Danish poet: sketch of, **16**, 264
Oeland, island in Baltic Sea: battle of (1676), **16**, 212
Oenomaus (ca. 70 B. C.), Celtic slave: leader of Gladitorial war, **3**, 261
Oenophyta, Greece: battle of, **2**, 245
Oesova, eastern Europe: taken by the Turks (1738), **17**, 235
Œtaeans, Grecian tribe: join Lysander, **2**, 397; at war with Phocis, 461; proposals of the, 469
Oeversee, northern Europe: battle of (1864), **18**, 408
Ofella, Quintus (d. 79 B. C.), Roman soldier: blockades Marius in Praeneste, **3**, 227; aids reforms of Sulla, 230; rebels against constitution of Sulla, 239; death, 239
Ofin, Hungary: taken by Suleiman the Great (1529), **14**, 153
Ogden, Utah: meeting of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, **24**, 902
Ogdensburg, New York: battle of (1812), **23**, 421
Ogeechee River, Georgia: guarded by Fort McAllister, **24**, 805

Ōgimachi, Emperor of Japan, 1558–1587: coronation of, **7,** 100

Oglethorpe, James (1696–1785), English soldier and colonist: proprietor of Georgia colony, **23,** 80; founds Savannah, 81; friendly relations with Indians, 81; trouble with Spanish, 81; bombards St. Augustine, **22,** 194; death of, **23,** 81

Ogre, The Corsican: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French

Ogulnian Law, in Roman history, a law by which the offices of pontiff and augur were thrown open to the plebeians (300 B. C.), **3,** 50

Ōhara Shigenori (19th century), Japanese statesman: made sanyo, **7,** 107

Ohio, a state of the United States, named from the Indian "O-hee-yuh" meaning "beautiful river," which the French spelled "O-y-o," called the Buckeye State: Connecticut gives up claim to, **23,** 317; admitted to the Union, 318; first settlement in, 364; northern part ceded by Indians, 366; population increases, 442; flourishing condition following admission, 442; as free state, 452; impetus to development of, 480; negro rescues, **24,** 616; election of 1854, 645; condemns Buchanan's Kansas policy, 670; violations of Fugitive Slave Law, 672; opposes negro suffrage, 858; election of 1874, 897; Presidential election of 1880, 931; Blaine's campaign speeches (1884), 947; Presidential election of 1892, 992

Ohio Canal, connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River: constructed, **23,** 480

Ohio Company, an English trading company: organized, **23,** 170, 318

Ohio Valley, United States: French claims in, **23,** 167

Ohthere (9th century A. D.), Scandinavian traveler: his conversations with Alfred, **16,** 7, 40

Ohud, Mount: see **Mount Ohud**

Oil Rivers Region, Africa: declared a British protectorate, **19,** 155; government of, 159

Oishi Kuranosuke (18th century), Japanese vassal: revenges death of Asano Naganori, **7,** 152

Ojeda, Alonso de (1468–1515), Spanish cavalier: drives Indians to revolt, **21,** 11; explorations of, 15

Ōjin, Emperor of Japan, 3rd century A. D.: promotes Chinese learning, **7,** 13

Ōjin War, a conflict between two Japanese factions (15th century), **7,** 97

Oka, river in Russia: battle of (1480), **15,** 13

Okba ben Nafi: see **Okbah**

Okbah (Achbar ben Nafi al-Fahri, Akbah, Okba ben Nafi, Sidi Okba) (7th century), Arab general: conquers Africa, **1,** 304

Okehazama, Japan: battle of, **7,** 110

Okhos (d. 338 B. C.), King of Persia: reign of, **1,** 168

Oklahoma, a state of the United States: obstructive procedures against bill for organization of, **24,** 969; opening of, 981; population (1890), 985; refused admission, 1068, 1091; admitted to the Union, 1097

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: founded, **24,** 985

Oku, Hokyo, Japanese soldier: his campaigns in the Chino-Japanese War, **7,** 267; his campaign against Russia (1904), **7,** 310, **15,** 361

Ōkubo Toshimichi (19th century), Japanese statesman: made sanyo, **7,** 167; persuades the lord of Satsuma to surrender his feudal domains to the crown, 174; crushes rebellion of Eto Shimpei, 177; opposes war with Korea, 178; sent as plenipotentiary to Peking, 192

Okuma Shigenobu, Count (1838-1922), Japanese statesman: reforms of, **7,** 183; attempts to negotiate treaties with European powers, 190; leads Progressive Party, 214; made minister of foreign affairs, 217; made premier, 220; opposes navy expansion, 236

Olaf, King of Dublin: see **Olauf,** King of Dublin

Olaf (I) Hunger, King of Denmark 1086–ca. 1095: made Duke of Slesvig, **16,** 72; reign of, 73
Olaf II (sometimes called **III**), King of Denmark: see **Olaf V,** King of Norway
Olaf (I) Trygvasson (956–1000), King of Norway, ca. 996–1000: reign of, **16,** 54; attacks London, **11,** 57
Olaf II, Saint (995–1030), King of Norway, ca. 1015–1030: his influence on ancient customs, **16,** 8; reign of, 56
Olaf (III) Kyrre (d. 1093), King of Norway, ca. 1068–1093: forms an alliance with Knud, **16,** 72
Olaf IV (1098–1116), King of Norway, 1103–1116: chosen joint king, **16,** 97
Olaf V (d. 1387), King of Norway, 1380–1387, and, as **Olaf II** (sometimes called **III**), King of Denmark 1376–1387: reign of, **16,** 100, 119
Olaf (I) Traetelje (d. 640 A. D.), King of Sweden: the legend of, **16,** 37
Olaf (II) Skät-Konung, King of Sweden, 993–1024: defeats Olaf Trygvasson, **16,** 55; reign of, 58
Olaf (10th century A. D.), Prince of Norway: defeated by Erik Blodöxe, **16,** 52
Olauf (Olaf), King of Dublin, 849–ca. 870: career of, **16,** 43
"Old Abe": see **Lincoln, Abraham**
Old Age Pensions, a system of compulsory insurance in Germany: inaugurated (1889), **18,** 448
Old Bay State: see **Massachusetts**
Old Catholics, a schismatic branch of the Catholic Church in Germany: description of, **18,** 440
Old Czechs, a faction in Austria-Hungary: work of, **17,** 428
Old Dominion, The: see **Virginia**
Old Fox, The: see **Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu**
Old French War: see **French and Indian War**
Old Fuss and Feathers: see **Scott, Winfield**
Old Grog: see **Vernon, Edward**
Old Hero: see **Jackson, Andrew**
Old Hickory: see **Jackson, Andrew**
Old Man Eloquent: see **Adams, John Quincy**
Old Noll: see **Cromwell, Oliver**
Old North Church, a church in Boston, Massachusetts: signals for Paul Revere hung in tower, **23,** 226
Old North State, The: see **North Carolina**
Old Ritualists, a schismatic branch of the Russian church: origin of, **15,** 23; persecution of, 84
Old Rowley: see **Charles II,** King of England
Old South Meeting House, a church in Boston, Massachusetts: town-meeting at, prohibits landing of tea, **23,** 219
Old Testament: see **Bible**
Oldcastle, Sir John (Lord Cobham) (d. 1417), an English nobleman: excommunicated, **11,** 196
Olets (late 18th century), a Russian soldier: at the battle of the Kagul, **15,** 177
Olga (living), Queen of Greece: married to King George of Denmark (1867), **2,** 547
Olid, Cristóval (Cristóbal) de (ca. 1487–1524), a Spanish captain: sent in search of Grijalva, **22,** 5; joins Cortéz, 10; at the siege of Mexico, 52; his expedition against Honduras, 430
Oligarchy, an aristocratic form of government: at Argos, **2,** 59; of Corinth and Sicyon replaced by tyranny, 76; cause for emigration, 82; in Greek political cycle, 91; in Asia Minor, 114
Olinda, Aranjo Lima, Pedrode, Marquis of (1793–1870), a Brazilian statesman: ministry of, **21,** 176
Olioll (5th century), King of Leinster: conversion of, **12,** 30
Oliphant, Laurence (1829–1888), an English traveler, diplomat, and author; his enthusiasm for the Circassians, **15,** 331
Olite, a town and fortress in Spain: founded, **8,** 44

Oliva, Peace of, a peace between Sweden, Poland, the Empire, and Brandenburg (1660), **16,** 210
Olivarez (Olivares) Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587–1645), a Spanish statesman: becomes royal favorite, **8,** 376; power of, **13,** 203
Olive Branch Petition, The: a petition from the colonies in America to England, setting forth terms of reconciliation (July 8, 1775), **11,** 516, **23,** 237
Ollamh Fodla (Ollav Fōla), an early King of Ireland: institutes the Fes of Tara, **12,** 25
Ollivier, Emile (1825-1913), a French politician: rise of, **9,** 450; ministry of, 459
Olmedo, Spain: battle of (1445), **8,** 178; (1467), 182
Olmedo, Bartolomé de (early 16th century), Spanish priest: labors for the conversion of the Aztecs, **22,** 12
Olmütz or **Olomouc,** a city of Moravia: battles of (ca. 1230), **17,** 70; (1792), **9,** 276; siege of (1758), **18,** 338
Olmütz (Olomouc) Conference, The a conference between Prussia and Austria under the mediation of Russia (1850), **16,** 272, **17,** 383
Olmütz, Peace of, a peace by which Mathias Corvinus was granted Lusatia, Moravia, and Silesia, and succession to the throne of Bohemia (1478), **17,** 147
Olney, Richard (1835-1917), American statesman: Attorney-General, **24,** 993 note; Secretary of State, 993 note, 1000; in Democratic Presidential nomination, 1065
Olosaga (Olozaga), Salustiana de (1803–1873), a Spanish politician and diplomat: leader of conspiracy against Isabella II of Spain, **8,** 508
Olssouvieff (early 19th century), a Russian military officer: his campaign against Napoleon, **9,** 346
Oltenitza, a small town in Roumania: battle of (1853), **15,** 307
Olybrius, Flavius Anicius, a Roman Emperor, 472 A. D.: reign of, **4,** 150
Olympia, a valley in Elis, Greece: not referred to in Homer, **2,** 33
Olympiad, the space of time between the Olympic games: as unit of time, **2,** 42; date of first, 58
Olympian Games, a festival of ancient Greece: first mentioned, **2,** 59; referred to by Pausanias, 60
Olympias (d. 316 B. C.), mother of Alexander: sketch of, **2,** 481, 483, 511
Olympus, Mount, a mountain in Greece: height of, **2,** 4; abode of gods, 8
Olynthus, an ancient city in Macedonia: its freedom acknowledged, **2,** 318; joins Chalcidian League, 420; conquered by Sparta, 423; at war with Athens, 459; attacked and conquered by Philip, 466
Omaha, Nebraska: convention of People's Party (1892), **24,** 991
Omar (late 11th century), King of Badajoz: dethroned, **8,** 90
Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab (d. 644), Mohammedan caliph, 634–644: refuses to acknowledge the death of Mohammed, **1,** 237; commands invasion of Persia, **5,** 322; reign of, **1,** 243; at siege of Jerusalem, 256, 283; frugality of, 256; orders destruction of Alexandrian library, 297
Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Mohammedan caliph, 717–720: reign of, **1,** 331
Omar Khayyam (d. early 12th century), a Persian poet and astronomer: sketch of, **5,** 332, 333
Omar (Omer) Pasha (Michael Lattach) (1806–1871), a Turkish general: services of, **14,** 439; in the Crimean War, **14,** 451, **15,** 307; wins battle of Eufatoria, **14,** 458; his Mingrelian expedition, **15,** 322
Omayyads: see **Ommeyads**
Omdurman, Africa: battle of (1898), **1,** 40, **11,** 638, **19,** 272
Omer Vrione (19th century), Turkish general: at the siege of Varna, **15,** 280

Omerville, D' (ca. 1600), French commander: his campaigns in the Netherlands, **13**, 179
Omeyyades: see **Ommeyads**
Ommeyads (Omayyads, Ommiads, Omeyyades, Omeyyads), dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661–750 A. D.) and in Spain (756–1031): condition of Persia under, **5**, 325
Omnibus Bill: see **Compromise of 1850**
Omri, King of Israel, ca. 899–875 B. C.: usurps throne, **1**, 390
Ōmura Masujiro (19th century), Japanese statesman: assassination of, **7**, 177
Oñate, Juan de (ca. 1555–1611), settler and first governor of New Mexico: explorations of, **22**, 141
Onias I, High Priest of Jerusalem, 330 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 404
Onias II, High Priest of Jerusalem, 250 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 404
Onias III, High Priest of Jerusalem, 198 B. C.: deposed, **1**, 404
Onomarchus (d. 352 B. C.), a Phocian general: in the Sacred War, **2**, 460; his successes, 461
Ono-no-Yoshifuru (10th century A. D.), Japanese soldier: defeats Minamoto-no-Sumitomo, **7**, 53
Ō-no-Yasumaro (8th century A. D.), Japanese scholar: scholarship of, **7**, 34
Onslow Incident, The, an affair in England concerning the freedom of the press (1771), **11**, 514
Ontario, Province of, Canada: created, **20**, 167
Ōoka Tadasuke (ca. 1800), Japanese statesman: sketch of, **7**, 146; established the fire-brigade system, 149
Opatow, Russia: engagement at (1864), **15**, 329
Opdam (17th century), Dutch admiral: in the war with Sweden, **13**, 232; relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 209
Opechancanough (17th century), an American Indian: massacres colonists, **23**, 63; death of, 63
Opequan Creek, Virginia: battle of (1864), **24**, 792
Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B. C.), Roman praetor: opposes insurrection of Gracchus, **3**, 184; sent to divide Africa, 188
Opium War, war between Great Britain and China (1840–1842): account of, **6**, 128
Oporto, seaport of Portugal: battle of (1809), **9**, 337; siege of (1833), **8**, 536
Oppas (8th century A. D.), Archbishop of Toledo and Seville: power of, **1**, 311; joins Mohammedans against Christians, **8**, 128
Oppius, Spurius (ca. 450 B. C.), Roman statesman: death of, **3**, 45
Optimates, Roman faction: rise of, **3**, 172
Oracles of Greece, The: description of, **2**, 43
Oran, Algeria: sieges of (1145), **8**, 96; (1509), 192; capture of (ca. 1560), **14**, 165
Orange: see **Arausio**
Orange, Fort: see **Albany**
Orange River Colony (formerly **Orange River Sovereignty** or **Orange Free State**), Africa: settled, **20**, 224; Bloem-fontein founded, 226; constituted as a republic, **19**, 51; declared annexed to British empire, **19**, 283, **20**, 233
Orangemen, Society of, an Irish political society: formed, **12**, 205
Orators and Oratory:
ENGLAND:
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount, **11**, 455
Bright, John, **11**, 604
Burke, Edmund, **11**, 519
Fox, Charles James, **11**, 520
Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham, **11**, 483
Townshend, Charles, **11**, 510
Whitefield, George, **11**, 493
FRANCE:
Barrot, Odillon, **9**, 395
Berryer, Pierre Antoine, **9**, 389
Cazalès, Jacques Antoine Marie de, **10**, 80
Danton, George Jacques, **9**, 270, **10**, 142

Desmoulins, Camille, **9**, 263, 270, **10**, 56, 142
Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper, **9**, 431
Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume, **9**, 389
Hébert, Jacques René, **9**, 431
Isnard, Maximin, **10**, 162
Maury, Jean Siffrein, **10**, 80
Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore, **10**, 260, 290, 308
Sèze, de, **10**, 234
Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien, **9**, 281, **10**, 154, 182
GREECE:
Aeschines, **2**, 475
Alcibiades, **2**, 330
Demosthenes, **2**, 465, 466, 472
Diodotus, **2**, 295
Pericles, **2**, 273, 281
Philip II, **2**, 457
Themistocles, 2, 175, 196
HOLLAND:
Brederode, Henry de, **13**, 86
IRELAND:
Butt, Isaac, **12**, 236
Grattan, Henry, 217, 220
O'Connell, Daniel, **12**, 221, 225, 229, 230
ROME and ITALY:
Caesar, Caius Julius, **3**, 363
Cicero, Marcus Tullius, **3**, 266, 282
Rienzi, Nicola di, **4**, 222
UNITED STATES:
Blaine, James Gillespie, **24**, 927, 944, 947
Bryan, William Jennings, **24**, 1015
Calhoun, John Caldwell, **24**, 603
Chase, Salmon Portland, **24**, 607
Clay, Henry, **23**, 457, 461, **24**, 602, 605
Conkling, Roscoe, **24**, 926, 928
Curtis, George William, **24**, 943
Douglas, Stephen Arnold, **24**, 634, 636, 668, 669
Garfield, James Abram, **24**, 928, 930
Greeley, Horace, **24**, 893
Hayne, Robert Young, **23**, 489
Jefferson, Thomas, **23**, 384, 385
Lamar, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, **24**, 916
Lincoln, Abraham, **24**, 667, 668, 669, 670, 681, 783, 829
Seward, William Henry, **24**, 607
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton, **24**, 688
Webster, Daniel, **23**, 489, 605
Wirt, William, **23**, 498

Orbegoso, Luís (19th century), South American statesman: made president of Peru, **21**, 194; attempts to revolutionize Peru, 196

Orcagna, Andrea (ca. 1325–ca. 1385), Florentine architect, painter, and sculptor: his effect on the Renaissance, **4**, 283

Orchomenus, in Arcadia, Greece: adheres to Sparta, **2**, 440

Orchomenus, in Boeotia, Greece: archaeological remains of, **2**, 22; importance in prehistoric Greece, 49; seized by oligarchs, 248; joins Spartans, 397; aids Agesilaus, 400; holds out against Thebes, 430; taken by Epaminondas, 437; taken by Onomarchus, 462; battle of (ca. 85 B. C.), **3**, 218

Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480–1533), Spanish soldier: explores the Orinoco, **21**, 25

Orde, Thomas (18th century), English statesman: introduces a reform bill, **12**, 193

Order of the Dragon: see **Dragon, Order of the**

Order of the Garter: see **Garter, Order of the**

Order of the Indian Empire, Most Eminent: founded, **5**, 255

Orders in Council, a retaliation decree issued by Great Britain for Napoleon's Berlin decree (1807), **11**, 560

Ordoño I (d. 866 A. D.), King of Asturias and Leon, 850–866 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 133

Ordoño II (d. 923 A. D.), King of Asturias and Leon, 914–923 A. D.: invades the Mohammedan possessions, **8**, 76; reign of, 135; aids King of Navarre, 198

Ordoño III (d. 955 A. D.), King of Asturias and Leon, 950–955 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 136

Ordoño IV, King of Asturias and Leon, 956–967 A. D.: reign of, **8,** 137
Ordovices, The, Briton tribe: at war with the Romans, **11,** 9
Oregon, a state of the United States, named from the Spanish "oregano" meaning "wild marjoram," a plant which abounds on the Pacific coast: disputed territory, **23,** 443; Northwest Boundary Dispute, **24,** 541; Presidential elections of 1868, 861; 1876, 910
"Oregon," United States war-ship: joins the blockading fleets at Santiago, **24,** 1029; in battle of Santiago, 1030
Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1490–1546), a Spanish soldier: explores the Amazon, **21,** 25
Orelli, Johann Kaspar (1787–1849), a Swiss classical philologist: sketch of, **13,** 531, 543, 584
Orenburg, Russia: siege of (1773), **15,** 168
Orestes (d. 476), Regent of the Western Empire, 475–476: influence of, **4,** 151
Oxford, Earl of: see **Russell, Edward**
Orguiva, Spain: siege of (1569), **8,** 370
Oribe, Ignacio (early 19th century), an Uruguayan soldier: given command of the army, **21,** 139
Oribe, Manuel (ca. 1802–1857), an Uruguayan general and politician: elected president of Uruguay, **21,** 139; accepts help from Rosas, 125, 139
Oriental Trading Company, Austrian, a company for trading within the Austrian dominions and from Austrian ports: organized (1719), **5,** 173
"Original Package" Law, a United States law which provides that each state shall have the right to exclude the importation of intoxicating liquors (1890): enacted, **24,** 972
Orinoco River, South America: discovered, **21,** 12; explored, 25
Oriskany, New York: battle of (1777), **23,** 254
Orissa, Bengal, India: captured by Moguls (1573), **5,** 113
Orissa Famine, The (1866), **5,** 245
Orkhan (d. 1359), Sultan of Turkey, 1326–1359: reign of, **14,** 17, 19; death of, 28
Orkhan (15th century), son of Bayezid: account of, **14,** 72
Orkney Islands, a group of islands north of Scotland: visited by the Romans, **16,** 298
Orleans, France: sieges of (451 A. D.), **18,** 41; (1428–1429), **9,** 114, **11,** 203; (1870), **18,** 425; see also **Cenabum**
Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391–1465), a French poet, son of Louis, Duke of Orleans: at battle of Agincourt, **9,** 111, **11,** 199
Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe, Louis Charles Henri, Duke of Orleans, (1810–1842), eldest son of Louis Philippe, King of the French: marriage of, **9,** 414; death of, 420
Orleans, Hélène, Louise, Duchess of: see **Helen Louise of Mecklenburg**
Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608–1660), a younger son of Henry IV: conspires against Richelieu (1625), **9,** 184; marries Marguerite of Lorraine, 188; revolt of, 188; conspires against Richelieu (1642), 194; joins Condé against Anne of Austria, 204; made lieutenant-general of the kingdom, 205
Orleans, Louis, Duke of: see **Louis XII,** King of France
Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1371–1407), younger brother of Charles VI: regent of France, **9,** 109, **11,** 193; death of, **9,** 110, **11,** 194, **13,** 39
Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of: see **Louis Philippe,** King of France
Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, surnamed **Egalité** (1747–1793), great-grandson of Philippe of Orleans: banished, **10,** 34; joins Third Estate, **9,** 263, **10,** 53; his influence in the assembly, **10,** 84; sent to England, 102; returns to Paris, 123; death of, **9,** 287
Orleans, Philippe I, Duke of (1640–1701), younger brother of Louis

XIV: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 241
Orleans, Philippe II, Duke of (1674–1723), the son of Philippe I of Orleans: regent for Louis XV of France, **9**, 227; death of, 234
Orleans, The Maid of: see **Jeanne d'Arc**
Orlov (Orloff), Alexis (1737–1808), a Russian admiral: plots for Catherine, **15**, 156; murders Peter, 158; in the war with Turkey, **14**, 326, **15**, 178; at the reinterment of Peter, 201
Orlov (Orloff), Alexis Feodor (1787–1861), a Russian general and diplomat: aids Turkey against Mehemet Ali, **15**, 291
Orlov (Orloff), Count Gregory (1734–1783), a Russian general and politician: plots for Catherine, **15**, 155; Catherine's favors to, 161; his struggles with Panin, 165
Ormais, Finland: battle of (1808), **15**, 216
Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751–1807), French politician: made minister of finance, **9**, 257; announces the capture of the Bastile to the assembly, **10**, 69
Ormond, James Butler, 1st **Duke of** (1610–1688), Irish soldier: made lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12**, 120; condition of Ireland under his rule, 131
Ormond, James Butler, 2nd **Duke of** (1665–1745), Irish statesman: commands expedition against Cadiz, **8**, 390; at battle of Vigo, **9**, 221; succeeds to the command in the Netherlands, **11**, 463; attainted, 469
Ormond, Thomas Butler, Earl of (1532–1614), Irish nobleman: his campaign against the Geraldines, **12**, 90
Ormond, Thomas Butler, Marquis of (17th century), Irish statesman: opposes Cromwell in Ireland, **11**, 363
Ormuz, western Asia: reduced by Albuquerque, **20**, 42
Orodes (Arsaces XIV), Parthian king, 57–37 B. C.: accession of, **3**, 322
Oroetes, Persian ruler, 6th century B. C.: satrap, **2**, 129
Oropus, Greece: taken by Thebans, **2**, 446; given to Athenians by Philip, 479
Orosius: Alfred's translation of, **16**, 7, 299
Orozoco, Geronimo de (16th century), Mexican statesman: member of governing audiencia, **22**, 120
Orsini, Princess Anna Maria (1643–1722), Spanish court lady of French birth: sketch of, **8**, 387; disgraced, 404
Orsini Plot, The, a plot whose object was the assassination of the emperor and empress of France (1858), **9**, 449
Orsova, Hungary: sieges of (1396), **14**, 40; (1739), 314; captured by Austrians (1790), 357
Ortega, General (19th century), Mexican military officer: in the Reform War, **22**, 383
Ortelius, Abraham (1527–1598), Dutch geographer and mathematician: sketch of, **13**, 169
Orthez (Orthes), France: battle of (1814), **8**, 531, **9**, 348
Orthez, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between France and Venice (1513), **9**, 135
Orthodox Greek Church: see **Greek Church, The Orthodox**
Ortiz de Zuniga, Iñigo (14th century), Governor of Xerxes: refuses to poison Blanche de Bourbon, **8**, 165
Ortsin (18th century), Russian explorer: mission of, **15**, 114
Orvilliers, Louis Guillouet (1708–1791), French admiral: in war with England, **9**, 254
Ōsaka, Japan: siege of, **7**, 126
Osborn, Sherard (ca. 1822–1875), British naval officer and writer: arrives at Shanghai, **6**, 207
Osborne, Thomas, Earl of Danby: see **Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of**
Oscar I (1799–1859), King of Norway and Sweden, 1844–1859: accession of, **16**, 260; in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, **270**; reign of, 277

Oscar II (1829–1907), King of Sweden and Norway, 1872–1907: reign of, **16**, 279
Osceola (1803–1837), chief of Seminoles: leads rebellion, **23**, 507; captured, 515
Ōseka (19th century), Japanese military officer: his campaigns in the Chino-Japanese War, **7**, 267
Osgood, Herbert Levi (1855-1918), American educator: classifies American colonies, **23**, 114
Ōshima (19th century), Japanese military officer: his campaigns against Chinese, **7**, 262, 267
Oshiro Heihachiro (19th century), Japanese revolutionist: leads rebellion, **7**, 155
Oslö, Diet of, an assembly at which Margaret was proclaimed Queen of Norway (1388), **16**, 120
Osman (Sultans of the Turks): see **Othman**
Osman Pasha (d. 1733): see **Topal Osman**
Osman Pasha (ca. 1835–1900), Turkish soldier: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 334, **14**, 481
Osnabrück, Prussia: negotiations at, **18**, 292
Osollo, General (19th century), Mexican military officer: in the Reform War, **22**, 383
Osorio, Roderigo Pacheco, Marques de Cerralvo (17th century), Spanish statesman: made viceroy of New Spain, **22**, 162
Ospino, Mariano (19th century), South American statesman: his government in Colombia, **21**, 85
Ossawatomie Creek, Kansas: John Brown's attack on settlers, **24**, 651, 673
Ostend, Russia: sieges of (1601–1604), **13**, 177; (1789), 261
Ostend Company: see **East India Company, Ostend**
Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **24**, 628, 879
Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686–1747), Russian diplomat: negotiations of, **15**, 65, 80, 121; governor of Peter II of Russia, 95; his power under Anne, 105, 112; under Anne Leopoldovna, 128; opposed by Münnich, 130; arrest of, 133; banishment of, 137; death of, 153
Osterweel, Holland: battle of (1567), **13**, 102
Ostia, Italy: part of the territory of Rome, **3**, 10; treatment of, by Rome, 21; seized by Alaric, **4**, 141
Ostmanni, one of the groups into which the kingdoms of Denmark were divided: ravage the British coast, **16**, 16
Ostrach, Germany: battle of (1799), **10**, 403
Ostracism, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons: practiced in ancient Athens, **2**, 150
Ostrogoths, the eastern branch of the Gothic race: location of, **17**, 14; attacked by the Huns, 15; drive back the Huns, 16; rise and fall of, **18**, 45; see also **Goths**
Ostrolenka, a town in Russian Poland: battle of (1831), **15**, 295
Oswald (ca. 604–642), King of Northumbria, 634–642: reign of, **11**, 35; aids progress of Christianity among his people, **12**, 253
Oswald, Richard (late 18th century), English diplomat: negotiates treaty with America, **23**, 286
Oswego, New York: taken by the French (1757), **20**, 118, **23**, 184; captured by Indians, **23**, 209; given up by England, 362
Oswini, King of Deira, 7th century: accession of, **11**, 35
Oswiu (Oswin or Oswy), King of Northumbria, 642–670: reign of, **11**, 35; extends his kingdom, **12**, 253
Oswold (10th century), Bishop of Worcester: expels secular clergy from Worcester, **11**, 50
Otago, New Zealand: founded, **20**, 213
Otani Yoshitaka (late 16th century),

Japanese military officer: his campaign against Korea, **7**, 116
Otero, Mariano (early 19th century), Mexican political leader: leader of Moderados, **22**, 318
Otgar (Othgar or Ottokar) (8th century), Scandinavian soldier: exploits of, **8**, 218
Other (Ohther or Ottar) (9th century), a Norwegian traveler: voyages of, **16**, 299
Othman (Osman) I (d. 1326), Emir of the Ottomans: founder of Ottoman Empire, **14**, 9, 12; dream of, interpreted, 14; character of, 16
Othman II (d. 1622), Sultan of Turkey, 1618–1622: reign of, **14**, 212
Othman III, Sultan of Turkey, 1754–1757: reign of, **14**, 318
Othman (575–656 A. D.), Moslem caliph, 644–656 A. D.: revises the Koran, **1**, 211; reign of, 243; attempts conquest of Africa, 300
Othman (d. 1817), Moslem conqueror effect of his death, **19**, 147
Othman (14th century), Mohammedan general: revolt of, **8**, 112
Othman ben Abi Neza or **Manuza** (8th century), Viceroy of Spain: favors the Franks, **8**, 64
Otho I (1815–1867), King of Greece 1832–1862: made King of Greece, **2** 546
Otho (d. 1060), Prince of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 272
Otho (Otto) (late 10th century), Duke of Lorraine: sketch of, **13**, 22
Otho, Cardinal (early 13th century) Roman Catholic ecclesiastic: papal legate to England, **11**, 135
Otho, Marcus Salvius (32–69 A. D.) Emperor of Rome, January–April 69 A. D.: sent to Lusitania, **4**, 63 plots to obtain the throne, 69; proclaimed emperor, 70; death, 71
Otho of Nassau (late 11th century) German prince: unites the cantons of Guelders, **13**, 26
Otho: see also **Otto**
Othryades (6th century B. C.), Greek soldier: Spartan victor, **2**, 77
Otiartes, a mythical antediluvian King of Babylonia: reign of, **1**, 73
Otiaz (early 16th century), Spanish priest: accompanies Pizarro, **21**, 18
Otis, Elwell Stephen (1838-1909), an American general: commands American forces in the Philippines, **20**, 316; military governor of Philippines, **24**, 1037; member of the Philippine commission, 1042
Otis, James (1725–1783), an American orator and patriot: his speech against general search warrants, **24**, 206; proposes a general congress of the colonies, 212
Ōtomo, Prince: see **Kōbun**, Emperor of Japan
Ōtomo-no-Yakamochi (8th century), Japanese scholar: aids in the compilation of the "Manyōshu," **7**, 35
Otondo, Isidor (late 17th century), Spanish explorer: commands expedition to California, **22**, 178
Ōtori (late 19th century), Japanese statesman: his career in Korea, **7**, 259
Ōtori Keisuke (19th century), Japanese soldier: rebellion of, **7**, 169
Otranto, a seaport in Italy: fall of (1480), **14**, 86
Ott, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier: his campaign in Italy, **10**, 438
Ottawa, Canada: made capital of Canada, **20**, 161
Otterburn, England: raid of (known also as the battle of Chevy Chase) (1388), **12**, 287
Otto (Otho) (I) the Great (912–973), Holy Roman Emperor, 918–973: reign of, **18**, 108; charters of, **16**, 29; reconciles Louis IV and his nobles, **9**, 56; invades Italy, **4**, 181
Otto (II) the Bloody (955–983), Holy Roman Emperor, 973–983: accession of, **9**, 58, **18**, 113; reign of, **18**, 116; gives governorship of Lower Lorraine to a prince of the royal house of France, **13**, 22
Otto (III) the Red (980–1002), Holy Roman Emperor, 983–1002: acces-

sion of, 9, 59, 18, 118; reign of, 119; Italy under, 4, 183
Otto (IV) the Superb (ca. 1174–1218), Holy Roman Emperor, 1208–1215: his struggles for the throne, 18, 158, 160; crowned, 4, 198, 18, 159; joins John of England against Philip II of France, 11, 124; quarrel with the Pope, 200; defeated at Bouvines, 11, 126, 13, 29; seeks an alliance with Denmark, 16, 85
Otto the Gay, Duke of Austria, 1330–1339: reign of, 17, 101
Otto (d. 1083), Duke of Bavaria, 1061–1070: his relations with Henry IV of Germany, 18, 132
Otto (late 13th century), Margrave of Brandenburg: made guardian of Vasclav IV of Bohemia, 17, 78
Otto (14th century), Prince of Denmark: a prisoner in Holstein, 16 114
Otto, Duke of Gascony, 8th century: reign of, 9, 40
Otto (d. 912), Duke of Saxony: appointed regent of Germany, 18, 100; refuses crown of Germany, 104
Otto (15th century), Count of Schaumburg: his claims on Holstein, 16, 135
Otto of Bavaria, King of Hungary, 1305: reign of, 17, 151
Otto of Brunswick (13th century), a Welf leader in Germany: reconciled to Frederick II of Germany, 18, 164
Otto of Freising (Freisingen) (d. 1158), a German historian, Bishop of Freising: sketch of, 18, 178; advises Henry II of Austria, 17, 91
Otto of Wittelsbach (d. 1209), Duke of Bavaria: in Italy, 18, 149; acquires Bavaria, 153; murders Philip of Suabia, 158; death of, 159
Otto: see also **Otho**
Ottokar (Ottocar) (II) (d. 1278), King of Bohemia: revolt of, 18, 180
Ottokar, Italian chieftain: see **Odoacer**
Ottoman Turks, the branch of the Turks that founded the Turkish empire: coming of, 14, 5; in Greece, 2, 536
Otto-Venire (ca. 1550–1630), a Flemish painter: sketch of, 13, 220
Otumba, Mexico: battle of, 22, 39
Otyimbingue, South Africa: purchased by German missionaries, 19, 94
Ōuchi Yoshihiro (14th century), Japanese revolutionist: rebellion of, 7, 94
Ōuchi Yoshitaka (early 16th century), Japanese subject: provides coronation expenses for Emperor Gonara, 7, 100
Oude: see **Oudh**
Oudenarde (Oudenaarde or Audenarde), Belgium: battle of (1708), 9, 223, 11, 459, 13, 250, 18, 314
Oudh (Oude), a province of British India: annexed to British India, 5, 229
Oudh Rent Act, an act to guard the rights of the tenants against the landlords (1885): passage of, 5, 260
Oudh Tenancy Act, an act protecting the rights of the peasant tenants (1868): passage of, 5, 245
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, Duke of Reggio (1767–1847), a French marshal: in the Napoleonic wars, 18, 383; made member of Louis XVIII's council, 9, 355
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791–1863), a French general: at the Beresina, 15, 252; his campaign in Italy, 9, 439; restores Pius IX to his throne, 4, 368
Oulart, Hill of, Wexford, Ireland: battle of (1798), 12, 210
Ourique, Portugal: battle of (1139), 8, 96, 274
Ousti, Austria: becomes the center of religious reformers, 17, 127
Outram, Sir James (1803–1863), an English general: makes friends of the Bhils for the English, 5, 28; assumes government of Oudh, 230; his campaigns in the Mutiny, 237; his campaign against Persia, 363
Outside Nortwinders: see **Hyperboreans**
Ovando (early 19th century), South American soldier: orders the execution of Sucre, 21, 84

Ovando, Nicolás de (1460–1518?), a Spanish administrator: his governorship of Hayti, **21**, 16

Overseers, Southern, in the United States: cruelty of, **24**, 586

Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso) (43 B. C.–17 or 18 A. D.), a Roman poet: exiled, **4**, 44

Ovinian Law, a Roman law regulating the composition of the Senate: passed, **3**, 53

Owen, Captain (early 19th century), English scientist: obtains territory in Africa for England, **19**, 51

Oxe, Peder (late 16th century), Danish statesman: sketch of, **16**, 197

Oxenden, Sir George (17th century), English official in India: defends English factory at Surat (1662), **5** 131; (1664), 165

Oxenstierna (Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583–1654), Swedish statesman: in the Thirty Years' War, **16**, 186, **18**, 284; leads the aristocrats, **16**, 204

Oxford, England: siege of (1645), **11**, 353; first Russian grammar printed at, **15**, 34

Oxford, Earls of: see **Harley, Robert** and **Vere, Robert de**

Oxford, Provisions of, in English history, a set of articles passed by the "Mad Parliament" at Oxford (1258): clauses of, **11**, 138

Oxford, University of, the older of the two great universities of England: origin and growth of, **11**, 116; growth in reign of Henry III, 142; Wolsey founds college at, 244; graduates of, in Constitutional Convention, **23**, 323

Oxford Reformers, religious reformers in England: ambitions of, **11**, 239

Ōyama, Marshal Count, a contemporary Japanese statesman, minister of war in 1894: his campaign in the Chino–Japanese War, **7**, 268; his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 310, **15**, 364

Ōye Hiromoto (late 12th century), Japanese statesman: made minister of the public archives, **7**, 68; plans campaign against the imperial forces, 71

Ozaki, a contemporary Japanese statesman, minister of education in 1898: causes downfall of Ōkuma's cabinet, **7**, 221

Ozarovski (late 18th century), Russian nobleman: death of, **15**, 190

Ozerov (d. 1816), Russian dramatist: work of, **15**, 269

Ozolian Locrians (Locri Ozolae), a Greek people living along the Corinthian Gulf: defeated by Philomelus, **2**, 460

P

Pa Chung (18th century), Chinese general: bribes Gurkha invaders, **6**, 109; disgrace and suicide of, 102

Paardeberg, South Africa: battle of (1900), **20**, 233

Pablos, Juan (16th century), Mexican book publisher: publishes first Mexican book, **22**, 108

Pabon, South America: battle of (1861), **21**, 130

Pachano, General (19th century), South American military officer: made head of ministry, **21**, 102

Pacheco (19th century), South American soldier: directs the defense of Montevideo (1842), **21**, 139

Pacheco, Diego Lopes (14th century), Portuguese nobleman: concerned in the murder of Iñes de Castro, **8**, 289

Pacheco, Duarte (16th century), Portuguese soldier: his campaign in India, **5**, 148

Pacheco, Gregorio (19th century), South American statesman: president of Bolivia, 1884–1888, **21**, 243

Paches (5th century B. C.), Athenian commander: takes Mitylene (427 B. C.), **2**, 293; slays himself, 296

Pacific, War of the, a war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru (1879–1883): causes, **21**, 233; Chilians occupy Bolivian coast, 234; naval battles off Callao, 235; off Cape Agamos, 235; land battles of Tarapaca, 236; of Tacna, 237; Chorillos and Miraflores, 237; Lima entered by the Chilians, 238; ended by Treaty of Ancon, 238

Pacific Ocean: discovered, **21**, 16, **23**, 37; as Florida boundary, **23**, 445

Packard, S. B. (19th century), American statesman: elected governor of Louisiana, **24**, 872 note

Pacocha, South America: occupied by the Chilians (1880), **21**, 236

Pacorus, Prince (d. 38 B. C.), Parthian prince: invades Syria, 325: revolts against his father, **3**, 325

Pacta Conventa, bond between the King of Poland and his subjects: description of, **15**, 428

Pacta de Tregua, a truce between Chili and Bolivia (1884), **21**, 265

Pactyas (6th century B. C.), Lydian official: mentioned, **2**, 125

Padeborn, Prussia: battle of (783 A. D.), **18**, 82

Padilla, Juan de (16th century), Spanish statesman: arrested, 8, 346

Padua, Italy: conquered by Venice, **4**, 250

Paducah, Kentucky: occupied by Federals, **24**, 742

Paez, José Antonio (1785–1873), South American general: induces the llaneros to join the revolutionists, **21**, 66; rebels against Bolívar, 81; made president of Venezuela, 94; second administration of, 95; minister plenipotentiary to the United States, 97; made dictator, 97; death of, 101

Paget, Lord (17th century), English diplomat: in Turkey, **14**, 266

Pago Pago (Pango Pango), a haven on the southern side of Tutuila in the Samoan Islands: ceded to the United States, **20**, 321, **24**, 77

Pagomdas (5th century), Grecian soldier: commands at Delium, **2**, 311

Pahlen, Count Peter von der (1744–1826), Russian general: implicated in the assassination of Paul, **15**, 208

Paine, Thomas (1737–1809), American political writer: influence of, **23**, 143; publishes his pamphlet "Common Sense," 239; his career in France, **10**, 235 note

Paiva (Payva), Alfonso de (15th century), Portuguese explorer: journey of, **5**, 144, **20**, 38
Pakenham, Sir Edward Michael (1778–1815), British general: at siege of New Orleans, **23**, 428; death of, 428
Palacios (16th century), Mexican soldier: commands expedition against Drake, **22**, 135; at the battle of Cerro Gordo, 325
Palacios, Raimundo Andueza (19th century), South American general: president of Venezuela, **21**, 246
Palacky, Frantisek (1798–1876), Bohemian historian: sketch of, **17**, 343; draws up a project for the government of the Austrian empire, 378; leads Czech party, 403
Palæolithic Age, name given to a prehistoric period of the earth: mentioned, **23**, 3; discoveries near the Little Petrified Forest, **1**, 3
Palæolithic Men, inhabitants of the earth during the Palæolithic age: description of, **11**, 25
Palaeopolis, Italy: siege of, **3**, 69
Palafox y Melzi, José de (1780–1847), Spanish general: defends Saragossa, 8, 489
Palafox y Mendoza, Juan de (17th century), Archbishop of Mexico: as vistador in Mexico, **22**, 163; as viceroy of Mexico, 165
Palais Royal, France: description of, **10**, 55 note
Palakollu, India: built, **5**, 155
Palamesa, Diego de (17th century), South American statesman: death of, **21**, 31
Palermo, Sicily: court of Frederick II at, **18**, 162; siege of (1860), **4**, 378
Palermo, Stone of, inscribed stone found in Egypt: its value, **1**, 13
Palestine, Asia Minor: conquered by Antiochus, **3**, 143; ravaged by Roman forces, **4**, 78; see also **Israel**
Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da (1524–1594): sketch of, **4**, 444
Palestro, Italy: battle of (1859), **4**, 373, **9**, 451
Palffy, John (18th century), Austrian statesman: made lieutenant of Bohemia, **17**, 253
Palikao, Charles Guillame Marie Apollinaire Antoine Cousin-Montauban, Count de (1796–1878), French general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 422
Palladius (ca. 367–ca. 431 A. D.), bishop of Helenopolis: sent as bishop to Ireland, **12**, 27
"Pallas," a United States war vessel: fight with the "Countess of Scarborough," **23**, 291
Pallot (16th century), Scotch governor of Guelders, Netherlands: treachery of, **13**, 152
Palm, Johann Philip (1766–1806), bookseller of Nuremberg: sketch of, **18**, 372
Palma, Tomas Estrada, a contemporary Cuban statesman: elected president of Cuba (1902), **22**, 468, **24**, 1046; sketch of, **22**, 474; reëlected (1905), 490; resigns, 490
Palmar, Mexico: taken by insurgents, **22**, 244 note
Palmella, Pedro de Souza-Holstein, Duke of (1786–1850), a Portuguese statesman: administration of, **8**, 536
Palmer, Sir Arthur Power (1840–1904), an English soldier: sketch of, **5**, 279
Palmer, Fyshe (late 18th century), a Scotch clergyman: sentenced to transportation, **12**, 371
Palmer, John McCauley (1817–1900), an American general and politician: nominated for President, **24**, 1015
Palmera, Balearic Isles: battle of (1228), **8**, 240
Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784–1865), British statesman, called Evergreen Pam: member of Grey's ministry, **11**, 587; foreign policy of, 593; his attitude toward Poland, **15**, 296; quoted on the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, **24**, 531; dismissed from office, **11**, 609; supports Villier's Resolution, 610; first ministry of, **11**, 617, **15**, 317; second ministry of (1859), **11**, 621
Palmetto State, The: see **South Carolina**

Palnatoke (late 10th century), Danish chief: career of, **16**, 30
Palo Alto, a place near the southern extremity of Texas: battle of (1846), **22**, 289, **24**, 547
Palsgrave, Goody: see **Elizabeth** Queen of Bohemia
Paltry Peace: see **Sainte-Menehould, Treaty of**
Pamir Difficulty, The, a question of the boundary line between Asiatic Russia, Afghanistan, and China, **15**, 346
Pampas, grassy plains in South America: description of, **21**, 118
Pampeluna (Pamplona), Spain: captured by Charlemagne, **8**, 70, **18**, 81; siege of (907 A. D.), **8**, 197
Pan, a Greek god of pastures, forests, and flocks: legend of, **2**, 166
Pan, The Great: see **Voltaire**
Pan Ch'ao (2nd century B. C.), a Chinese general: his march to Khoten, **6**, 13
Panama, a city of Panama, Central America: taken by Morgan, **20**, 69; Pan-American conference at (1826), **21**, 80; made a free port, 85; southern terminus of Panama Canal, **24**, 1070
Panama, Republic of, Central America: created, **21**, 245; history of, **20**, 331; revolts from Colombia, **24**, 1073
Panama Canal, a projected ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama: early negotiations concerning, **24**, 612; account of, 1069; Congress declares in favor of the lock type, 1098
Panama Congress, a congress held at Panama in which the United States and several Spanish-American countries were represented (1826): account of, **21**, 80, **23**, 468, **24**, 1069
Pan-American Conference, a conference in Rio Janeiro in which all the American republics were represented (1906): account of, **21**, 255
Pan-American Exposition, an exposition held in Buffalo, New York (1901): McKinley shot at, **24**, 1063
Pandita Ramabai: see **Ramabai, Pandita**
Pandulf (Pandulph) (d. 1226), a papal legate: receives the submission of John, **11**, 125
Pandya, an ancient kingdom of India: description of, **5**, 104
Paneas, afterwards called **Caesarea Philippe** and now called **Banias**, town in Palestine: battle of (198 B. C.), **1**, 404
Pangæus Mount, a mountain in ancient Greece: gold mines of, **2**, 235; mines worked by Philip of Macedon, 459
Panhandle State, The: see **West Virginia**
Panics and Crises, Financial:
B. C.
88. Rome, **3**, 209
A. D.
305. Roman Empire, **4**, 115
1379. England, **11**, 174
1688. French East India Company, **5**, 170
1718. Sweden, **16**, 224
1720. Law's notes, **9**, 232
1720. South Sea Company in England, **11**, 473
1774. France, **10**, 25, 36, 40, 44
1783. France, **9**, 257, **10**, 31
1784. The Ostend Company, **5**, 174
1790. France, **10**, 164, 422
1791. France, **10**, 161
1792. France, **10**, 424
1795. France, **9**, 292, **10**, 332, 369, 372
1797. France, **10**, 428
1800. Austria-Hungary, **17**, 289
1802. England, **10**, 444
1811. Austria, **17**, 303, 328
1813. Denmark, **16**, 257
1814. United States, **24**, 1106
1816–1817. England, **11**, 569
1819. England, **11**, 572
1819. United States, **23**, 438
1822. France, **9**, 483
1833. United States, **23**, 503, **24**, 1109
1836. United States, **23**, 505
1837. United States, **23**, 512, **24**, 1111
1866. Argentine Republic, **21**, 132
1866. India, **5**, 246

1873. Germany, **18**, 438
1873. United States, **24**, 896, 899
1876. Argentine Republic, **21**, 257
1883. Italy, **4**, 400
1887. China, **6**, 255
1891. Argentine Republic, **21**, 257
1893. India, **5**, 273
1893. United States, **24**, 995
1895. Chili, **22**, 242
1898. Persia, **5**, 364

Panin (Pannini), Count Nikita Ivanovitch (1718–1783), a Russian statesman: plots for Catherine, **15**, 155; his struggles with Orlov, 165; in the Pugatchev insurrection, 169; fall of, 171; at Bender, 177, 180

Panipat (Paniput), British India: battles of (1526), **5**, 109; (1556), 111; (1761), 128, 133

Panis, Étienne Jean (1757–1833), a French revolutionist: leader of the commune, **10**, 203

Paniutin, General (early 19th century), Russian military officer: in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 300

Pann, Peter (late 16th century), a Dutch revolutionist: attempts to assassinate Prince Maurice of Orange, **13**, 165

Panniar, British India: battle of (1843), **5**, 219

Pannonia, in ancient geography, a Roman province: under Roman rule, **17**, 12; insurrection of, **4**, 44; invaded by the barbarians, **17**, 14; ravaged by barbarians, 15; occupied by the Ostrogoths, 16; settled by Lombards, 17; peopled by Slav colonists, 19

Pansa, Caius Vibius (d. 43 B. C.), Roman consul, 43 B. C.: consul-elect, **4**, 12; death, 13

Pan-Scandinavianism, a movement toward the closer union of the Scandinavian countries: sentiment of, **16**, 264, 282

Panshen Lama, The, a Tibetan Buddhist priest: his pilgrimage to Peking, **6**, 100

Panslavism, a tendency towards union among the Slavic races in Austro-Hungary: rise of, **17**, 353; reawakening of movement, 448

Pao Ting Fu, China: outrages of the Boxers at, **6**, 300

Papal Schism, The, name given to the struggle for the papacy between the popes at Rome and at Geneva (1378–1417): mentioned, **14**, 33

Paper King, The: see **Law, John**

Paper Money: see **Coins and Coinage**

Paphlagonia, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor: assigned to Eumenes after death of Alexander, **2**, 512

Paphos, Cyprus: Greek colony of, **2**, 57

Papinian (Papinianus) Æmilius (d. 212 A. D.), rules Rome, **4**, 101; death, 102

Papirius, Lucius, Roman soldier and statesman, consul, 272 B. C.: receives the surrender of Tarentum, **3**, 81

Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich, Count of (1594–1632), German soldier, called Jack o' Scars: campaigns of, **16**, 182, **18**, 271, 280, 284

Pappua, northern Africa: siege of (534 A. D.), **18**, 49

Papremis, Egypt: battle of, **1**, 32

Papus, Lucius Aemilius, Roman consul 225 B. C.: at battle of Telamon, **3**, 109

Papyrus Prisse, ancient Egyptian manuscript: description of, **1**, 16

Pará, South America: resists the creation of the empire of Brazil, **21**, 167

Paracelsus (of Einsiedeln), Philippus Aureolus, originally **Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim** (1493–1541), German-Swiss physician and alchemist: researches of, **13**, 455

Paradise of the Indies, The: see **Ceylon**

Paraguay, South America: founded, **21**, 48; supremacy of the Jesuits in, **20**, 95; suppression of the Jesuits in, 98; revolts from Spain (1811), **21**, 69; account of, from 1811 to 1876, 147; desired by Brazilians, 174; account of, from 1876 to 1906, 259

Paraguay River, South America: explored, **21**, 35

Parahyba, South America: resists the creation of the empire of Brazil, **21**, 167

Paralada, Spain: siege of (1471), **8**, 267
"Paralus," Athenian galley, in the Peloponnesian War, **2**, 357, 359; captured by the Macedonians, 467
Parana, Brazil: foreign element in, **21**, 251
Parana River, South America: explored, **21**, 25; navigation of, 118
Pardo, José (early 20th century), South American statesman: president of Peru, **21**, 242
Pardo, Manuel (1834–1878), president of Peru, 1872–1876: proclaimed president, **21**, 210; administration of, 211
Paredes y Arrillaga, Mariano (1790–1849), Mexican general: leads revolt, **22**, 278; becomes president (1845), 284; returns to power, 356; leads rebellion, 380
Paredo (19th century), South American politician: president of Bolivia, **21**, 243
Pareja y Septien, José Manuel (1812–1865), Spanish naval officer: his ultimatum to Chili, **21**, 220; death of, 207, 221
Parini, Giuseppe (1729–1799), Italian poet: sketch of, **4**, 339
Paris, France: made capital of Frankish kingdom, **9**, 20, **18**, 46; sieges of (885–886 A. D.), **16**, 23, **18**, 97; (978 A. D.), 116; (1358), **9**, 101; (1436), **9**, 116; (1589–1590), **13**, 156; capture of by the allies, **9**, 348, **15**, 262, **17**, 308, 311, **18**, 387; Universal Exhibition of Industry at (1855), **9**, 448; siege and capture of (1870–1871), **9**, 468, **18**, 425; battle of (1871), **9**, 472; arbitrators of seal fisheries meet at, **24**, 980; international congress held at, **24**, 1056
Paris (Alexander), Trojan prince: in Homer's "Iliad," **2**, 29
Paris, Council of, a church council (614 A. D.), **9**, 32
Paris, Little: see **Brussels**
Paris, Treaties of:
1229. A peace between France and the Albigensian rebels, **9**, 79
1763. A truce between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, **5**, 181, **9**, 247, **11**, 505, **20**, 76, **23**, 197
1783. A peace between Great Britain on one side and the United States, France, and Spain on the other, **11**, 523, **20**, 107, 128, 288
1795. A truce between Holland and France, **10**, 347, **13**, 266, **17**, 281
1801. A peace between Russia and France, **10**, 444, **15**, 213
1814. A treaty confiding Napoleon as a prisoner of war to England and signed by Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, **8**, 532, **9**, 356, **11**, 568, **13**, 280, **15**, 263, **17**, 314, **20**, 221
1856. A peace between Russia, Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia, **14**, 460, 470, 473, **15**, 322, **17**, 384
1858. A peace between England and Persia, **5**, 364
1898. A peace between the United States and Spain, **8**, 520, **22**, 468, **24**, 1032
Paris, University of: origin and growth of, **11**, 116
Parishes, a Vienna banking house: rise of, **17**, 328
Park, Mungo (1771–1805), Scotch explorer: explorations of, **19**, 42
Parker, Captain (18th century), American patriot: at battle of Lexington, **23**, 226
Parker, Alton Brooks (1852-1926), American jurist and lawyer: Democratic nominee for president, **24**, 1079; declares for gold standard, 1080; compared with Roosevelt, 1082; sketch of, 1083
Parker, Sir Hyde (1738–1807), English naval commander: his expedition against the Dutch, **13**, 258; given command of navy against the Northern Confederacy, **11**, 552; at the battle of Copenhagen, **16**, 255
Parker, Matthew (1504–1575), Archbishop of Canterbury: made archbishop, **11**, 275
Parker, Sir Peter (1721–1811), English admiral: joins General Clinton, **23**, 236

Parker, Richard (d. 1797), English sailor: leader of navy mutiny, **11**, 548

Parker, Samuel (1640–1687), English prelate: appointed to the Bishopric of Oxford, **11**, 424; candidate for presidency of Magdalen College, 426

Parker, Theodore (1810–1860), American scholar: member of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574; quoted on the rescue of Shadrach, 615

Parkes, Sir Harry (19th century), English diplomat: sent on embassy to Nanking, **6**, 145; appointed consul at Canton, 158; taken prisoner, 179

Parkes, Sir Henry (1815–1896), Australian statesman: suggests the Melbourne Conference, **20**, 203

Parliament, Barebone's, a Parliament assembled by Cromwell in 1653; description of, **11**, 366

Parliament, English: first use of the term, **11**, 135; separation of the two houses, 162; claims control of expenditures of crown, 173

Parliament, Grattan's, an Irish Parliament which met in 1783: description of, **12**, 190

Parliament, The Addled, a Parliament dissolved by King James of England in 1614, before it had passed any acts: description of, **11**, 311

Parliament, The Cavalier, a Parliament which met in 1661, so-called because of the large number of members who were Cavaliers: description of, **11**, 382

Parliament, The Good, an English Parliament which met in 1376: description of, **11**, 172

Parliament, The Long, an English Parliament which met in 1640: description of, **11**, 337; dissolved, 374

Parliament, The Mad, an English Parliament which met in 1258: description of, **11**, 138

Parliament, The Merciless (The Wonderful), an English Parliament which met in 1388: description of, **11**, 181

Parliament, The Model, an English Parliament which met in 1295: description of, **11**, 148

Parliament, The Short, an English Parliament which met in 1640: description of, **11**, 337

Parliament, The Wonderful: see Parliament, The Merciless

Parliament of Shrewsbury, The, an English Parliament which met in 1398: description of, **11**, 184

Parma, Italy: battles of (1495), **18**, 227; (1734), **9**, 236; revolt of (1831), **17**, 327; Austrians driven out of (1848), 367

Parma, Alexander Farnese, Duke of: see Farnese, Alessandro

Parma, Marguerite, Duchess of: see Marguerite, Duchess of Parma

Parma, Ottavio Farnese, Duke of: see Farnese, Ottavio

Parmenio (Parmenion) (d. 330 B. C.), Macedonian general: general of Alexander, **2**, 490; at Issus, 492; at Arbēla, 496; murdered, 500

Parmount, Philemon (17th century), American educator: appointed teacher of Boston school, **23**, 140

Parnell, Charles Stewart (1846–1891), Irish statesman: sketch of, **12**, 237; leads Home Rule party, **11**, 633; arrested, 634; death of, **12**, 240

Parnell, Sir John (18th century), Irish statesman: opposes Union, **12**, 215

Paros, Aegean Sea: Island of, **2**, 18; attacked by Miltiades, **2**, 171

Parr, Catherine (ca. 1512–1548), sixth wife of Henry VIII of England: marriage of, **11**, 261

Parra, Aquilleo (19th century), South American statesman: elected president of Colombia, **21**, 92

Parrot, Johan Jacob Friedrich Wilhelm: (1792–1841), German traveler: remonstrance of, **15**, 265

Parrow, Henrik (14th century), Norwegian knight: leads the Norwegian forces, **16**, 121

Parry, Sir William Edward (Sir Edward Parry) (1790–1855), English navigator: explorations of, **16**, 306, 307

Parsons or Persons, Robert (1546–1610), English Jesuit: teachings of, **11**, 292

Parsons, Sir William (17th century), a lord justice of Ireland: attempts to crush rebellion of 1641, **12**, 115

Parson's Cause, an American law-suit tried in 1763, **23**, 207

Parthalon, legendary Grecian settler in Ireland: leads colonists, **12**, 23

Parthamasiris (d. 114 A. D.), Parthian prince: submits to Trajan, **4**, 89

Parthenon, Athenian temple: description of, **2**, 255; becomes a mosque, 536; partial destruction of, **2**, 539, **14**, 256 note

Parthenopean Republic, name of the republic which succeeded the kingdom of Naples: proclaimed at Naples, **10**, 402

Parthia, Kingdom of, Asia: founded, **3**, 167

Parties, Political (Factions, Groups, Societies, Associations):
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: democrats **17**, 330, aristocratic federalists, 426; ultramontanes, 426; constitutionalists, 426; moderate federalists, 427; conservatives, 429; German Liberals, 433; Clericals, 436, 439; Separatists or party of Independence, **17**, 439; Christian Socialists, 457
BOHEMIA: democrats, **17**, 134; national party, 403; Old Czechs, **17**, 428; Young Czechs, 428
CANADA: Liberal or Reforming Party, **20**, 157; Conservatives or Tories, 157; "Rebels," 158, 159; "Loyalists," 158, 159; extreme Democrats or Clear-grits, 160
ENGLAND: Independents, **11**, 349; Presbyterians, 349; Levelers, 363; Royalists, 365; Cavaliers, 380; Whigs, 409; Tories, 410; High Tories, 455; Jacobites, 478; the Boys, 482; the Opposition, 482, 522; Conservatives, 591, 635; Liberals, 594, 624, 633; Protectionists, 606; Peelites, 606; Liberal Unionists, 636
FRANCE: the Frondeurs, **9**, 201; the Mazarins, 201; Cordeliers, **9**, 272, 284, **10**, 128, 247, 306; Feuillants, **9**, 272, 274, **10**, 154, 167, 175, 177; Jacobins, **9**, 272, 311, **10**, 118, 243, 327; Girondists, **9**, 272, **10**, 154; the Mountaineers, **9**, 278, **10**, 82, 215, 306, 339; sansculottes, **9**, 284; Dantonists, 288; Committees, 292; emigrant party, 295; reactionists, 303; constitutionalists, **9**, 358, 422, **10**, 139, 158, 160, 164, 175; republicans, **9**, 358, 475, **10**, 139, 239, 361; royalists, **9**, 366, 475, **10**, 269, 355, 386, 490; liberals, **9**, 366; men of movement, 395; men of resistance, 395, 406; legitimists, **9**, 421, 474, 479; red republicans, 436; monarchists, **9**, 474, **10**, 80; Orleanists, **9**, 474; conservatives, **9**, 481, **10**, 82; Opportunists, **9**, 483; Radicals, **9**, 483, **10**, 82; patriots, **9**, 484; Nationalists or Revisionists, 485; socialists, 486; popular party, **10**, 87; democrats, **10**, 155, 297, 325, 375, 441; Decemvirs, 297; Thermidorians, 327, 349; conventionalists, 355, 361, 385; imperialists, **9**, 358; ultra-royalists, 358, 366, 378; Third Party, 406, 412, 415
GERMANY: liberals or nationals, **18**, 407, 413, 436, 441; Progressives, 434; Conservatives, 434, 445; Free Conservatives, 435; irreconcilables, 435; National Liberals, 435, 446; Social Democrats, 437, 445; Clericals, 439
GREECE: war party, **2**, 151; peace party, 151; extreme democrats, 151; democrats, 220, 232, 251, 253, 417, 439; Conservative and philo-Laconian party, 239, 251, 329; oligarchic, 357
HUNGARY: Liberals, **17**, 389; democrats, 412; liberal ministerial party, 412, 429
IRELAND: Nationalists, **11**, 642; Puritans, **12**, 118; Old Irish, 118; Old Anglo-Irish Catholics, 118; Royalists, 118; Confederates, 119; Parliamentarians, 122; Patriotic or Popular Party, **12**, 170; Levelers, 175; Old Ireland Party, 227; Young Irelanders, 227; Fenians, 235; Parnellites, 237

ISRAEL: Pharisees, **1**, 407; Sadducees, 407
ITALY: Guelphs, **4**, 199; Ghibellines, **4**, 199, **8**, 244; the Albizi, **8**, 266; the Medici, 267; Left or Progressives, 397; Right or Conservatives, 397; Republicans, 398; Radicals, 398; Socialists, 398; papal party, 399
JAPAN: the Jiyū-tō (Liberals), **7**, 183; Kaishim-tō (Progressives), 184; the Genrō or Elder Statesmen, 212; Constitutional Party, 219; Constitutional Political Association (Rikken Seiyu Kwai), 227
KOREA: Conservatives, **7**, 195; progressives, 256; Tonghak (or "Learning of the East") party, 257
MEXICO: federalists, **22**, 267; Yorkinos, 268; Escocesses, 268; centralists, 272; Moderados, 356; Monarquistas, 356; Republicans, 391; Conservatives, 391, 401; Juaristas, 401; Clericals, 401; Lerdeitas, 401; Constitutionalists, 402; Porfiristas, 402
NETHERLANDS: Catholics, **13**, 320; Conservative-Protestants, 320; Liberals, 320
POLAND: democrats, **17**, 405; federalists, 405
ROME: patricians, **3**, 35; plebeians, 35; democrats, 51; popular party, 118; aristocratic, 122; opposition, 157; optimates, 172, 281; moderate, 178; Gracchan party, 179, 185; republicans, 320
RUSSIA: old or national party, **15**, 109; extreme party, 326; liberals, 346; social democrats, 358
SCOTLAND: Whigs, **12**, 351, 352; Jacobites, 352, 360, 364; Non-instrusion, 373
SOUTH AMERICA: Argentine Republic, **21**, 123, 133; Brazil, 175, 252; Chili, **21**, 216, 219, 238, **24**, 978; Colombia, **21**, 107; Ecuador, 107, 110, 112; Uruguay, 141, 146; Venezuela, 101, 103
SPAIN: court party, **8**, 493; reactionary party, 493; moderates, 494; constitutional party, 496; Carlists, 497, 502, 514; Liberals, 499, 517, 522; royalists, 515; Ultramontanes, 517; Unionist Republicans, 517; Conservatives, 517, 520; Democratic Liberal party, 521; Republicans, 521
SWEDEN: conservatives, **16**, 277; ultra-conservatives, 277; ultra-liberals, 277; liberals, 277; government party, 279; agrarians, 279; freetraders, 280; protectionists, 280
SWITZERLAND: democrats, **13**, 498, 565; Patriots, 508; Liberals, **13**, 543; Radicals, 543, 583; Conservatives, 544, 563; Ultramontanists, 549, 563; Republicans, 558; Royalists, 558; Centralists, 566; Progressive, 566; Clericals, 569
TURKEY: Young Turkey, **14**, 478
UNITED STATES: Anti-Federalists, **23**, 335, 356; Federalists, 335; Republicans, 357; Democrats, 498; National Republicans, **24**, 519; Democratic-Republicans, 519, 524; Whigs, 519; Free Soil party, 558; Liberty or Abolitionist, 559; Mississippi, "resisters," 612; Union party, 612; Independent Democrats, 633; Know-Nothings, 644; Northern Democrats, 653; Free State party, 662; Southern Democrats, 678, 892; Constitutional Union party, 680; Liberal Party, 683; Liberal Republicans, 890; Greenback party, 909, 930; Prohibitionists, 909, 948; Radical Republicans, 742; Independents or "Mugwumps," 946, 948; Labor party, 966; Farmers' Alliance party, 966; People's Party or "Populists," 975; Socialist Labor Party, 991; Anti-Imperialist League, 1038; Silver Republicans, 1038

Partition Treaties:
B. C.
187. Settlement of Asia, **3**, 145
41. Division of the Roman Empire, **4**, 20
A. D.
1529. Peace of Cambria, **4**, 305
1544. Between sons of Frederick I, **16**, 267
1581. Partition of Flensburg, **16**, 267
1660. Division of West Indies, **20**, 76

1660. Peace of Copenhagen, **16**, 210
1661. Peace of Kardis, **16**, 211
1735. Treaty of Vienna, **17**, 192
1739. Treaty of Belgrade, **17**, 192
1763. Definitive Treaty or Treaty of Paris, **20**, 120, **23**, 198
1772. First Partition of Poland, **14**, 338, **15**, 173, 430, **17**, 247, **18**, 345
1793. Second Partition of Poland, **15**, 189, 431, **17**, 281, **18**, 358
1795. Treaty of Paris, **17**, 281
1795. Third Partition of Poland, **15**, 191, 432, **17**, 281, **18**, 359
1797. Treaty of Campo Formio, **18**, 361
1805. Peace of Presburg, **17**, 294, **18**, 367
1809. Peace of Vienna, **18**, 377
1814. Congress of Vienna, **9**, 359, **10**, 499, **11**, 567, **15**, 262, 432, **17**, 313, **18**, 388
1814. Treaty of Paris, **8**, 532, **9**, 356, **11**, 568, **13**, 280, **15**, 263, **17**, 314, **20**, 221

Partouneaux, Count Louis (19th century), French military officer: at the Beresina, **15**, 253

Parysatis, queen of Darius II, 423–404 B. C.: influence of, **2**, 388

Pascal (Paschal) II, Pope, 1099–1118: releases Spain from crusade obligations, **8**, 90; grants a Scandinavian archbishopric, **16**, 75; his quarrels with Henry V of Germany, **18**, 139, 140; aids Raymundo III of Barcelona against Mohammedans, **8**, 228; death of, **18**, 141

Pascatacacy, Emperor of (17th century), Indian chief: visited by Governor Calvert, **23**, 70; hospitality toward Maryland settlers, 70

Paschal III, anti-Pope, 1164–1168: appointed by Frederick Barbarossa, **18**, 151

Pasco, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Peru and Bolivia (1842), **21**, 188

Paskievitch, Ivan Feodorovitch (1782–1856), Russian general: his campaign against Persia, **15**, 283; his campaign against Turkey, **11**, 284, **14**, 426, 428, 453, **15**, 278; in the Polish insurrection, **15**, 295; in the Hungarian insurrection, 301; invades Galicia, **17**, 372

Pasquier, Étienne Denis, Duke of: (1767–1862), French statesman: becomes minister for foreign affairs, **9**, 372

Passarowitz, Peace of, a treaty concluded at Passarowitz in 1718, between Turkey on one side and Austria and Venice on the other: account of, **14**, 6, 290, 374, **17**, 235, **18**, 320

Passau, Convention of, a treaty concluded at Passau in 1552, between the elector Maurice of Saxony and King Ferdinand in behalf of the Emperor, Charles V, **9**, 146, **18**, 258

Passy, Frederick (b. 1822), French political economist: made minister of commerce, **9**, 409

Pasvan Oglu (19th century), Pasha of Widden: rebellion of (1805), **14**, 386, **15**, 218; joined by Janissaries, **14**, 387; joins Mohammedan brigand league, 388

Patagonia, South America: discovered, **21**, 17; dispute over possession of, 227

Patagonian Indians, South American tribe: tallest race in the world, **23**, 9

Patala: see **Haidarabad**

Patay, France: battle of (1429), **9**, 116, **11**, 204

Patent of October 20, 1860, The, an attempt at Constitutional government in Austria: account of, **17**, 386

Paternal Authority, in early Rome: status of, **3**, 5, 11

Paterson, William (1658–1698), an English banker and projector: organizes a Scottish East India Company, **5**, 171; suggests the Bank of England, **11**, 442; plans settlement on the Isthmus of Darien, **12**, 357

Patiños (early 19th century), South American half-breed, secretary to the dictator of Paraguay: influence of, **21**, 152; death of, 154

Patkul, John Reinhold (1660–1707), Livonian patriot: mission of, **15**, 38; death of, **15**, 46, **16**, 219

Patna, India: massacre of, **5**, 187

Patras, Greece: mentioned, **2,** 548
Patriarch of Ferney, The: see **Voltaire**
Patricians, Roman aristocrats: strife with plebeians, **3,** 47
Patrick, Saint (ca. 372–493 A. D.), the patron saint of the Irish, called the Apostle of the Irish: work of, **12,** 27
Patriotic Democratic Party, an association formed to resist any diminution of Norwegian liberties: account of, **6,** 282
Patriotism: lack of, among early Britons, **11,** 13
Patrona Khalil (18th century), rebel janissary: insolence of, **14,** 295
Patrons of Husbandry: see **Grangers**
Patroon System, an arrangement of tenants and landlords in colonial New York: account of, **23,** 132
Patterson (late 18th century), English explorer: his work in Africa, **20,** 130
Patterson, Elizabeth (early 19th century), American woman: married to Jerome Bonaparte, **18,** 374
Patterson, Robert (1792–1881), American general of Irish birth: in the Mexican War, **22,** 373; at battle of Bull Run, **24,** 734; relieved from command, 735
Patterson, William (1745–1806), American statesman: submits plan of government to Constitutional Convention, **23,** 326
Pattison, Robert Emory (1850–1894), American statesman, governor of Pennsylvania, 1883–1887 and 1891–1895: candidate for presidential nomination, **24,** 1014
Patuas: see **Juangs**
Paul, Saint (1st century A. D.), the apostle of the Gentiles: preaches in Spain, **8,** 31
Paul II (Pietro Barbo) (1418–1471), Pope, 1464–1471: his relations with Bohemia, **17,** 146
Paul III (Alessandro Farnese) (1466–1549), Pope, 1534–1549: accession of, **9,** 142; arranges truce between the Emperor, Charles V, and Francis I of France, **9,** 143; calls the Council of Trent, **18,** 251; favors the natives of Peru, **21,** 38
Paul IV (Gian Pietro Caraffa), (1476–1559), Pope, 1555–1559: opposes Spanish rule in the Two Sicilies, **8,** 354; urges Henry II of France to make war against the empire, **9,** 147; his struggle with Philip II of Spain, **13,** 69
Paul V (Camillo Borghese) (1552–1621), Pope, 1605–1621: hostility of, towards Galileo, **4,** 321
Paul (I) Petrovitch (1754–1801), Emperor of Russia, 1796–1801: birth of, **15,** 155; Catherine's treatment of, 164; marries Natalia Alexievna, 165; marries Maria Feodorovna, 172; reign of, 200; in the Second Coalition, **18,** 362; plans invasion of India, **5,** 198; death of, **9,** 318; **15,** 208, **16,** 256
Paul, Duke (7th century A. D.), a Greek usurper of the Gothic throne: rebellion of, **8,** 45
Paul, The German: see **Luther, Martin**
Paul the Deacon (Paulus Diaconus) (ca. 720–800), mediæval historian: at the court of Charlemagne, **18,** 86
Paul, Rojas, president of Venezuela, 1887–1889: driven from power, **21,** 246
Paulding, John (d. 1818), American soldier: aids in capture of André, **23,** 277
Paulinus (d. 644 A. D.), Italian missionary, Bishop of York, 627–644 A. D.: converts Eadwine of Northumbria, **12,** 253; becomes Bishop of York, **11,** 34
Paulinus, Sustonius, Roman consul, 66 A. D.: his campaigns in Britain, **4,** 75
Paulists, Roman Catholic monks: sketch of, **20,** 94; influence of, in Brazil, **21,** 38
Paulus, Lucius Aemilius, Roman consul, 50 B. C.: sells his services to Caesar, **3,** 331
Paulus, Lucius Aemilius, Roman consul, 219 B. C.: election of, **3,** 120
Paulus, Lucius Aemilius (Macedoni-

cus), Roman consul, 168 B. C.: in the third Macedonian War, **3**, 149; refuses to corrupt the soldiers with the spoils of war, 156
Paumota Islands: see **Tuamotu Islands**
Pauncefote, Sir Julian (1828——), English statesman: at the Peace Conference, **15**, 357; in Behring Sea controversy, **24**, 980
Pausanius (d. 466 B. C.), King of Sparta: commands at Plataea, **2**, 207, 210; at Byzantium, 223; deposed, 224; conspires with Helots, 228; dies of starvation, 229
Pausanius (d. 380 B. C.), King of Sparta, 444–380 B. C.: pacifies Athens, **2**, 387; invades Boeotia, 398
Pausanius (4th century B. C.), Macedonian noble: slays Philip, **2**, 481
Pausiris (5th century B. C.), Persian viceroy of Egypt: administration of, **1**, 33
Paux (Pauw), Adrian (1584–1563), Dutch statesman: his mission to London, **13**, 225, 229
Pavia, northern Italy: conquered by the Lombards (568 A. D.), **4**, 163, **18**, 51; sieges of (754 A. D.), **18**, 77; (774 A. D.), 79; (1006), 121; battle of (1525), **4**, 302, **8**, 350, **9**, 139, **11**, 241, **13**, 56, 439, **18**, 245
Pavy, Octave (late 19th century), American Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 319
Pawnee Indians, tribe of American Indians: number of, **23**, 17
Pax Romana (Roman peace): account of, **4**, 46
Payer, Julius von (1842-1915), Austrian explorer: in Arctic regions, **16**, 318
Payne, Henry B. (late 19th century), American politician: member of the Electoral Commission, **24**, 913 note
Payne, Lewis (19th century), American political fanatic: stabs Secretary Seward, **24**, 826
Paysandú, Uruguay, South America: pillaged by the insurgents (1864), **21**, 143
Payva, Alfonso de (d. ca. 1486), Portuguese traveler: explorations of, **8**, 322
Paz (early 19th century), South American commander: directs the defense of Montevideo (1842), **21**, 139
Pazmany, Peter, Cardinal (1570–1637), Hungarian theologian: leads anti-Reformation party in Transylvania, **17**, 225
Peabody, George (1795–1869), American philanthropist: aids Arctic expedition, **16**, 312
Peace, Justices of the: see **Justices of the Peace**
Peace, The Badly Established, a treaty signed at Longjumeau by the Protestant and Catholic parties of France (1568), **9**, 156
Peace, The City of: see **Jerusalem**
Peace, The Napoleon of: see **Louis Philippe**, King of the French
Peace, The Prince of: see **Godoy, Manuel**
Peace, The Underhand, a treaty between the Duke of Burgundy and the King of France (1407), **9**, 110
Peace, The Unfortunate: see **Cateau-Cambresis, Treaty of**
Peace Conferences:
1799. Rastadt, **17**, 284
1800. Lunéville, **17**, 285
1807. Tilsit, **10**, 471
1813. Prague, **17**, 307
1813. Frankfort, **9**, 344
1853. Vienna, **14**, 450
1856. Paris, **14**, 460
1878. San Stefano, **14**, 486
1878. Berlin, **14**, 487
1898. Paris, **24**, 1031
1899. The Hague, **13**, 318
1905. Portsmouth, **7**, 241, 318, **15**, 364, **24**, 1093
Peace of God: see **Truce of God**
Peace of 1648, The: see **Westphalia, Peace of**
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia: battle of (1864), **24**, 797
Pearse, Colonel (18th century), English general: his campaign against Haidar Ali, **5**, 193
Peary, Robert Edwin, an American Arctic explorer and civil engineer: born at Cresson, Penna., May 6, 1856; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1877; entered the United

States Navy as a civil engineer, October 26, 1881; was assistant engineer of Nicaragua Ship Canal under Government orders, 1884–1885; in charge of Nicaragua Canal surveys, 1887–1888; invented rolling-lock gates for canal; made reconnoissance of the Greenland inland ice-cap, east of Disco Bay, 1886; chief of Arctic expedition of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, June, 1891–September, 1892; discovered and named Melville Land and Heilprin Land; determined the insularity of Greenland for which he received the Cullom medal of American Geographical Society, Patron's medal of Royal Geographical Society, London, and medal of Royal Scottish Geographical Society; made another Arctic voyage, 1893–1895; made a thorough study of the little tribe of Arctic highlanders; discovered Iron Mountain, 1894; made summer voyages, 1896 and 1897; commander of Arctic expedition under the Peary Arctic Club of New York, 1898–1902; rounded northern extremity of Greenland Archipelago, naming the northern cape, Cape Morris K. Jessup; attained the highest north up to that time in the western hemisphere (84° 17′ N. Lat.); elected president of the American Geographical Society, 1903; made another expedition, 1905–1906; reached a point nearer the pole than had ever been reached before (87° 6′)

Discovers Independence Bay, **16**, 296; explorations of, 320

Peasants' Revolt, The, a rebellion in England against excessive taxation (1381): described, **11**, 174

Pechenegs, a horde of Asiatic nomads: invade Europe, **14**, 4

Pechlin, Count (late 18th century), Swedish nobleman: plots to assassinate Gustavus, **16**, 249

Pederson, Kristen (16th century), Danish author: sketch of, **16**, 193

Pedius, Quintus, Roman soldier, consul 43 B. C.: made consul, **4**, 14; dies, 15

Pedraza (16th century), Spanish priest: accompanies Pizarro, **21**, 78

Pedraza, Manuel Gomez (1788–1851), Mexican soldier and politician, president of Mexico, 1828–1832: election, **22**, 266; returns to Mexico, 271

Pedro I, King of Aragon and Navarre, 1094–1105: accession to throne of Navarre, **8**, 201; accession to throne of Aragon, 232

Pedro II, King of Aragon, 1196–1213: reign of, **8**, 237; death of, **9**, 78

Pedro III, King of Aragon, 1276–1285: marries Constance, **4**, 215, **8**, 243; reign of, **8**, 243; at war with Charles of Anjou, **9**, 85

Pedro IV, King of Aragon, 1336–1387: reign of, **8**, 250

Pedro I (1798–1834), Emperor of Brazil, 1822–1831: advises his father to make concessions to the people, **21**, 165; accession of, 166; abdicates crown of Portugal, **8**, 535, **21**, 167; marries Maria Amalia of Leuchtenberg, **21**, 168; abdication of, **8**, 535, **21**, 169; death of, **8**, 536

Pedro II (1825–1891), Emperor of Brazil, 1831–1888: accession of, **21**, 169; crowned, 170; summary of his reign, 170; rule of, 251; abdication of, 253

Pedro (I) the Cruel (1334–1369), King of Leon and Castile, 1350–1369: reign of, **8**, 160; his relations with Charles II of Navarre, **210**; at war with Pedro IV of Aragon, 253; strife with Henry of Trastamara, **11**, 167; at war with Charles V of France, **9**, 103

Pedro (I) the Severe (1320–1367), King of Portugal, 1357–1367: concludes a treaty with Pedro the Cruel of Castile, **8**, 164; his relations with Iñes de Castro, 286; rebellion of, 288; reign of, 289

Pedro II (1648–1706), King of Portugal, 1683–1706: joins allies against France and Spain, **8**, 392; plots to obtain throne, 467; made regent, 468; reign of, 469

Pedro III, King of Portugal, 1777–1786: marries Maria I of Portugal, **8,** 474
Pedro IV, King of Portugal: see Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil
Pedro V (1837–1861), King of Portugal, 1853–1861: reign of, **8,** 538
Pedro (d. 1446), son of Joam I of Portugal: travels of, **8,** 304; made regent of Portugal, 311; death of, 314
Pedro (d. 1466), infante of Portugal: at war with Juan II of Aragon, **8,** 266
Pedro (d. 1319), infante of Spain: claims regency, **8,** 158; death of, 111
Pedro de Menezes (early 15th century), Governor of Ceuta: heroism of, **8** 301
Pedro: see also **Peter**
Pedum, Italy: loses its independence, **3,** 67
Peel, Sir Robert (1788–1850), English statesman: recommends resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, **11,** 571; Home Secretary, 574, 582; police reforms of, 586; favors Catholic emancipation, **12,** 222; made Prime Minister, **11,** 594; asked to form a ministry, 597; second ministry of, 601; death of, 609
Peep o' Day Boys, name of a Presbyterian faction in the north of Ireland about 1785–1790: mentioned, **12,** 196
Peiraeus, harbor of Athens: founded by Themistocles, **2,** 161; its walls destroyed by Lysander, 378; rebuilt by Conon, 402; restored to Athens, 512; in modern Greece, 548
Peisander, Athenian demagogue: at Samos, **2,** 355; organizes conspiracy at Athens, 358; flies to the Spartans, 362
Peisistratidae, Athenian dynasty: rulers at Athens, **2,** 94
Peixoto, Floriano (1842–1895), Brazilian statesman: made president of Brazil, **21,** 254
Pekah ben Ramaliah, King of Israel, 758–738 B. C.: usurps throne of Israel, **1,** 393
Pekahiah, King of Israel, ca. 760 B. C.: murdered, **1,** 393
Peking, China: made capital by Yunglo, **6,** 30; taken by Manchus, 51; made capital by Dorgun, 54; treaty signed at, **6,** 185, **9,** 451; foreign legations besieged in (1900), **6,** 282, 300, **7,** 280, **11,** 639, **24,** 1047; court returns to, **6,** 307
Pelasgi, early inhabitants of Greece: in Hellenic tradition, **2,** 23; religion of, 38; meaning of name, 24; displaced in Lesbos by Aeolians, 53; amalgamate with Greeks in Chalcidice, **2,** 79; in Italy, 83
Pelayo (d. 737), King of Asturias and Leon: leads Christian forces, **8,** 129; character of, 130
Pelesheth: see **Philistines**
Pelet of La Lozère, Jean, Count (1759–1842), French legislator: made minister of public instruction, **9,** 409
Pelew Islands, North Pacific Ocean: purchased by Germany, **20,** 302
Pelham (ca. 16th century), English officer: his campaign against the Geraldines, **12,** 90
Pelham, Sir Henry (1696–1754), English statesman: becomes First Lord of the Treasury, **11,** 487; unpopularity of his ministry, **23,** 187; death of, 490
Pelham-Clinton, Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle: see **Newcastle**
"Pelican," British frigate: captures "Argus," **23,** 424
Pelion, Mount, Greece: mentioned, **2,** 75
Pelissier, Aimable Jean Jacques, Duc de Malakov (1794–1864), French marshal: in the Crimean War, **9,** 447, **11,** 617
Pella, Macedonia: founded, **2,** 456; Athenians treat with Philip at, 467
Pellegrini, Carlos, Argentine politician, president of Argentina, 1890–1892: administration of, **21,** 256
Pelletan, Pierre Clément Eugène (1813–1884), French journalist, politician and miscellaneous author: in the elections of 1869, **9,** 458

Pellico, Silvio (1788–1854), an Italian poet and prose-writer: work of, **4**, 409; imprisoned, **17**, 323

Pelligan (16th century), Swiss scholar: becomes a teacher in Zurich, **13**, 436

Pelopidas (d. 364 B. C.), Theban general: slays polemarchs, **2**, 423; character of, 426; at Leuctra, 435; in Peloponnesus, 441; imprisoned, 444; conquers Thessaly, 444; slain, 448

Peloponnesian War, a war between Athens and its allies, on one side, and the Peloponnesian Confederacy on the other (431–404 B. C.): causes, **2**, 262; invasion of Attica, 278; plague at Athens, 281; revolt of Mitylene, 291; siege and capture of Sphacterea (425 B. C.), 302; battles of Delium (424 B. C.), 311; Amphipolis (422 B. C.), 316; Peace of Niceas (421–416 B. C.), 317; battle of Mantinea (418 B. C.), 323; Sicilian expedition (415–413 B. C.), 328; revolution in Athens (411 B. C.), 357; revolt of Eubœa (411 B. C.), 361; fall of the Four Hundred (411 B. C.), 361; battles of Abydos (411 B. C.), 363; Cyzicus (410 B. C.), 365; Notium (407 B. C.), 369; Arginusæ (406 B. C.), 371; Aegospotami (405 B. C.), 375; surrender of Athens (404 B. C.), 376; results of the war, 377

Peloponnesus, the ancient name of the peninsula forming the southern portion of Greece, the modern Morea: geography of, **2**, 14; Spartan supremacy in, 10; conquest of, 31; see also **Sparta, Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Argos** and (post Hellenic) **The Morea**

Peltry Trade: in New York and Pennsylvania, **23**, 136

Pelusium (Furmah), Egypt: capture of (343 B. C.), **1**, 33; capture of (639 A. D.), 35, 291

Pemaquid, New England: attack on, **23**, 158

Pemberton, John Clifford (1818–1881), American Confederate general: commands at Vicksburg, **24**, 776; surrenders Vicksburg, 778

Pembroke, Richard the Marshal, Earl of: see **Richard the Marshal, Earl of Pembroke**

Pembroke, William the Marshal, Earl of: see **William the Marshal, Earl of Pembroke**

Peña, Luis Saenz, South American jurist, president of Argentina, 1892–1895: administration of, **21**, 257

Penal Code, a system of criminal law in India (1860), **5**, 244

Penal Laws, The, a system of laws planned to destroy the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland (1697): account of, **12**, 157

Penalties: see **Punishments**

Peña-y-Peña, Manuel de la, Mexican jurist, President of Mexico, 1847–1848: accession to the presidency, **22**, 371; government of, 373; second administration of, 375

Penda (7th century A. D.), Saxon King of Mercia: reign of, **11**, 34; defeats Oswald at Maserfield, 35; death of, 35

Pendleton, Edmund (1721–1803), American statesman and jurist: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223

Pendleton, George Hunt (1825–1889), American politician: nominated for Vice-President, **24**, 800; candidate for Presidency (1868), 858; introduces Civil Service Reform Bill, 938

Pendleton Act, a bill for the regulation of the American Civil Service (1883): passed, **24**, 938; enforced by Cleveland, 951

Peninsula, The Hero of the: see **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of**

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company: incorporated, **5**, 224

Peninsular Campaign, General McClellan's operations in the peninsula of Virginia (1862): account of, **24**, 757; General Hooker distinguished in, 770; General Hancock distinguished in, 930

Peninsular State, The: see Florida
Penitential System of Roman Catholic Church: introduced by Theodore of Tarsus, **11**, 38
Penn, Sir William (1621–1670), an English Admiral: commands in the West Indies, **11**, 370, **20**, 71; in the war with the Dutch, **13**, 230
Penn, William, founder and first legislator of the State of Pennsylvania and one of the most illustrious of Christian philanthropists; was born in London, October 14, 1644; son of Admiral Sir William Penn; at an early age he was sent to Chigwell School, in Essex; while there, before he was eleven years old, his mind was deeply impressed with the importance of religion; when about fifteen he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he met Thomas Loe and he was converted to Quakerism and shortly after expelled from the university; his father sent him on travels in Holland and France and on his return in 1666 he was ordered to manage the estates of the family in the county of Cork, Ireland; while in Cork he again met Loe, was imprisoned for attending a Quaker meeting and although soon liberated he had to leave Ireland; on his return to London he began to preach and to work in different ways for the society to which he belonged and in 1668 was thrown into the Tower, but by the interference of the Duke of York he obtained his freedom; Penn's father died in 1670 leaving his estates and property to his son; in 1671 he was again imprisoned for preaching; having been liberated he made a tour to Holland and Germany and on his return in 1672 he married Gulielma Marie Springett; Penn inherited from his father a claim against the government for 16,000l. and in 1680 he obtained from the king, in payment of that claim, an extensive tract of land west of the Delaware River and north of Maryland and called Pennsylvania; in 1682 Penn sailed for America; in 1684 he returned to England intent on bettering the social position of the Quakers, in which plan he partly succeeded; during the reign of James II he was suspected of being implicated in certain disgraceful measures of the king; after the overthrow of James he was twice accused of entertaining treasonable communication with the exiled king and he was deprived of his title to the Pennsylvania government; was acquitted in 1693, and the title restored in 1694; after the death of his first wife in 1693, he married (1695) Hannah Callowhill and went for second time (1699) to Pennsylvania where he stayed till 1701; the mismanagement and villainy of his agent had brought him to the verge of bankruptcy, and he was thrown into the Fleet for some time in 1708; died at Ruscombe, in Berkshire, July 30, 1718

Visits Peter the Great, **15**, 34; his treatment of the Indians, **20**, 19; disputes boundary lines with Lord Baltimore, **23**, 72; proprietor of Delaware, 108; joins Delaware with Pennsylvania, 108; purchases New Jersey, 109; sketch of, 110; secures grant from king, 110; plans Philadelphia, 111; treaty with Indians, 111; deprived of colony by English Revolution, 112; returns to America, 112; death, 112
Penna, Affonso de, South American statesman, president of Brazil, 1906-1909: election, **21**, 255
Pennington, William (1797–1862), American statesman: elected Speaker of the House, **24**, 677
Pennsylvania, colony and state of North America, means "Penn's Woods," called the Keystone State: founded, **23**, 110; named, 110; charter, 111; organization of, **20**, 19; Franklin acts as agent to England for, **23**, 122; growth of, as a colony, **20**, 85; growth of its commerce, 108; growth of its population, 109;

condition of the Jews, **1**, 426; statistics at outbreak of Revolution, **23**, 126; agitation among Quakers against slavery, 130; status of indented servants, 131; Quakers emancipate their slaves, **20**, 130; races and religions at outbreak of the Revolution, **23**, 133; peltry trade, 136; beginning of iron industry, 136; public school system as a colony, 141; colonial newspapers, 144; religious tolerance of, 149; first Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia, 223; battle of Germantown, 260; meeting of second Contiental Congress at Philadelphia, 229; Cornwallis captures Philadelphia, 259; British evacuate Philadelphia, 262; mutiny of soldiers (1781), 306; levies tax on produce from Delaware, 311; quarrels with Connecticut over Wyoming Valley, 312; chooses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 322; Constitutional Convention meets at Philadelphia, 323; ratification of the National Constitution, 335; experiments with a single legislative house, **10**, 88 note; whiskey tax opposed, **23**, 348; United States Bank established in Philadelphia, 352; United States' mint established at Philadelphia, 354; Jackson eulogized by legislature of, 462; protectionist tendencies, 476; rank as to population, 479; opposition to Tariff Act of 1846, **24**, 554; partial abolition of slavery, 563; abolition societies formed, 571; abolitionists send petition to Congress, 572; abolition riot in Philadelphia (1838), 575; abolition pamphlets destroyed at Philadelphia, 576; President Taylor visits, 594; negro rescues, 616; election of 1854, 645; Presidential campaign of 1856, 655; condemns Buchanan's Kansas policy, 670; Davis's prophecy concerning, 778; Lee's invasion of, 778; alarm over Lee's invasion, 779; Early's invasion of, 792; Sheridan saves from invasion, 792; Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 903; railroad strikes (1877), 917; the "Mollie Maguires," 918; strike of employees of Carnegie Steel Company, 992

Pennsylvania, University of: founded, **23**, 141

Pennsylvania of the West, The: see **Missouri**

Pennus, Marcus, Roman statesman, tribune 26 B. C.: carries his proposal that non-burgesses should leave the city, **3**, 179

Pennyless, The: see **Maximilian I,** Holy Roman Emperor

Penry, John, English dissenting martyr: hanged, **11**, 301

Pensacola, Florida: foundations laid, **22**, 182; captured by the French (1719), 188; British expelled from, **23**, 428; Spanish settlers aid Seminoles, 444; Confederates seize navy yard, **24**, 692

Pensaqui, Treaty of, a peace between the United States of Colombia and Ecuador (1863): mentioned, **21**, 113

Pensions, in the United States: dependent bill vetoed by Cleveland, **24**, 952; dependent bill passed, 971; American and European systems compared, 971

Pentelicus Mountains, Greece: mentioned, **2**, 14

Penuelos, Chili: battle of (1860), **21**, 219

People, League of the, a union of the peasantry of several of the Swiss cantons to defend their rights (1653): account of, **13**, 472

People, The Father and Friend of the: see **Henry IV,** King of France

People, The Father of his: see **Louis XII,** King of France

People, The Father of the: see **Christian III,** King of Denmark

People, The Man of the: see **Fox, Charles James**

Peoples, Battle of the: see **Leipsig:** battle of (1813)

People's Charter, The, a bill to improve the condition of the English workingman (1839), **11**, 599

Peoples' Friend, The: see **Marat, Jean Paul**
Peoples' Party, political party of the United States: convention at Omaha, **24**, 991; see also **Populist Party**
People's William, The: see **Gladstone, William Ewart**
Peoria, Illinois: branch of the Whiskey Ring, **24**, 894
Pepe, General (early 19th century), Italian insurgent: head of Italian revolution (1820), **4**, 352
Pepin: see **Pipin** or **Pippin**
Pepperell, Sir William (1696–1759), American colonial soldier: commands Louisburg expedition, **23**, 164
Pequigny, John de (14th century), French soldier: rescues Charles of Navarre, **9**, 101
Pequot Indians, North American tribe: belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8; war in Connecticut, 93
Peralta, Don Pedro de (15th century), Spanish partisan: assassinates the bishop of Pamplona, **8**, 214
Peralta, Gaston de, Marquis de Falces (16th century), Spanish statesman, viceroy of Mexico 1566–1568: administration of, **22**, 124
Perambakam, India: battle of, **5**, 193
Perceval, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman: made Prime Minister, **11**, 564
Percy, Lord (18th century), English soldier: at battle of Lexington, **23**, 227
Percy, Sir Henry, 1st Earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English soldier: aids in the dethronement of Richard II, **11**, 185; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, 193; revolts against Henry IV, 193; death of, 194
Percy, Sir Henry (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of the first Earl of Northumberland, English soldier: taken prisoner by the Scots, **12**, 287; at battle of Homildon Hill, **11**, 193; revolts against Henry IV, 193
Percy, Thomas, Earl of Worcester (d. 1403), English soldier: aids in dethronement of Richard II, **11**, 185; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill (1402), 193; revolts against Henry IV, 193
Perczel (19th century), Austrian officer: his campaign in Servia, **17**, 371
Perdiccas (d. ca. 413 B. C.), King of Macedon: mentioned, **2**, 269
Perdido River, North America: as French boundary, **23**, 400
Pereira (19th century), South American statesman, President of Uruguay, 1856–1860: administration of, **21**, 141
Pereira, Père (17th century), Jesuit missionary in China: signs treaty with Russia, **6**, 67, 77
Perekop, southern Russia: taken by Russia (1736), **14**, 304, **15**, 122; siege of (1770), **14**, 330
Pereny, Peter, Bishop of Great Varadin, Hungarian ecclesiastic: at the battle of Mohacs, **17**, 169
Perevolochna, Russia: surrender at (1709), **15**, 54
Perez, General (19th century), Bolivian soldier, president of Bolivia, 1861: rebellion of, **21**, 189
Perez, General (19th century), Mexican officer: made second in command of army, **22**, 369
Perez, Antonio (1539–1611), Spanish statesman: persecution of, **8**, 373
Perez, José Joaquin (1800–1889), Chilian statesman, President of Chili, 1861–1871: administration of, **21**, 219
Perez, Juan de Marchena (15th century), Spanish monk: aids Columbus, **21**, 4, **23**, 29
Perez, Luis (ca. 1900), Cuban statesman: chosen governor of Pinar del Rio, **22**, 468
Perez, Santiago (b. 1830), Colombian statesman, president of Colombia, 1874–1876; his administration, **21**, 91
Perez de Castro, Fernando (14th century), Spanish nobleman: leader in rebellion against Pedro the Cruel, **8**, 163
Pergamus, Asia Minor: captured by

Mithradates, **3**, 216; see also **Berghama**

Periander (d. 585 B. C.), Tyrant of Corinth, 625-585 B. C.: conquers Corcyra, **2**, 86; Tyrant of Corinth, 93; ally of King of Lydia, 95

Périchole: see **Gallegas, Mariquita**

Pericles, an Athenian statesman and orator: born at Athens about 495 B. C.; studied various arts and sciences; about 470 B. C., began his public career as leader of the democratic party, gained popularity by a law that the people should enjoy theatrical amusements at the public expense; in 461 B. C. he used his influence to procure the ostracism of Cimon, the leader of the aristocratic party; displayed courage at battle of Tanagra in 457 and proposed the decree that Cimon should be recalled from exile; in 444 B. C. directed the government with undisputed supremacy; commanded in the Samian war; expended the public money in the erection of temples and monuments; under his administration Athens became an imperial state, the Peloponnesian war took place, and during the second year of the war a great plague raged at Athens; the people became so demoralized that they deprived Pericles of command and punished him with a fine; he had recovered his influence a short time when he died in the autumn of 429 B. C.

Sketch of, **2**, 238; conquers Euboea, 249; bribes the Spartans, 249; reforms of, 251; power of, 251; his buildings, 254; his system of cleruchics, 258; conquers Samos, 260; advocates alliance with Corcyra, 267; unpopularity of (432 B. C.), 272; his policy in Peloponnesian War, 279; ravages Megaris, 280; prosecuted by Cleon, 283; death of, 285

Pericles the Younger (d. 406 B. C.), Athenian commander: enfranchised, **2**, 285; made strategus, 370; executed, 374

Périer, Casimir (1777-1832), French statesman: his relation to the revolution of 1830, **9**, 391; ministry of, 398; death of, 401

Perinthus, northern Europe: captured by the Athenians, **2**, 367; besieged by Philip, 473

Perioeci, communities of the non-Spartan dwellers in the Peloponnesus: account of origin, **2**, 70

Permanent Settlement, The, a system of farming the land revenue of Bengal (1789): account of, **5**, 195

Pernambuco, a state of Brazil, South America: taken by the Dutch (1630), **21**, 33; revolution of (1817), 164; resists the creation of the empire of Brazil, 167; rebellion of (1848), 170; Jesuits expelled from, 178

Peronne, Treaty of, a peace signed by Louis XI, limiting the sovereignty of France in the states of Burgundy (1468), **9**, 123

Peroté, Mexico: taken by the Americans (1847), **22**, 327

Perovskaya, Sophia (d. 1881), Russian female conspirator: execution of, **15**, 339

Perpenna, Marcus Vento (1st century B. C.), Roman commander: joins Sertorius in Spain, **8**, 21; conspires against Sertorius, 21

Perpetual Company of the Indies, The, an association formed to promote trade between France and the East Indies (1719), **5**, 170

Perpetual Edict, The, a treaty between Spain and the Netherlands (1577), **13**, 126

Perpetual League, an alliance of Swiss towns (1291), **13**, 362

Perpetual Peace, The, a truce between Austria and the Confederates of Switzerland (1474), **13**, 406

Perpignan, southern France: sieges of (1473), **8**, 267; (1642), 194

Perrers, Alice (14th century) English courtesan: mistress of Edward III, **11**, 171; driven from court, 172; returns to court, 172; robs Edward III of his rings, 172

Perrier (19th century), Swiss ultramontane leader: leads riot, **13**, 563

Perrott, John, English soldier, lord deputy of Ireland, 1584–1588: mentioned, **12**, 94

Perry, John (ca. 1670–1733), an English engineer: quoted on Peter the Great, **15**, 26, 33

Perry, Matthew Calbraith, an American naval officer, called Japanese Perry: born at Newport, R. I., April 10, 1794; was a brother of Commodore Perry; served in the Mexican war of 1847, and in 1852 commanded the expedition to Japan, which opened the way to intercourse between the United States and Japan; died in New York, March 4, 1858

In the Mexican War, **22**, 309; visits Japan, **7**, 155; concludes treaty with Japan, 157

Perry, Oliver Hazard, an American naval officer: born at Newport, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785; entered the navy as midshipman April 7, 1799; cruised with his father in the West Indies, 1799–1800; in war against Tripoli, 1804–1805; became lieutenant, January 15, 1807; on September 13, 1813, as commander of a squadron on Lake Erie he defeated the British under Commodore Barclay; for this victory was made captain and received from Congress a gold medal; coöperated with General Harrison at Detroit and at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813; having been appointed commander of a squadron bound for the coast of Colombia he died of yellow fever at Port Spain, on the island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819; his remains were removed to Newport in a ship of war by order of Congress, and buried in that city on December 4, 1826

Victory on Lake Erie, **23**, 423; among naval heroes of War of 1812, 433

Perryville, Kentucky: battle of (1862), **24**, 773

Persecutions, Political:

B. C.

ca. 500. Of the Pythagoreans in Italy, **2**, 216

487. Massacre of Athenians by Aeginetans, **2**, 173

404. Thirty Tyrants at Athens, **2**, 384

121. Of the Gracchan party at Rome, **3**, 184

88. Massacre of Italians by Mithradates, **3**, 216

87. Of the opponents of Marius, **3**, 223

80. Of the opponents of Sulla, **3**, 231

43. Under the second triumvirate at Rome, **4**, 15

A. D.

65. Of the philosophers by Nero, **4**, 66

70. By Vespasian, 82

750. Factions of the Mohammedans, **1**, 341

1195. By Henry VI in Italy, **18**, 157

1560. Of the Amboise adherents in France, **9**, 151

1576. The Spanish Fury, **13**, 122

1632. In Turkey, **14**, 218

1682. By the Russian strelitz, **15**, 27

1792–1793. Reign of Terror in France, **9**, 276, 287, **10**, 265

1827. In Portugal under Dom Miguel, **8**, 535

1880. Socialists in Germany, **18**, 446

Persecutions, Religious:

A. D.

64. Of the Christians by Nero, **4**, 65

95. Of Christians by Domitian, **4**, 84

114. Of Christians under Trajan, **4**, 91

165. Of Christians by Marcus Aurelius, **2**, 525, **4**, 97

168. Of the Jews, **1**, 405

200. Of Christians in Gaul, **9**, 12

295. Of Christians by Diocletian, **2**, 527, **4**, 116, **8**, 31

Persecutions, Religious, cont.
385. Of Priscillianists, **8**, 31
408. Of Jews and heretics, **4**, 141
531. Of the Christians by the Persians, **5**, 318
590. Of the Catholics by the Arians, **4**, 168
620. Of the Jews, **1**, 416
630. By the Mohammedans, **1**, 231
ca. 900 A. D. Of Zoroastrians by Arabs, **5**, 325
1096. Jews in France, **1**, 419
1189. Jews in England, **1**, 419
1208. Crusade against the Albigenses, **9**, 78
1213. Of Albigensian heresy, **9**, 78
1230. Against heresy in Germany, **18**, 162
1244. Jews in France, **1**, 419
1264. Jews in England, **1**, 420
1282. Christians in Persia, **5**, 335
1290. Jews in England, **1**, 420
1306. Jews in France, **1**, 419
1312. The Templars in France and England, **9**, 88
1320–1321. Jews and lepers in France, **1**, 419, **9**, 90
1360. Heretics in Germany, **18**, 202
1391. Of the Jews, **1**, 418
1405. Christians by the Turks, **14**, 51
1419. Of the heterodox by the Catholics, **17**, 129
1420. Of Catholics and Adamites, **18**, 208
1480. Jews under the Inquisition, **1**, 418
ca. 1500. Jews and Mohammedans in Spain, **8**, 185, 350, 426
1513. Shiites by the Sunnites, **14**, 122
1521. Jews in Spain, **8**, 336
1532. Followers of Zwingli, **11**, 251
1535. Friars and Carthusians by Henry VIII, **11**, 255
1535. Protestants by Francis I, **9**, 142
1540. Protestants by Charles V, **8**, 356
1540. Inquisition in Portugal, **8**, 439
1546. Protestants in France, **9**, 144
1550. Jews in Italy, **1**, 419
1555. Protestants in the Netherlands, **13**, 59
1556. Protestants by Mary of England, **11**, 271
1556. Protestants by Philip II of Spain, **8**, 357
1560. Protestants in France, **9**, 150
1566. Protestants in the Netherlands, **13**, 77, 83
1567. Netherlands under Alva, **13**, 105
1568. Christians by the Moors, **8**, 367
1572. Massacre of the Protestants in Paris, **9**, 158
1577. Dutch Protestants, **8**, 359
1590. Protestants in Switzerland, **13**, 458
1602. Of the Bohemian Brothers, **17**, 198
1614. Jews in Germany, **1**, 423
1637. Christians in Japan, **7**, 137
1641. Protestants in Ireland, **12**, 115
1650. Jews in Poland, **1**, 421
1655. The Vaudois by the Duke of Savoy, **11**, 370
1660. Quakers and witches, **23**, 90
1665. Protestants in Hungary, **17**, 229
1666. The Scotch Presbyterians, **12**, 347
1675. Hindus in northern India, **5**, 124
1680. Protestants in Austria, **18**, 303
1700. Catholics in America, **23**, 148
1700. Disqualifications of Catholics under the Penal Code, **12**, 160
1757. Hindus by the Turks, **5**, 127
1773. Suppression of the Jesuits, **13**, 495
1790. Catholics in Scotland, **12**, 370
1819. Jews in Germany, **1**, 423
1821. Christians in Constantinople, **2**, 543
1840. Christians in China, **6**, 247
1852. Babis by the Mohammedans, **5**, 363
1860. Christians by Mohammedans in Asiatic Turkey, **14**, 465
1870. Christians in China, **5**, 221, **6**, 224

1876. Christians by the Mohammedan Turks in Bulgaria, **14**, 476, **15**, 335
1891. Christians in China, **6**, 261
1895. Christians by Turks in Armenia, **14**, 500
1895. Christians in China, **6**, 263
1897. Christians in Candia, **14**, 503
1900. Boxer outrages in China, **6**, 282, 299, 304

Persephone, a Greek goddess: in Greek mythology, **2**, 39

Persepolis, an ancient capital of Persia: burned by Alexander the Great, **1**, 169, **2**, 498

Perseus (2nd century B. C.), King of Macedonia: succeeds Philip V, **2**, 519; war with Rome, **3**, 148; forms alliance with the Illyrians, **17**, 11; death, **3**, 150

Persia, a country of western Asia: empire founded, **2**, 120; ethnology and history, **1**, 157; religion and culture, 170; Shiite tenets in, **14**, 122; rise under Cyrus and Darius, **2**, 122; organized by Darius, 129; conquered by Alexander, 498; the Sassanian dynasty, **5**, 313; wars of Justinian with, **2**, 532; foreign rule, **5**, 325; conquered by Saracens, **2**, 533; the new Persian Empire, **5**, 340; hostility to Turkey, **14**, 211; Turkish wars with, **2**, 537, **14**, 4, 123, 164, 204, 209, 221, 316; peace with Turkey, **14**, 212, 223; modern Persia, **5**, 351; the government of to-day, 371

Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duke of (1808–1872), a French politician: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9**, 442; attempts to carry the elections (1863), 453

Persil, Jean Charles (1785–1870), a French politician and advocate: becomes minister of justice, **9**, 405

Personal Liberty Laws, a name given to legislation in the northern United States directed against the Fugitive Slave Law (1860): passed, **24**, 602; repeal agitated, 700

Persson, Göran (d. 1561), adviser of Erik XIV of Sweden: death of, **16**, 163

Perth, western Australia: founded, **20**, 187

Pertinax, Publius Helvius (126–193 A. D.), Emperor of Rome, 192–193: reign of, **4**, 99

Peru, a republic of South America: discovered, **20**, 44; early inhabitants of, **21**, 17; conquered by Pizarro, 20; work of the Jesuits in, **20**, 97; Drake lays waste the coast of, **21**, 30; revolt of (1780), **20**, 133; used as a base of resistance by the Spanish, **21**, 57; wins her independence from Spain, **8**, 519; overthrows Bolivar's government, **21**, 82; invaded by Santa Cruz, 186; from 1825 to 1876, 192; financial condition of (1878), 234; at war with Chili, 234; from 1876 to 1906, 242

Peru-Colombia Boundary Dispute: settled (1895), **21**, 265

Peruvian Route to the Plain of the Amazon, a New: description of, **21**, 305

Pescaire (Pescara), Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (1490–1525), an Italian general in the service of the Emperor, Charles V: his campaign in Provence, **9**, 139

Peschiera, Italy: siege of, **4**, 358

Peshawar (Peshawur), British India: battle of, **5**, 92

Pestal, Hayti, West Indies: battle of (1843), **22**, 498

Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich, Swiss teacher and educational reformer: born at Zurich, Switzerland, January 12, 1746; received a liberal education and became a cultivator of the soil, but in this occupation was not successful; in 1798 he opened a school for orphans at Stanz; driven from Stanz by the Austrians in 1799, he removed to Burgdorf, where his school prospered; in 1804 he removed to Yoerdun; he was distinguished for energy, philanthropy, and originality, but was deficient in practical ability to manage a large institution; died at Brugg, February 17, 1827

Sketch of, **13**, 496, 522; success of, 515

Pestel, Paul (1794–1826), a Russian revolutionist: in the plot of the Dekabrists, **15**, 273

Pesth, Hungary: taken by the Mongols, **17**, 58; popular uprising in (1848), 368; internal improvements in, 414; see also **Buda**

Pet, Arthur (late 16th century), English explorer: explorations of, **16**, 301

Petcheneks (Petcheneguens or Petchenegs), The, a nomadic Turkish people: border warfare of, **15**, 6; invade Hungary, **17**, 51

Peter the German, King of Hungary, 1038–1041: reign of, **17**, 50

Peter (I) Alexeievitch, surnamed **The Great**, Emperor of Russia, 1682–1725: born at Moscow, June 9, 1672; reigned conjointly with his brother Ivan, 1682–1696; was under the regency of his sister Sophia, 1682–1689; captured Azoff from the Turks, 1696; traveled in Germany, the Netherlands, England, and Austria, 1696–1697; suppressed a rebellion of the strelitz, 1698; took part with Poland and Denmark in a war against Sweden, 1700–1721; concluded the Treaty of Pruth with the Turks, 1711; by the Peace of Mystadt, concluded with Sweden, 1721, obtained Livonia, Esthonia, Ingermanland, and part of Karelia; founded St. Petersburg, 1703; waged a successful war against Persia, 1722–1723; died at St. Petersburg, February 8, 1725

Account of, **14**, 265; Sophia guardian for, **15**, 24; made tsar under Sophia's regency, 27; marriage of, 29; plot against, 30; his relations with Turkey, **14**, 273; on his first journey, **15**, 33; subdues the strelitz, 37; in the Great Northern War, **15**, 38, **16**, 214, 219, **18**, 317; his relations with Augustus III of Poland, 307; receives the title of great emperor, **15**, 68; on his second journey, 68; forms alliance with Philip II of Spain, **8**, 406; sends a fleet and army against Persia, **5**, 349, **15**, 77; sends out Bering, **16**, 305; reforms of, **15**, 70, 82; establishes efficient standing army, **14**, 378; growth of Russia under, **10**, 133; death of, **15**, 82

Peter (II) Alexeievitch (1715–1730), Emperor of Russia, 1727–1730: reign of, **15**, 95

Peter (III) Feodorovitch (1728–1762), Emperor of Russia, 1762: sketch of, **15**, 139; accession of, **9**, 247; reign of, **15**, 152; withdraws from the Austrian alliance, **17**, 244; his relations with Frederick the Great, **18**, 334, 343; his relations with Denmark, **16**, 240; abdication of, **15**, 157; assassination of, 158; reinterment of, 201

Peter I (11th century), Count of Savoy: reign of, **4**, 272

Peter II (d. 1268), Count of Savoy, 1263–1268: reign of, **4**, 274; defends Switzerland, **13**, 360

Peter (early 14th century), Archbishop of Mayence: intrigue of, **18**, 185

Peter, Long (early 16th century), a Dutch pirate: sketch of, **13**, 52

Peter de Vinea (13th century), an Austrian chancellor: writes a pamphlet against Frederick the Fighter, **17**, 94

Peter des Roches: see **Roches, Peter des**

Peter I Island, a small island in the Antarctic regions: discovered, **16**, 333

Peter of Amiens: see **Peter the Hermit**

Peter of Mladenovic (15th century), a follower of John Huss: tells of John Huss's death, **17**, 125

Peter the Hermit (ca. 1050–1115), one of the leading preachers of the first Crusade: leads the Crusaders, **9**, 70, **11**, 87, **18**, 138

Peter: see also **Pedro**

Peterborough, Earl of: see **Mordaunt, Charles**

Peters, Hugh (1598–1660), an Anglo-American Puritan clergyman: early American writer, **23**, 142

Peters, Karl (1856-1918), an African explorer and administrator: leader

in the Society for German Colonization, **19**, 129; sketch of, 129; his expedition to Africa, 130; his expedition for the relief of Emir Pasha, 186

Petersburg, Virginia: siege of (1864–1865), **24**, 791

Peterwardein (Peterwaradin), Hungary: taken by the Turks (1526), **17**, 169; taken from the Turks (1688), **14**, 255; threatened by the Turks, 263, 287; battle of (1716), **17**, 235, **18**, 319

Pétion, Alexander Sabes (1770–1818), a Haytian general and politician: aids South American revolutionists, **21**, 65; becomes ruler of Hayti, **22**, 495

Pétion de Villeneuve, Jerome (1753–1794), a French revolutionist: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; denounces the banquets of the guards, 94; escorts Louis XVI back to Paris, 138; addresses the populace, **9**, 274; suspended, **10**, 184; attacked by Robespierre and Marat, **9**, 284, **10**, 254; death of, **9**, 280

Petition, Right of, in America: discussed in Congress, **24**, 571

Petition of Right, an act of the English Parliament: passed (1628), **11**, 324; effect on New World, **23**, 88

Petöfi, Sandor (Alexander) (1822–1849), Hungarian poet: writes on patriotism, **17**, 353; takes part in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, 368; death of, **15**, 301, **17**, 371

Petrarch, Francesco, an Italian poet: born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, July 20, 1304; his parents were in exile at time of his birth, but removed to Avignon in 1313; he studied law at Montpelier, 1318–1322, then at Bologna, 1323; was in love with Laura de Sade, wife of Hugh de Sade and his love for her deeply affected his whole spiritual life; about 1335 he visited Rome, also traveled in France, Germany, and Spain; founded the library of Saint Mark at Venice; in 1336 he retired to Vaucluse where he passed several years in solitude; in 1340 he accepted an invitation from the Roman senate to come to Rome and receive the laurel crown of poetry; was crowned at the capitol in 1341; exerted his eloquence to induce successive Popes to transfer the papal court from Avignon to Rome; he became archdeacon of Parma and canon of several cathedrals; between 1350 and 1360 he resided at the court of Visconti retired to Arquà for the restoration of his health, 1370; was found dead in his library at Arquà, July 19, 1374

Sketch of, **4**, 281; relations of with Charles IV of Germany, **18**, 193

Petreius, Marcus (d. 46 B. C.), a Roman general: campaigns of, in Spain, **8**, 22; defeated by Caesar, **3**, 340

Petri, Laurentius (Lars Peterson) (1499–1573), Swedish religious reformer: Gustavus Vasa supports, **16**, 155; death of, 165

Petri, Olaus (1497–1552), Swedish reformer, brother of the above: Gustavus Vasa supports, **16**, 155

Petronilla (12th century), Queen of Aragon: marries Raymundo V of Barcelona, **8**, 228; reign of, 235

Petronius Maximus, Emperor of Rome, 455 A. D.: accession of, **18**, 43; reign of, **4**, 149

Petropavlovski, Kamchatka, Asia: attack on, **15**, 310

Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828–1863), American soldier in Confederate service: at Gettysburg, **24**, 782

Petty, William, Marquis of Lansdowne (Earl of Shelburne) (1737–1805), English statesman: opens negotiations for peace with colonies, **23**, 286; becomes premier of England, 286

Peymann, General (early 19th century), Danish officer: defends Copenhagen, **16**, 256

Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778–1854), French politician: made keeper of the seals, **9**, 378

Pezet, Juan Antonio, Peruvian statesman: becomes president of Peru, **21,** 201
Pfäffikon, Switzerland: siege of (1798), **13,** 514
Pfeil, Count Joachim (late 19th century), German statesman: desires increase of German influence in Africa, **19,** 128; leader in the Society for German colonization, 129; his expedition to Africa, 130
Pfenninger, Matthias (1739–1810), a Swiss designer and engraver: banished, **13,** 505
Pfühl, General (early 19th century), Prussian military officer: his campaign against France, **15,** 221
Pfyffer, General (early 19th century), Swiss geographer: makes maps of Switzerland, **13,** 521
Pfyffer, Eduard (early 19th century), Swiss revolutionist: overthrows the government in Lucerne, **13,** 531; pleads for better representation, 539; imprisoned, 550
Pfyffer, Kasimir (early 19th century), Swiss revolutionist: overthrows the government in Lucerne, **13,** 531
Pfyffer, Ludwig (16th century), Swiss Catholic leader: introduces the Jesuits into Switzerland, **13,** 457; plans the Golden (Borromean) League, 458; aids France against the Huguenots, 460
Phalanx, The Macedonian, a military formation invented by Philip of Macedonia: description of, **2,** 458
Phalaris (ca. 549 B. C.), Tyrant of Agrigentum: oligarch, **2,** 94
Phalerum, Athenian harbor: superseded by the Peiraeus, **2,** 161
Pharisees, The, a Jewish religious sect: rise of, **1,** 407
Pharnabazus (d. ca. 370 B. C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia: asks aid at Sparta, **2,** 351; assists Mindarus, 363; equips the fleet, 366; defeated by Dercyllidas, 391; pursued by Agesilaus, 394; at battle of Cnidus, 401
Pharnaces II, King of the Bosporus, 63–47 B. C.: takes possession of Phanagoris and Little Armenia, **3,** 349; war with the Romans, 354
Pharsalus, Greece: battle of (48 B. C.), **3,** 348
Phayllus (4th century B. C.), Phocian general: defeated by Philip, **2,** 461; death of, 463
Phayre, Sir Arthur Purves (1812–1885), English soldier and statesman: installed as chief commissioner of British Burma, **5,** 243
Pheidias (500–432 B. C.), Greek sculptor: decorates the Parthenon, **2,** 255, 256; accused of impiety, 272
Pheidon (8th century B. C.), Greek ruler: King of Argos, **2,** 59, 74, 95
Pheles, King of Tyre, 9th century B. C.: reign of, **1,** 123
Phidias: see **Pheidias**
Phidon: see **Pheidon**
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, called the City of Brotherly Love: laid out by Penn, **23,** 111; second legislature meets at (1683), 111; population at outbreak of the Revolution, 127; influence of the bar, 138; stage-line to New York established, 151; mails with New York established, 153; tea returned to England, 219; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), **20,** 127, **23,** 223; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), **23,** 229; occupied by the British (1777), **11,** 517, **23,** 259; British evacuate, **23,** 262; Washington's march through, 284; Bank of North America established, 293; mutinous soldiers annoy Congress (1783), 307; Constitutional Convention meets at (1787), 323; Washington's triumphal entry, 341; made the national capital, 350; Bank of the United States established at, 352, 439; national mint established at, 354; population in the time of Jackson, 479; condemns Jackson's veto of the bill for renewing the charter of the United States Bank, 502; Whig convention at (1848), **24,** 556; American Anti-Slavery Society organized, 574; abolition riot (1838), 575; mails searched for abolition

pamphlets, 576; anti-slavery mass meeting, 636; Know-Nothing convention (1856), 652; Lincoln makes speech at, 706; objective point in Lee's plan, 764; Lincoln's body taken to Independence Hall, 827; Democratic convention (1866), 845; national Republican convention (1872), 892; the Centennial Exposition (1876), 903

Philæ, Egypt: location of, **1**, 8

Philibert II (1480–1504), Duke of Savoy, 1497–1504: reign of, **4**, 305

Philibert Emmanuel: see **Emmanuel Philibert**

Philip I (ca. 1053–1108), King of France, 1060–1108: reign of, **9**, 68

Philip (II) Augustus (1165–1223), King of France, 1180–1223, called The Magnanimous: crowned, **9**, 74; reign of, 75; persecutes the Jews, **1**, 419; in the Third Crusade, **11**, 110; **18**, 155; his dispute with Knud, **16**, 84; defeats John of England and Otto IV of Germany, **18**, 160; aids sons of Henry II of England, **11**, 110; supports claims of Arthur to English throne, 121; prepares to invade England, 124; wins battle of Bouvines, **11**, 126, **13**, 29

Philip (III) the Bold (1245–1285), King of France, 1270–1285, called The False Coiner: reign of, **9**, 84; at war with Aragon, **4**, 258; declares war on Alfonso X of Leon, **8**, 154; grants protection to Jeanne of Navarre, 207

Philip (IV) the Fair (1268–1314), King of France, 1285–1314: reign of, **9**, 86; corresponds with Arghun, **5**, 335; his crusade against Pedro III of Aragon, **8**, 246; his alliance with Albert I of Germany, **18**, 183; makes treaty with Scotland, **11**, 148; forms alliance with John Balliol, **12**, 273; concludes a truce with Eduard I of England, **11**, 150; influences Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 190

Philip V (ca. 1293–1322), King of France, 1316–1322: reign of, **9**, 90; aspires to Spanish throne, **23**, 160

Philip VI (1293–1350), King of France, 1328–1350: reign of, **9**, 92; his foreign policy, **11**, 157; opposes Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 189; at battle of Creçy, **11**, 161; death of, 164

Philip II, King of Macedonia, 359–336 B. C.: born at Pella, 382 B. C.; in his youth he passed several years at Thebes as a hostage; succeeded his brother Perdiccas in 359 and married Olympias, a daughter of the King of Epirus; during the Social War, which began 358 B. C., extended his dominions by the capture of Amphipolis, Potidea, and Pydna from the Athenians; availed himself of another civil war, called the Sacred war, to pursue his projects against the independence of the Grecian states, and became the ally of the Thebans against the Phocians and Athenians; in 349 B. C., besieged Olynthus with success and made a treaty of peace with Athens; the continued aggressions of Philip again involved him in a war with the Athenians; the decisive battle of Chaeroneia when Philip, commanding in person, defeated the allies, 338 B. C., rendered him master of Greece; called a congress of deputies, from the Greek States, who resolved to unite in an aggressive war against Persia and appointed Philip commander-in-chief; he was assassinated in 336 B. C. at the celebration of a marriage between his daughter Cleopatra and the King of Epirus by Pausanias, a soldier of his own body guard

Taken to Thebes, **2**, 444; sketch of, 457; becomes king, 458; founds Philippi, 459; takes Amphipolis and Pydna, 459; invades Thessaly, 461; checked at Thermopylae, 462; takes Olynthus, 466; makes peace with Athens, 467; subdues Phocis, 468; subdues Epirus, 470; his influence in Peloponnesus, 470; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, 473; retires into Thrace, 474; invades central Greece, 476; subdues Thebes and Athens, 478; wins battle of Chaeroneia, 478; calls congress at Corinth, 479; his plans, 480; assassinated, 481

Philip V (229–179 B. C.), King of Macedon, 220–179 B. C.: account of, **2**, 517; forms alliance with Carthage, **3**, 122; war with Rome, 125; character, 139; campaign against Egypt, 139; at battle of Cynoscephalae, 141; death, 147

Philip I, II, and III, Kings of Portugal: see **Philip II, III, and IV**, Kings of Spain

Philip (I) the Handsome or the Fair (1478–1506), King of Castile, 1504–1506: sketch of, **17**, 176; France claims guardianship of, **18**, 218; concludes alliance with Henry VII of England, **11**, 228; marries Joanna of Castile, **18**, 227; his rule in the Netherlands, **13**, 51; reign of, **8**, 189; death of, **13**, 52

Philip II, King of Spain, 1556–1598, called the Demon of the South: was the son of the Emperor Charles V and Isabella of Portugal and was born at Valladolid, May 21, 1527; by education and character, as well as by birth, he was Spanish; was invested with the Duchy of Milan, 1540; married Maria of Portugal, 1543; succeeded to the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, 1554; married Mary Tudor of England, 1554; succeeded to the lordship of the Netherlands, 1555; became King of Spain on the abdication of his father, 1556; concluded the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis with France, 1559; lost the Netherlands after a revolt by the Union of Utrecht, 1579; annexed Portugal, 1580; joined the Holy Alliance against the Huguenots of France, 1585; sent an unsuccessful expedition, known as the Invincible Armada, against England, 1588; died at the Escorial, Spain, September 13, 1598

Birth of, 8, 350; marries Mary of England, **8**, 351, **11**, 271; accession of, **4**, 307, **8**, 352, **9**, 147, **18**, 259, **22**, 118; reign of, **8**, 354; aids Venice against Turks, **4**, 309; proposes marriage to Elizabeth of England, **11**, 277; marries Elizabeth of France, **9**, 149; his relations with Maximilian II of Germany, **18**, 262; approves action of Menendez, **23**, 47; his rule in the Netherlands, **8**, 351, **13**, 67; establishes the inquisition in Mexico, **22**, 129; aids Sebastian of Portugal against Moors of Africa, **8**, 442; concludes an alliance with the Swiss Catholics, **13**, 458; claims throne of England, **11**, 295; fits out the Invincible Armada, **23**, 54; claims throne of Portugal, **8**, 448; unites crowns of Spain and Portugal, **5**, 152, **8**, 366, 451; signs Peace of Vervins, **9**, 171; death of, **13**, 165, **22**, 142; summary of condition of Spain under, **8**, 424

Philip III (1578–1621), King of Spain, (1598–1621), accession of, **22**, 142; reign of, **8**, 374; his negotiations with James I of England, **11**, 311; his reign in Portugal, **8**, 455; summary of condition of Spain under, 426

Philip IV (1605–1665), King of Spain, 1621–1665: accession of, **13**, 203, **22**, 144, 153; reign of, **8**, 376; reign of, in Portugal, 455; concludes treaty with France, **9**, 207; death of, **9**, 209, **13**, 235; summary of condition of Spain under, **8**, 427

Philip V (1683–1746), King of Spain, 1700–1746: accession of, **9**, 220, **13**, 246, **18**, 311; reign of, **4**, 327, **8**, 386; concludes treaty with England, **22**, 187; aids Jesuits in California, 186; aids the Jesuits of Paraguay, **21**, 48; plans abdication, **22**, 191; claims Hungary and Bohemia, **9**, 236; summary of condition of Spain under, **8**, 428

Philip (d. 34 A. D.), Tetrarch of Batanæa, Trachonitis, and Auranitis, 4 B. C.–34 A. D.: reign of, **1**, 409

Philip the Bold (1342–1404), Duke of Burgundy, 1361–1404: given Burgundy, **9**, 102; at war with Flanders, **9**, 106, **13**, 34; receives Flanders, **9**, 108; made regent of France, 109

Philip the Good (1396–1467), Duke of Burgundy, 1419–1467: career of, **13**, 39; offers the crown of France to Henry V of England, **9**, 113, **11**, 200; enters into a league with

Charles VII of France, **11**, 205; becomes a European potentate, 205; aids Louis XI of France, **9**, 119; death of, **13**, 43

Philip (early 14th century), Count of Evreux and King of Navarre: his claims to the French crown, **9**, 92; at war with John of France, 98

Philip (1504–1567), Landgrave of Hesse, 1509–1567: befriends Luther, **18**, 241; arranges for the conference at Marburg, **13**, 443, **18**, 247; fate of, **18**, 256, 258

Philip, Duke of Milan, 1540: given duchy, **4**, 307

Philip (14th century), Marquis of Montferrat: reign of, **4**, 275

Philip I, Count of Savoy, 1268–1285: reign of, **4**, 274

Philip (ca. 1178–1208), Duke of Suabia: his struggle for the throne, **18**, 158; seeks an alliance with Denmark, **16**, 85

Philip (13th century), Patriarch of Aquileia: opposes annexation of Carinthia and Carniola to Bohemia, **17**, 74

Philip, King (d. 1676), American Indian: leads war, **23**, 97; death, 98

Philip of Anjou: see **Philip V**, King of France

Philip of Burgundy (early 16th century), Bishop of Utrecht: in the Reformation, **13**, 54

Philip of Cleves (late 15th century), a Flemish military leader: his campaign against Albert of Saxe Meissen, **13**, 50

Philip, Arthur, an English governor in Australia, 1788: his work in Australia, **20**, 132; commands founding of penal colony in Australia, 182

Philip Augustus: see **Philip II**, King of France

Philip William (d. 1618), Prince of Orange (Count of Beuren): as a student at Louvain, **13**, 103; sent as a prisoner to Madrid, 107; accompanies Archduke Albert to the Netherlands, 162

Philiphaugh, place near Selkirk, Scotland: battle of (1645), **11**, 354, **12**, 340

Philippa (1312–1369), Queen of England: intercedes for burgesses of Calais, **11**, 162

Philippa (14th century), Queen of Portugal: marries Joam I, **8**, 299

Philippa (15th century), Queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden: sketch of, **16**, 127

Philippe: see **Philip**

Philippeaux, Pierre (1759–1794), French revolutionist: denounces the manner in which the Vendean war had been carried on, **10**, 286; death of, **9**, 288, **10**, 294

Philippi, Macedonia: founded, **2**, 459; battle of (42 B. C.), **4**, 18

Philippi, West Virginia: battle of (1861), **24**, 732

Philippics of Demosthenes, a series of orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon: account of, **2**, 466, 472

Philippides, Greek hero: legends of, **2**, 166

Philippine Company, Spanish: failure of, **20**, 102

Philippine Islands, Pacific Ocean: discovered, **20**, 51, **23**, 37; Spanish and Chinese settle in, **6**, 37; slaughter of the Chinese in, 38; Spanish control established, **5**, 157; Manila founded, **22**, 120; Treaty of Paris, **23**, 198; history of, **20**, 311; battle of Manila Bay, **24**, 1028; surrender of city of Manila, 1029; discussed in the peace conference, 1031; ceded to the United States, 1032; under American rule, **20**, 355, **24**, 1036; description of, **24**, 1036; provisional government established, 1042; government established, 1043; navigation laws extended, 1067

Philippines Civil Government Act, a bill passed by Congress providing for census, etc., of the Philippines (1902), **20**, 319

Philippopolis, Bulgaria: founded, **2**, 473; taken by Murad (1361), **14**, 29; battle of (1878), **14**, 486, **15**, 336

Philippus (4th century B. C.), Alexander's physician: sketch of, **2**, 491

Philippus, Lucius Marcius, Roman consul, 91 B. C.: opposes reforms

of Drusus, **3**, 203; aids reforms of Sulla, 230

Philippus, Marcus Julius, Roman Emperor, 244–249 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 109

Philippus, Quintus Marcius, Roman consul, 169 B. C.: delays Perseus, **3**, 149

Philippus the Theban (4th century B C.), Grecian polemarch: death of, **2**, 423

Philippus: see **Philip**

Philistines (Pelesheth, Zarephathites, Askalonians), an ancient people of Semitic origin, dwelling in Philistia: defeated by Egyptians, **1**, 28; sketch of, 379

Phillips, Wendell, an American orator and anti-slavery leader, called The Silver-Tongued Orator: born at Boston, Mass., November 29, 1811; was educated at Harvard University; admitted to the bar, 1834, joined the Abolitionists, 1836; was president of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1865–1870; advocated woman suffrage and penal and labor reform; was candidate of the labor reformers and prohibitionists for governor of Massachusetts, 1870; died at Boston, February **2**, 1884

Member of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574; aids slaves to escape, 617; quoted on right of secession, 714; joins liberal movement, 890

Philocrates (4th century B. C.), Athenian orator: peace of, **2**, 468; banishment of, 469

Philogenes, Athenian colonist in Asia: leader of Greek emigrants to Phocaea, **2**, 55

Philomelus (d. 353 B. C.), Phocian general: seizes Delphi, **2**, 460: slain, 461

Philopoemen (b. ca. 252 B. C.), Greek statesman: sketch of, **2**, 518

Philosopher of China, The: see **Confucius**

Philosopher of Ferney, The: see **Voltaire**

Philosopher of San Souci, The: see **Frederick (II) the Great**

Philosophers, The Homer of: see **Plato**

Philosophy: Egyptian, **1**, 46; Chaldean, 99; Persian, 176; Mohammedan, 216, 253; in Asia Minor, **2**, 115; Pythagorean, 214; Epicurean, its influence on Cæsar, **4**, 31; Stoic, under Marcus Aurelius, 98; Stoic, teaches doctrine of universal brotherhood, 103; Galileo, 320; Brahman, **5**, 46; Hindu, 80, 87; Peripatetic school opposed to Bacon, Newton, and Descartes, **8**, 430; Rousseau, Diderot, **10**, 13, 15; Voltaire and Montesquieu, **10**, 13, **15**, 197; Scholastic in England, **11**, 192; Mill, 613; Erasmus, **13**, 63; French physiocrats, **10**, 14, **15**, 197; Leibnitz, **18**, 308, 320

Philosophy, The Father of Roman: see **Cicero, Marcus Tullius**

Philotas (d. 330 B. C.), Macedonian soldier: slain by Alexander, **2**, 500

Phipps (18th century), English explorer: exploration of, **16**, 306

Phipps, Sir William (1651–1695), Governor of Massachusetts, 1692–1694: commands fleet, **23**, 158

Phocaea, Asia Minor: colonizations of, **2**, 82, 85, 125; destroyed by Persians, 125; founds Alalia, 125

Phocion (ca. 402–317 B. C.), Athenian soldier and statesman: campaign of, in Euboea, **2**, 464; opposes Demosthenes, 467; relieves Byzantium, 474; rebukes Demosthenes, 481; obtains Macedonian clemency for the Greek cities, 513

Phocis, ancient state of central Greece: geography of, **2**, 12; invaded by Xerxes, 195; at war with Sparta, 244; allied to Athens, 245; attacked by Thebes, 397; aids Lysander, 398; subdued by Thebans, 438; at strife with Boeotia, 459; in the sacred war, 460; subdued by Philip, 468

Phoebidas (4th century B. C.), Spartan general: seizes the Cadmeia, **2**, 421; tried, 422; slain, 429

Phoenicians, inhabitants of Phoenicia, an ancient country of Syria, Asia

Minor: ethnology and history of, **1**, 117; religion and mythology, 127; arts and general culture, 132; influence of, **20**, 8; colonization of, 15; relation of, to Aegean civilization, **2**, 26; circumnavigate Africa, **19**, 5; influence on Greek religion, **2**, 28, 40; decline of, 78; league with the Etruscans, **3**, 28; submit to Cambyses, **2**, 127; fleet of, employed by Persians, 136, 182, 234, 360; submit to Alexander, 493; visit Britain, **11**, 5; settle in Spain, **8**, 6, 12

Phœnix Park Murders, Dublin: account of, **11**, 634, **12**, 239

Phormio (5th century B. C.), a Greek naval officer: victories of, **2**, 289

Photius (Peter Spasski) (early 19th century), a Russian ecclesiastic: sketch of, **15**, 265

Phraortes (Khsathrita), King of Media, 656–634 B. C.: leads revolt in Media, **1**, 163

Phrygia, an ancient country in Asia Minor: destroyed by Cimmerians, **2**, 116; becomes an independent kingdom, **3**, 213

Phrynichus (5th century B. C.), a Greek politician: conspires with the Four Hundred, **2**, 358; his coup d' état, 360; murdered, 360

Phrynichus (5th century B. C.), a Greek tragic poet: fined, **2**, 137

Phung-do Island, an island off the coast of Korea: battle of, **7**, 261

Phyllidas (4th century B. C.), a Theban patriot: sketch of, **2**, 423

Physical Geography, The Father of: see **Humboldt, Alexander von**

Piacenza, a city in Italy: internal strife, **4**, 211

Piali Pasha (ca. 1520–1571), a Turkish admiral: account of, **14**, 165, 170, 199

Piankhi (8th century B. C.), an Ethiopian king: triumphs of, **1**, 30

Pianori (early 19th century), an Italian citizen: attempts to assassinate Napoleon III, **9**, 448

Piave, a river of Italy: battle of (1809), **9**, 336

Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest (1821–1877), a French politician: in the elections of 1869, **9**, 458

Piccinino, Nicolas (1375–1444), an Italian general: leader of the condottieri, **4**, 254

Piccolomini, Prince Octavio (1599–1656), Austrian general: in the Thirty Years' War, **18**, 286; at the battle of Breitenfeld, **16**, 187

Pichegru, Charles (1761–1804), a French general: his campaign against the allied forces, **9**, 289, **13**, 265, **20**, 139; made president of the council of the five hundred, **9**, 303, **10**, 386; arrest of, **9**, 304, **10**, 391; conspiracy of, **9**, 321, **10**, 455; death of, **10**, 455

Pickens, Andrew (1739–1817), an American general: leader in the Revolution, **23**, 273

Pickering, John (early 19th century), an American lawyer: impeached, **23**, 391

Pickering, Timothy (1745–1829), an American statesman and soldier: proposes secession of Eastern states, **23**, 401

Pickett, George Edward (1825–1875), an American Confederate general: leads charge at Gettysburg, **24**, 781

Pico, Andres (early 19th century), Mexican soldier: defeats Kearny, **22**, 299

Pico, Jesus (early 19th century), Mexican soldier: captured by the Americans, **22**, 298; breaks his parole, 298

Picts, a Briton tribe: harass Romans, **11**, 15; sketch of, **12**, 248

Piedmont, Italy: invasion of Napoleon (1796), **4**, 342; termination of war with, **10**, 380; united to France, 453; revolution of the Carbonari, **4**, 354; intervention of Austria in, **23**, 446; arms against Austria (1859), **4**, 372

Pieng-an: see **Ping-yang**

Pierce, Franklin (1804–1869), President of the United States, 1853–1857: sketch of his early life, **24**, 623; in Mexican War, 554; nomi-

nated for President, 619; election, 622; inauguration, 623; signs Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 637; receives Kossuth, 640; message of 1854, 649

Pieri (19th century), an Italian conspirator: attempts to assassinate Napoleon III, **9**, 449

Pierola, Nicolas de (1839-1913), a Peruvian politician: recognized as president of Peru, **21**, 236; second administration of, 242

Pierpont, Francis H. (1814-1899), an American political leader: elected governor of Virginia, **24**, 732

Pierre: see **Peter**

Pierrot (early 19th century), a Haytian soldier: made ruler of Hayti, **22**, 499

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery (1779-1813), an American general: explorations of, **23**, 401

Pike State, The: see **Missouri**

Pike's Peak, Colorado: discovered and named, **23**, 401

Pilate, Pontius (1st century A. D.), a Roman procurator of Judaea, **1**, 410

Pilgrim, Archbishop of Lorch (late 10th century), a Hungarian missionary: his work among the Magyars, **17**, 46

Pilgrimage of Grace, an insurrection in England (1536), **11**, 257

Pilgrims, the founders of Plymouth Colony, Mass. (1620): brought from Leyden in "Speedwell," **23**, 84; sail from Southampton in "Mayflower," 84; landing at Plymouth, 84; second arrival of, from Leyden, 84; found Plymouth Colony, 84

Pillersdorf (early 19th century), Austrian statesman: draws up an electoral law, **17**, 363

Pillow, Gideon Johnson (1806-1878), an American general: in the Mexican War, **22**, 326, **24**, 554; at siege of Fort Donelson, 744; escapes from Fort Donelson, 745; removed from command, 745

Pilnitz (Pillnitz), Declaration of, a convention between Emperor Leopold II and Frederick William of Prussia against the French Revolution (1791), **9**, 270, **10**, 143, **17**, 276

Piloni (19th century), an Italian soldier in South America: his services in Argentina, **21**, 130

Pilsen, Bohemia: siege of (1434), **17**, 637

Pimentelli, Antonio (17th century), a Spanish statesman: favorite of Christina, **16**, 205

Pimienta, Santiago (d. 1844), a Cuban insurgent: death of, **22**, 452

Pinacotheca (Pinakothek), a chamber in the Propylaea at Athens, **2**, 255

Piñaredo, Bernal (17th century), Mexican explorer: his career in California, **22**, 172

Pinchincha, Colombia, South America: battle of (1822), **21**, 73

Pinckney, Charles (1758-1824), an American politician: member of South Carolina ratifying convention, **23**, 336; absent from first Congress, 343

Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746-1825), an American statesman and Revolutionary soldier: in Constitutional convention, **23**, 324; absent from first Congress, 343; member of South Carolina ratifying convention, 336; minister to France, 373; made major general, 375; Federal nominee for Vice-President, 381; Federalist candidate for President, 403

Pinckney, Henry Laurens (1794-1863), an American politician, journalist, and writer: introduces resolutions against abolition petition, **24**, 577

Pinckney, Thomas (1750-1828), an American statesman and Revolutionary soldier: concludes treaty with Spain, **23**, 364; nominated Vice-President, 370; Federal candidate for Presidency, 413

Pindar (ca. 522-443 B. C.), a Greek poet: greatest of lyric poets, **2**, 13

Pindar, Sir Paul (ca. 1565-1650), a London merchant: member of Courten's Association, **5**, 158

Pindaris (Pindarries or Pindharies), a horde of robbers in India: revolt of (1815), **5**, 208

Pine Tree State: see **Maine**
Ping-yang (Pieng-an), Korea: battle of, **6**, 266, **7**, 265
Pinkie Cleugh (Pinkey), a place in Scotland: battle of (1547), **11**, 265, **12**, 306; see also **Preston Pans**
Pinkney, William (1764-1822), an American lawyer and orator: envoy to Great Britain, **23**, 409; minister to Great Britain, 416; quoted on slave labor, **24**, 589
Pinodem II, King of Egypt, 10th century: reign of, **1**, 29
"Pinta," one of the vessels of Columbus: fitted out, **23**, 29
Pinto, Alexandre Alberto da Rocha Serpa (1846-1900), an African explorer and Portuguese politician: his mission to the Lake Nyasa region, **19**, 238
Pinto, Francisco Antonio (1785-1858), a Chilian general and politician; provisional president of Argentina, **21**, 127; president of Chili, 216
Pinzon (19th century), a Spanish admiral: aids in the seizure of the Chincha Islands (1864), **21**, 203
Pinzon (early 19th century), a Mexican general: at the battle of Cerro Gordo, **22**, 325
Pinzon, Francisco Martin (15th century), a Spanish navigator: raises false cry of "Land," **23**, 30
Pinzon, Martin Alonzo (1441-1493), a Spanish navigator: aids Columbus, **23**, 30; attempts to discover Hayti, **21**, 7; explores the northern coast of Hayti, 8; explorations of, 15
Pinzon, Vicente Yañez (ca. 1460-1524), a Spanish navigator: his explorations in South America, **20**, 43; traces the coasts of Central America, **21**, 16
Pious Fund, The, a diplomatic dispute between the United States and Mexico: settled (1904), **13**, 319 note, **24**, 1055
Piper, Karl, Count (d. 1716), Swedish diplomat: favorite of Charles XIV of Sweden, **16**, 214; urges peace, 216; at the siege of Poltava, **15**, 53
Pipin (Pepin) the Short (d. 768), King of the Franks: reign of, **9**, 38, **18**, 75; aids Pope, **2**, 534, **4**, 173; aids Borut against the Avars, **17**, 37
Pipin (Carloman), son of Charlemagne (777-810 A. D.): invades Navarre, **8**, 196; made King of Italy, **4**, 177, **18**, 81
Pippin (ca. 802-838), King of Aquitaine, 817-838: crowned, **18**, 90; reign of, **9**, 48, 49; revolt of, **18**, 91; death of, 92
Pippin II (d. 864 A. D.), King of Aquitaine: revolt of, **8**, 221; reign of, **9**, 49
Pippin of Heristal (d. 714), a ruler of the Franks: power of, **9**, 35; career of, **18**, 69; rule of, 69
Pippin of Landen (early 7th century), the royal steward of Clotar II: educates Dagobert, **18**, 65; rebellion of, **9**, 31; made mayor of the palace, **9**, 33; career of, **18**, 68
Pippin, natural son of Charlemagne: conspiracy of, **18**, 83
Piraeus, Greece: restored to Athens, **2**, 512; in modern Greece, 548
Piri Reis (16th century), Turkish admiral: eminence of, **14**, 164
Pirminius, Saint (8th century A. D.), Swiss religious leader: sketch of, **13**, 339
Pirot, Servia: battle of (1885), **15**, 343
Pisa, Italy: feud with Elis, **2**, 74, 75; receives Charter, **4**, 187; history of, in the Middle Ages, 225; Jews banished from, **1**, 418
Pisa, Council of, summoned to settle schism in church (1409), **17**, 121, **18**, 201
Pisagua, South America: bombarded (1879), **21**, 235; taken by the Chilians (1879), 235
Pisani, Vittor (d. 1380), Venetian admiral: defeated by the Genoese, **4**, 239; at the siege of Venice, 240
Pisano, Niccolo (d. ca. 1278), Italian architect and sculptor: father of Italian sculpture, **4**, 284
Piscataqua River, New Hampshire: boundary between grants of Gorges and Mason, **23**, 95

Pisebkhanu I, King of Egypt, 11th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 29
Pisistratus (612–527 B. C.), a tyrant of Athens: account of, **2**, 95, 109
Piso, Caius Calpurnius (d. 65 A. D.), Roman conspirator: conspires against Nero, **4**, 65
Piso, Cnaeus Calpurnius (d. 19 A. D.), governor of Syria: career of, **4**, 48
Piso, Gnaeus Calpurnius (d. ca. 66 B. C.), Roman conspirator: leader of the discontented party, **3**, 280; sent to Spain, 280; death, 281
Piso, Licinianus (d. 69 A. D.), Roman nobleman: associated in power with Galba, **4**, 69
Piso, Lucius, Roman consul, 58 B. C.: elected consul, **3**, 290; recalled from his province, 318
Piso, Lucius Calpurnius, Roman consul, 148 B. C.: campaign in Africa, **3**, 164
Pistoja, Italy: rise of the Bianchi and Neri, **4**, 212
Pisuerga, Spain: battle of the (1068), **8**, 142
Pitcairn, John (ca. 1740–1775), British officer: at battle of Lexington and Concord, **23**, 226; killed, 233
Pithom, Egypt: built, **1**, 27
Pitt, John, Earl of Chatham (1756–1835), English soldier: his campaign against Napoleon, **11**, 563
Pitt, Thomas, British statesman: governor of Madras (1698–1709), **5**, 166
Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham, English statesman and orator, called The British Cicero: born at Westminster, England, November 15, 1708; studied at Trinity College, Oxford; served in the dragoons; entered Parliament, 1735; became vice-treasurer of Ireland in Pelham's administration, 1746; made paymaster-general, 1746; attacked the government, 1755, and was deprived of office; was secretary of State, 1756–1757; was the leader of the government under the Duke of Newcastle, 1757–1761; was created Viscount Pitt and Earl of Chatham; was premier, 1766–1768; on his last appearance in the House of Lords, April 7, 1778, opposed the acknowledgment of the independence of the American colonies; died at Hayes, Kent, May 11, 1778

Sketch of, **11**, 483; opposes policy of Carteret, 486; dismissed from office, 496; returns to power, 497; policy of, **5**, 180; dismissed from office, **23**, 188; popularity of, **11**, 498; becomes premier, **23**, 188; sends fleet to capture Louisburg, 188; projects alliance against the Bourbons, **14**, 322; opposes Spanish policies, **8**, 414; foreign policy of, **9**, 246; resigns premiership, **11**, 505, **23**, 197; estimate of, **20**, 118; supports repeal of Stamp Act, **11**, 509; speech in behalf of rights of colonists, **23**, 213; created Earl of Chatham, 215; forms ministry (1766), **11**, 510; opposes the surrender of the colonies, **23**, 270; death of, **11**, 518, **23**, 270
Pitt, William, English statesman, called the Bottomless Pitt and The Great Commoner: born at Hayes, Kent, May 28, 1759; was the second son of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; entered Cambridge University, 1773; admitted to the bar, 1780; elected a member of Parliament for Appleby, 1780; made his first speech in favor of Burke's plan of economical reform, February 26, 1781; became Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1782; was Prime Minister, 1783–1801, 1804–1806; died at Putney, January 23, 1806

Sketch of, **11**, 524; made Prime Minister, 528; secures the passage of a new India bill, **5**, 194; his Irish bill, **12**, 103; policy toward Russia, **14**, 360, 361; forms coalition against France, **9**, 307; plans union between Great Britain and Ireland, **12**, 215; resigns ministry, **11**, 551; recalled to office, 554; death of, 557
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania: name changed from Fort Du Quesne, **23**, 191; Free Soil Convention (1852), **24**, 621; Republican convention

(1856), 653; Lincoln makes speech at, 706; railroad strikes of 1877, 919

Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee: battle of (1862), **24,** 747

Pius II (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini), (1405–1464), Pope, 1458–1464: quoted on the entry of the Hussites into Basel, **17,** 137; his influence on Frederick III of Germany, **18,** 212; his estimate of the German cities, 230; quarrels with Sigmund, Duke of Austria, **13,** 403; his policy toward Bohemia, **17,** 146; encourages Hungary to fight Bohemia, 162; coöperates in the founding of the University of Basle, **13,** 428

Pius IV (Giovanni Angelo de' Medici) (1499–1565), Pope, 1559–1565: sanctions the use of the cup in Bohemia, **17,** 197; promises aid to the Swiss Catholics, **13,** 456

Pius V (Michele Ghisleri) (1504–1572), Pope, 1566–1572: aids Venetians against Turks, **4,** 309; excommunicates Elizabeth of England, **11,** 283; forms maritime league, **14,** 196

Pius VI (Giovanni Angelo, Count Braschi) (1717–1799), Pope, 1775–1799: visits Vienna, **17,** 267, **18,** 350; insulted by Napoleon, **4,** 343; taken prisoner by the French, **9,** 307

Pius VII (Cardinal Chiaramonti) (1742–1823), Pope, 1800–1823: restored, **18,** 362; signs concordat with Napoleon, **9,** 319; pontificate of, **4,** 346; consecrates Napoleon, **9,** 322; refuses dispensation to Jerome Bonaparte, **18,** 374; his quarrel with Napoleon, **9,** 337; reëstablishes the order of the Jesuits, 357

Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti), Pope, 1846–1878: born at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, Italy, May 13, 1792; became Archbishop of Spoleto, 1827; appointed cardinal, 1840; became Pope, 1846; led reform movement in Rome and granted a constitution to the Papal States; unwilling to grant all the demands of the populace, fled to Gaeta, 1848, and a republic was proclaimed at Rome; was restored by the aid of the French, 1850; Victor Emmanuel annexed a large portion of his domains, 1860; was altogether deprived of his temporal power, 1870; died at Rome, February 7, 1878

Reforms of, **4,** 357, 361, **9,** 426; loses his temporal territories, **4,** 396; his relations with Germany, **18,** 441

Pius X (Cardinal Sarto), Pope, 1903–1914: makes overtures to King of Italy, **4,** 405

Pizarro, Francisco, Spanish soldier, conqueror of Peru: born at Truxillo, Spain, about 1471; was employed as a swineherd in his youth and never learned to read or write; the date of his emigration to America is not known, but he took part in the expedition of Ojeda; afterwards served under Balboa in the discovery of the Pacific Ocean (1513) and about 1519 settled at Panama; in 1522 joined with Diego de Almagro and a priest named De Luque and started out to explore and conquer the region lying south of the Isthmus of Darien; his first expedition in 1524 failed; made another expedition in 1526, landing at city of Tumbez; visited that and other towns of the Peruvian coast; went to Spain to get aid from the king; procured for himself an appointment as governor and captain-general of the region he might conquer for a distance of two hundred leagues south of Santiago; in January, 1531, he sailed from Panama, landing at Tumbez; at Caxamarco he met, November, 1532, the Inca Atahualpa, who had come to the camp for a friendly interview, but was put to death by order of Pizarro; in November, 1533, Pizarro entered Puzco, the capital, and the conquest of Peru was virtually effected; civil war broke out in 1537 between Pizarro and Almagro, who was defeated and executed in 1538; to avenge his death a conspiracy was formed by Almagro the

Younger and Pizarro was assassinated at Lima, Peru, June 26, 1541
His conquest of Peru, **20**, 45, **21**, 18, **22**, 114; plans conquest of Chili, **21**, 25; death of, 26

Pizarro, Gonzalo (ca. 1505–1548), Spanish soldier: explorations of, **21**, 25; defeats Nuñez Vela, 27; death of, 27

Placidia (390–450 A. D.), Roman princess: marries Ataulphus, **4**, 145, **8**, 36; returned to the Romans, **8**, 37; marries Constantius, **4**, 146; assumes regency of the Empire of the West, 147

Placido (d. 1844), Cuban poet and insurrectionist: death of, **20**, 327, **22**, 452

Plagues and Pestilences:
B. C.
430. At Athens, **2**, 282, 287
413. At Syracuse, **2**, 348
406. In Sicily among the Carthaginians, **2**, 410
400. In China, **6**, 10
A. D.
165. Brought to Europe from the East, **4**, 96
560. In Japan, **7**, 15
1270. In the East, **9**, 84
1330. Black Death in Ireland, **12**, 63
1347–1348. Black Death in Europe and Asia, **2**, 282, **5**, 142, 282, **8**, 160, 286, 289, **11**, 163, **16**, 48, **18**, 190
1361. Black Death, **11**, 169
1384. In Portugal, **8**, 298
1519. In Spain, **8**, 344
1546. In Mexico, **22**, 113
1574. In Ghent, **13**, 117
1576. In Italy, **4**, 310
1630. In France and Italy, **4**, 319
1665. In London, **2**, 282, **5**, 282, **11**, 386
1694. In Mexico, **22**, 182
1714. In Mexico, **22**, 187
1730. In China, **6**, 82
1750. Smallpox in China, **6**, 86
1763. Smallpox in Mexico, **22**, 201
1780. Smallpox in Mexico, **22**, 211
1820. Yellow fever in Spain, **9**, 379
1825. China, **6**, 124
1828. Among the Russian troops, **15**, 281
1854. Cholera among English and French troops, **15**, 311
1854. Asiatic cholera in Italy, **4**, 369
1855. Vine disease in Italy, **4**, 369
1867. Cholera in Uruguay, **21**, 145
1868. Cholera in Buenos Ayres, **21**, 132
1870. At Tientsin, **6**, 223
1871. Yellow fever in Buenos Ayres, **21**, 134
1873. Yellow fever in Brazil, **21**, 163
1878. Yellow fever in Southern States, **24**, 923
1902. Cholera in the Philippines, **20**, 363
1895–1905. Bubonic plague in India and China, **5**, 282
1905. Cholera in Manila, **20**, 364

Plains of Abraham: see **Abraham, Plains of**

Plaisance, Newfoundland: ceded to the English, **20**, 86

Plancius, Peter (1552–1622), a Dutch theologian: promotes expedition of Barentz, **16**, 302

Plancus, Lucius Munatius (late 1st century B. C.), Roman politician: commands troops in Farther Gaul, **4**, 12; made consul, 15

Planta, Pompey (d. 1621), Swiss Catholic leader: death of, **13**, 463

Planta, Rudolf (early 17th century), Swiss leader in religious wars: leads Spanish and Austrian party, **13**, 461

Planta, Rudolf (early 17th century), Swiss leader in religious wars, son of Pompey Planta: kills George Jenatsch (1639), **13**, 463

Plantagenet, Edmund, Earl of Kent (d. 1330), English nobleman: executed, **11**, 156

Plantagenet, Edward, Earl of Warwick: see **Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of**

Plantagenet, Geoffrey (early 12th century), Count of Anjou: claims English throne, **9**, 72

Plantagenet, Richard (1209–1272), Earl of Cornwall: leads barons against Henry III, **11**, 134; regent of England, 136; elected Emperor of Germany (1257), **8**, 153, **11**, 137, **17**, 72, **18**, 171; swears to the Provisions of Oxford, **11**, 139; captured after battle of Lewes, **11**, 140

Plantations in Ireland: system of, **12**, 91

Plassey, India: battle of (1757), **5**, 183, **11**, 502, **23**, 187

Plata River, Viceroyalty of the, Spanish province in South America: formed, **20**, 104

Plataea, Greece: its troops at Marathon, **2**, 167; destroyed by Xerxes, 196; battle of (479 B. C.), **1**, 166, **2**, 209; taken by Athens, **2**, 262; attacked by Thebans (431 B. C.), 277; siege of (427 B. C.), 297; restored by the Spartans, 419; again destroyed by Thebans (376 B. C.), 430

Plato (429–347 B. C.), Greek philosopher, called The Homer of Philosophers: visits Syracuse, **2**, 415; believes the earth to be a sphere, **23**, 22

Platov, Count Matvei Ivanovitch (1751–1818), Russian general: his campaign against France, **15**, 219; sketch of, 227

Platt (11th century), Danish soldier: challenges the Irish army, **12**, 43

Platt, Thomas Collier (1833-1910), American statesman: joins Conkling faction, **24**, 933

Platt Amendment, The, an act guaranteeing self-government to Cuba under certain conditions (1901), **20**, 330, **22**, 467

Platter, Thomas (16th century), Swiss educator: account of, **13**, 452

Plattsburg, New York: battle of (1814), **20**, 154, **23**, 426

Plautius, Aulus (1st century A. D.), Roman commander: invades Britain, **4**, 59

Plaza, Leonidas, President of Ecuador, 1901–1905: his administration, **21**, 244

Plebeians, Roman social and political party: development of, **3**, 7; admitted to the senate, 34; receive citizenship, 35; admitted to Decemvirate, 44; strife with Patricians, 47

Plebiscite of 1860, The, a popular vote taken in Italy to decide between annexation to the constitutional kingdom of Victor Emmanuel or having a separate government, **4**, 376

Plebiscites, popular votes taken in France to determine the right of Louis Napoleon to the throne (1851), **9**, 442; (1852), **9**, 444

Plebs: see **Plebeians**

Plehve, Viatscheshav Constantinovitch von (d. 1904), Russian minister of the interior: sketch of, **15**, 360

Pleistoanax (5th century B. C.), Spartan king: expedition of, against Attica, **2**, 249; restored from exile, **2**, 317

Pleistocene Age, prehistoric period of the history of the earth, **11**, 3

Plektrude (ca. 700 A. D.), wife of Pippin of Heristal, ruler of France, 687–714: account of, **18**, 70

Plelo, Count de (early 18th century), French commander: commands French forces in Poland, **15**, 119

Plemiannikov (18th century), Russian general: at the battle of the Kagul, **15**, 177

Pless, Sigfrid von (late 17th century), Danish minister of finance: hires out the Danish army, **16**, 235

Plesswitz, Armistice of, a truce between Napoleon and the powers of Europe (1813): mentioned, **10**, 488, **15**, 261

Pletschev, Michael (early 16th century), Russian ambassador to Turkey (1512): account of embassy, **14**, 118

Plevua, Bulgaria: siege of (1877), **14**, 482, **15**, 334, 336

Pliny the Younger (Caius Plinius Caecilius Cecundus) (62–113 A. D.), Roman author and orator: perse-

cutes the Christians, 4, 90; quoted about the Netherlands, 13, 4
Plumer, William (early 19th century), American senator: votes against Monroe for reason of sentiment, 23, 459
Plütschau (early 18th century), Lutheran missionary in India: founds the first Protestant mission (1706), 5, 171
Plymouth, Massachusetts: Plymouth Company chartered by James I, 23, 56; Plymouth Company makes grant to Pilgrims, 86; earlier colonies unsuccessful, 86; settled (1620), 11, 313, 20, 84 note, 23, 84; relations with Indians, 23, 85; government of, 86; incorporated with Massachusetts, 86; in New England Confederation, 96; battle of (1652), 13, 230; in Colonial Congress, 158; suffrage laws, 147
Pnyx, The, Athenian senate-house: description of, 2, 149
Po, river in Italy: battle of the, 4, 329
Pobiedonostsev, Constantine Petrovitch (b. 1827), Russian jurist and statesman: policy of, 15, 341; opposes Sviatopolk-Mirski, 360
Pocahontas (17th century), Indian girl: rescues Captain Smith, 23, 59
Pocock, Sir George (1706–1792), English admiral: takes Havana, 20, 118
Podestra, chief magistrate of Galian cities: office and duties of, 4, 210
Podiebrad, George of, King of Bohemia, 1458–1471: becomes leader of non-Catholic sects in Bohemia, 17, 143; made regent of Bohemia, 144; elected King of Bohemia, 145; career of, 18, 214
Podiebrad, Victorin of (15th century), Bohemian prince: invades Austria, 17, 146
Podolia, Russia: added to Russia, 15, 192
Poe, Edgar Allan (1809–1849), American author: in American literature, 23, 481
Poetry:
ARABIA: before Mohammed, 1, 199
ASSYRIA and BABYLONIA: account of, 1, 108
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Slavic literature, 17, 36; in the 13th century, 97; Vodnik, 301, 330, 333; the Czech poets, 341
CHINA: 3rd century B. C., 6, 13; 6th century A. D., 15; 18th century, 72
ENGLAND: Caedmon, 11, 38; Layamon, 142; William Langland, 169; Chaucer, 176, 188; Gower, 187; Spencer and Shakespeare, 302; Milton, 331, 391; "Hudibras," 391; Burns, Byron, Shelley, Scott, Wordsworth, 577; Tennyson, 613
EGYPT: account of, 1, 56
GERMANY: at the Bohemian court, 17, 84; 13th century, 18, 178; 18th century, 13, 489, 18, 353
GREECE: Homer and Hesiod, 2, 29; in Asia Minor, 115
INDIA: Vedic hymns, 5, 38, 42; the Brahmans, 49
IRELAND: in early times, 12, 8; Moore, 222
ISRAEL: David, 1, 387
ITALY: 14th century, 4, 220; the Renaissance, 280; Tasso and Ariosto, 319; 18th century, 338; general treatment, 407
JAPAN: 8th century A. D., 7, 35, 43; 13th century, 79
NETHERLANDS: 15th century, 13, 62; 17th century, 219
PERSIA: during the Seljuk period, 5, 333; Hafiz, 336
PORTUGAL: "The Lusiad" (1572), 5, 175, 8, 542
ROME: under Greek influence, 2, 524; under Augustus, 4, 35
RUSSIA: Pushkin, 15, 47; Cantemir, 86, 150; Frediakovski, 150; Lomonosov and Sumarokov, 150; early 19th century, 192, 269
SCANDINAVIA: Elder Edda, 16, 8; 19th century, 264
SCOTLAND: 15th century, 12, 293, 309
SPAIN: 18th century, 8, 429
SWITZERLAND: 15th century, 13, 427; close connection with Germany, 489; popular poetry (1800), 522

TURKEY: 16th century, **14**, 188, 205
UNITED STATES: in Jacksonian epoch, **23**, 481; Walt Whitman's poem on death of Lincoln, **24**, 827
Poetry, Father of English: see **Chaucer, Geoffrey**
Pogge, Paul (1838–1884), German African explorer: explorations of, **19**, 90
Poictiers, Battle of: see **Tours, Battle of**
Poincy, de (early 17th century), French statesman: governor of the West Indies, **20**, 71
Pointed Arrow: see **Jackson, Andrew**
Points, Jean Bernhard Louis Desjean, Baron de (1645–1707), French naval officer: captures Carthagena, **9**, 219
Poissy, Conference of, a discussion between the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Protestant ministers of the principal points of the two religions (1561), **9**, 152
Poitiers, Battle of: see **Tours, Battle of**
Pojarski, Prince (1578–1642), a Russian general: directs a popular rising, **15**, 20
Pokanokets, American Indians: resist conversion, **23**, 97
Pokotilov (early 20th century), Russian financier: his attempts to win Chinese officials, **7**, 295
Poland, a country of northeastern Europe: origin of, **15**, 4, **18**, 6; condition of the Jews in, **1**, 420; independent of Germany, **18**, 139; invaded by Tartars, **14**, 4; under the rule of the King of Bohemia, **17**, 81; hostility to Turkey, **14**, 32, 211; Othman's campaign in, 212; forms a union with Lithuania (1509), **15**, 11, 16; trouble over the Cossacks, **14**, 244; treaty with Turkey, 269; in Peace of the Pruth, 281; plans to dismember, 332, 333; occupied by the Russians, **15**, 46; commencement of Russia's interference in, 81; declared a Russian province, 296; its condition after the second insurrection, 329; under Nicholas **II**, 348; the effect of the partitions on, 419; under the Jagiellos, 425, 427; diet of (1818), 263; diet of (1820), 268; invasion of (1863), **17**, 432; insurrection (1906), **15**, 366
Poland, Luke Potter, (19th century), American statesman: investigates the Credit Mobilier, **24**, 896
Poland Partitions of: (1772), **9**, 250, **14**, 338, **15**, 172, 173, 430, **17**, 246, **18**, 345; (1793), **15**, 189, 432, **17**, 281, **18**, 358; (1795), **15**, 191, 432, **17**, 281, **18**, 359
Polar Research, History of, 16, 293
Pole, John de la (1487), Earl of Lincoln: joins insurrection of Lambert Simnel, **11**, 224; death of, 225
Pole, Michael de la, Earl of Suffolk (14th century), English politician: characer, **11**, 180; impeached, 181
Pole, Reginald (1500–1558), an English cardinal and scholar: Papal legate, **11**, 271; made Archbishop of Canterbury, 272; death of, 273
Pole, William de la, Earl of Suffolk (d. 1450), English politician: his influence over Henry VI, **11**, 206; losses in France, 207; impeached and murdered, 209
Polemarch, a Greek military officer: office of, created at Athens, **2**, 98
Poles, people of Poland: significance of name, **17**, 25; see also **Poland**
Polignac, Madame de (ca. 1749–1793), a favorite of Marie Antoinette: urges dismissal of Brienne, **9**, 260
Polignac, Armand Jules Marie Héraclius, Duke of (1771–1847), a French politician: plots against Napoleon's life, **9**, 322
Polignac, Jules Auguste Armand Marie, Prince of (1780–1847), a French statesman: made member of the council, **9**, 388; trial of, 397
Polish Insurrections, struggles for independence in Poland (1830–1831), **15**, 293; (1863), 324
Polish Note, The, suggestions made by England to Russia in regard to Poland (1863), **15**, 432
Polish Question, The, a question of

the independence of Poland (1830), 17, 327

Polish War, a war to decide the election to the throne of Poland (1733–1738), ended by Peace of Vienna, by which Augustus III was acknowledged: account of, 4, 332

Political Campaigns: see **Campaigns, Political**

Polk, James Knox, eleventh President of the United States: born in Mecklenburg Co., North Carolina, November 2, 1795; moved to Tennessee in 1806 with his father; graduated at the University of North Carolina, 1816; studied law in Nashville, and was admitted to the bar, 1830; was elected a member of Congress from Tennessee in 1825 and at several succeeding elections; in 1835 chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Democrats: was Speaker of the 25th Congress (1837–1838); in 1839 was elected Governor of Tennessee for two years; at election of 1841 was defeated by the Whig candidate for Governor; in 1844 was elected President of the United States; the annexation of Texas to the Union (1845) involved the country in a war with Mexico which began May, 1846, and after several victories, the army of the United States under General Scott took the city of Mexico in September, 1847; the boundary line of Oregon was settled during his administration; retired from office in March, 1849, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 15, 1849

Nominated for President, 24, 537; elected, 538; early career, 540; Northwest Boundary Dispute, 541; war with Mexico, 544; message to Congress (1846), 547; party schemes of, 556; proposition to buy Cuba rejected, 628; Alaska purchase proposed in administration of, 877

Polk, Leonidas (1806–1864), a Confederate general: enters Kentucky, 24, 743; at battle of Pittsburg Landing, 747; death, 795

"Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842," Democratic motto in the presidential election of 1844, 24, 538

Polkos, Revolution of the, an insurrection against the Mexican government (1847): account of, 22, 319

Pollentia, Italy: battle of (402 A. D.), 4, 138, 18, 35

Pollio, Caius Asinius (ca. 76 B. C.–6 A. D.), a Roman politician, commander, and author: commands troops in Spain, 4, 12; aids in making a new division of territory among the triumvirs, 20

Pollock, Sir George (1786–1872), an English general: his campaigns in India, 5, 218

Poll-tax, a tax in England that led to an insurrection of the peasants (1379–1381): imposed by Parliament, 11, 174

Polo, Marco, an Italian traveler and author: born in Venice, 1254; accompanied his father and uncle, two merchants of noble rank, on a land journey to China, leaving Venice, 1271, and arriving at Shangtu, 1275; was in the service of the Chinese emperor, 1275–1292; journeyed from China to Venice, via Sumatra, India, and Persia, 1292–1295; was taken prisoner at the battle of Curzola between the Venetians and the Genoese (1298) and detained at Genoa over a year; while a prisoner, dictated in French to a fellow captive an account of his travels; died at Venice, 1324

His career, 23, 24; visits the East, 5, 141, 6, 19; detained at Mongol court, 24; visits Persia, 5, 336; returns to Venice, 6, 25; effect of his writings on Columbus, 21, 4

Polotsk (Polock), Russia: under the Varangians, 15, 6; battle of (1812), 10, 485

Polovtsi, a Turkish tribe: border warfare of the, 15, 7

Polt (early 19th century), an Austrian general: in the Hungarian insurrection, 15, 301

Poltava (Pultowa, Pultawa), Russia:

battle of (1709), **14**, 275, **15**, 51, **16**, 220, **18**, 317

Poltrot, John, of Méré (d. 1563), a French fanatic: assassinates Francis of Guise, **9**, 154

Polybius (204–125 B. C.), a Greek historian: exiled, **2**, 519

Polycletus (1st century A. D.), a Roman freedman: becomes a power in Rome, **4**, 72

Polycrates (d. 522 B. C.), a Greek tyrant: tyrant of Samos, **2**, 95, 126; death of, 129

Polygamy: in Mormon religion, **24**, 982; first act of Congress respecting, 983

Pombal, Sebastião José de Carvallio e Mello, Marquis of (1699–1782), a Portuguese statesman: administration of, **8**, 473; his policy in Brazil, **21**, 39; his hostile policy toward the Jesuits, **20**, 97

Pombo (early 19th century), a Colombian patriot: death of, **21**, 65

Pomerania, a province of Prussia: annexed to Denmark, **16**, 83; passes from Sweden to Prussia, **15**, 63, 372

Pompadour, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de (1721–1764), mistress of Louis XV of France: her influence over Louis XV, **9**, 244; her relations with Maria Theresa, **17**, 243, **18**, 334

Pompeii, an ancient city of Italy: destroyed by Vesuvius, **2**, 524, **4**, 83

Pompeius, Quintus (2nd century B. C.), a Roman general and orator: his struggle with Numantia, **3**, 162

Pompeius Magnus, Cneius (Pompey the Great), a Roman general: born September 30, 106 B. C.; fought under his father in Social War, 89 B. C., and saved his father from assassination, 87 B. C.; raised three legions to fight for Sulla in 83 B. C. and defeated a hostile force under Brutus; gained another victory over the legates of Carbo in 82 B. C.; in 76 B. C. obtained command of an army sent to Spain against Sertorius, who defeated Pompey in two battles; returned to Italy in 71 B. C. and was elected consul for the year 70 B. C.; remained at Rome inactive during 69 and 68 B. C.; in 67 B. C. he was selected to conduct a war against the pirates, who infested the Mediterranean in great numbers; performed this service with complete success in less than a year; was also successful in operations against Mithridates; captured Jerusalem in 63 B. C.; returned to Italy 62 B. C.; having divorced Mucia, his third wife, he married Julia, daughter of Caesar; defeated in battle with Caesar in August, 48 B. C.; escaped by sea, with his wife, Cornelia, and sought refuge in Egypt, but was murdered in the act of landing, September, 48 B. C.

Sketch of, **3**, 254; joins Sulla, 226; conquers Africa, 228; conquers Sicily, 228; aids reforms of Sulla, 230; rebels against constitution of Sulla, 239; defeats Lepidus, 255; his campaigns in Spain, **3**, 256, **8**, 21; allies himself with the democrats, **3**, 267; reforms of, 267; retires from public affairs, 268; his campaign against the pirates, 270; given command of the war in East, 271; his campaigns in the East, 273; besieges Jerusalem, **1**, 407; his triumph, **3**, 275; feeling in Rome towards, 286; returns to Rome, 287; joins second coalition, 288; marries daughter of Caesar, 290; compared with Caesar, 311; feud with Clodius, 312; changed relations with Caesar, 312; invested with superintendence of affairs relating to corn supply, 314; conference with Caesar and Crassus, 56 B. C.), 315; appointed "consul with colleague," 320; gives up special command, 321; breach with Caesar, 325; refuses to obey the senate, 331; commences war against Caesar, 332; resources of, 335; compaign in the East against Caesar, 346; resources after the battle of Pharsalus, 350; death, 351; Caesar restores to the senate-house the statue of, 365; value of his property, 382

Pompeius Magnus, Cneius (ca. 80–45 B. C.), eldest son of Cneius Pompeius Magnus (106–48 B. C.): his campaign in Spain, **8**, 23; at the Corcyra council of war, **3**, 350

Pompeius Magnus, Sextus (75–35 B. C.), a son of Cneius Pompeius Magnus (106–48 B. C.): his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 23; ability of, **3**, 352; becomes a pirate, 359; his recall proposed, **4**, 8; brings a fleet to the coast of Gaul, 11; makes a compact with Antonius, 19; his alliance and rupture with Octavius, 20; defeat of, 21

Pomuk, John of (late 14th century), an Austrian ecclesiastic: sketch of, **17**, 118

Ponce, Porto Rico, West Indies: captured by American forces (1898), **24**, 1030

Ponce de Leon, Juan (ca. 1460–1521), a Spanish soldier and discoverer: accompanies Columbus on his second voyage, **23**, 33; occupies Porto Rico, **21**, 16; discovers Florida, **23**, 38

Ponce de Leon, Luis (1528–1591) Spanish scholar, theologian, and poet: commissioned to investigate complaints against Cortéz, **22**, 70

Pondicherry (Pondicherri), the capital of French India: obtained by the French (1668), **9**, 214, **20**, 114; captured by the Dutch, **9**, 219; besieged by the English (1748), **5**, 179, **20**, 115; captured by the English (1761), **5**, 170, **9**, 246, **20**, 119; (1778), **9**, 256; returned to France (1802), **20**, 144

Poniatowski, Prince Joseph Anton (1762–1813), a Polish general: retires to Cracow, **15**, 256; at the battle of Leipzig, **18**, 385; death of, **15**, 261

Poniatowski, Michael (late 18th century), brother of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, King of Poland: treason of, **15**, 190

Poniatowski, Stanislaus (1677–1762), a Polish statesman: intrigues of, **15**, 58; influences the sultan against Russia, **16**, 221

Ponsonby, George (1755–1817), an Irish lawyer and political leader: supports free trade movement, **12**, 183

Pontarlier, France: taken by the Confederates (1475), **13**, 407

Pont-de-Cé, France: battle of (1620), **9**, 181

Pontiac (d. 1769), a chief of the Ottawa Indians: leads his braves against Braddock, **23**, 200; plans his conspiracy, 200; concludes peace with Sir William Johnson, 200; death, 200

Pontiac, Conspiracy of: see **Pontiac**

Pontifex Maximus, the highest priest in the ancient Roman religion: powers of, **3**, 32

Pontius, Gavius (4th century B. C.), a Roman military leader: at battle of Caudine Pass, **3**, 69

Pontius of Telesia (1st century B. C.), a Samnite general: tries to succor Rome, **3**, 227; death of, 228

Pontius Pilate: see **Pilate, Pontius**

Pontus, an ancient country in Asia Minor: annexed to Roman empire, **2**, 522

Pool, Gerrit Claesz (late 17th century), a Dutch shipwright: gives Peter a certificate, **15**, 33

Poole (early 17th century), an Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 304

Poona (Poonah), Treaty of, a treaty by which England gained wider control of the district of Poona in India (1817), **5**, 209

Poor Laws: (1), a law passed in England providing for the building of workhouses for the poor (1834), **11**, 592; (2) a law providing for the poor in Ireland (1838), 596

"Poor Richard's Almanack," an almanac published by Benjamin Franklin, 1732–1757; sketch of, **23**, 143

Popayan, Colombia, South America: insurrection in (1829), **21**, 83

Pope, Alexander (1688–1744), an English poet: sketch of, **11**, 481

Pope, John (1822–1892), an American general: captures Island Number

Ten, **24**, 749; commands Army of Virginia, 762; Federal losses during command, 763

Pope, The English: see **Adrian IV**, Pope

Pope, The Protestant: see **Clement XIV**, Pope

Pope, The Reform: see **Calvin, John**

Popes, Boy: see **John XII** and **Benedict IX**, Popes

Popham, Sir Francis (early 17th century), English colonial official: appointed council, **23**, 57

Popham, Sir Home Riggs (1762-1820), a British naval officer: occupies Buenos Ayres, **20**, 143; captures Gualior, **5**, 193

Poppæa Sabina (d. 65 A. D.), wife of Salvius Otho: intrigues with Nero, **4**, 63; marries Nero, 64

Poppo (early 8th century), Duke of Friesland: opposes Karl Martel, **18**, 74

Poppo (11th century), German bishop: baptizes Svend, **16**, 29

Populares, a faction in Rome (2nd century B. C.): rise of, **3**, 172

Populist Party (the People's Party), a political party in the United States: in election of 1890, **24**, 975; absorbed by the Democrats, 1011; convention at St. Louis, 1015; convention at Springfield, 1081

Populonia, Italy: battle of, **3**, 75

Populus, a Roman body of warriors: origin of name, **3**, 14

Port Arthur, a Chinese naval station: siege of (1894), **7**, 268; taken by Japanese, **6**, 268, 309; occupied by Russians, **6**, 296, **7**, 277; battle of (1904), **7**, 304; siege of (1904), 306; surrender of (1905), **15**, 363; Russia cedes lease of, **6**, 314

Port Durban, South Africa: founded, **20**, 225

Port Famine, a place in Patagonia: settled, **21**, 32

Port Gibson, Mississippi: taken (1862), **24**, 776

Port Hudson, Louisiana, taken by Banks (1863), **24**, 778

Port Mahon, Minorca, Balearic Islands: battle of (1756), **11**, 496

Port of Freemantle, Australia: founded, **20**, 187

Port Philip, Australia: growth of, **20**, 194

Port Royal, Jamaica, West Indies: destroyed by an earthquake, **20**, 237

Port Royal, Nova Scotia: see **Annapolis**, Nova Scotia

Port Royal, South Carolina: settled **23**, 47; fate of, 76

Port Victoria, Seychelles Islands: description of, **20**, 263

Portal (early 19th century), a French statesman: made minister of marine affairs, **9**, 370

Portal, Sir Gerald (late 19th century), a British official in Africa: his mission to Uganda, **19**, 196

Portals, Diego (1793-1837), a Chilian politician: member of the Opposition party in Chili, **21**, 216; suggested as a presidential candidate, 217

Port-au-Prince, Hayti: taken by the French (1801), **20**, 140

Porte, The, the Imperial Ottoman Government: meaning of term, **14**, 91

Porteous Affair, The, riots at Edinburgh (1736), **12**, 365

Porter, David Dixon, an American admiral: born at Chester, Penna., June 8, 1813; entered the navy as midshipman in 1829; became a lieutenant, 1841; served against the Mexicans, 1846-1847; in 1861 was promoted to commander; commanded the mortar boats which bombarded Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, below New Orleans, 1862; in October, 1862, he commanded a flotilla of gunboats on the Mississippi River; coöperated with Grant against Vicksburg; for his services at Vicksburg he was made rear-admiral; successful at Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865; appointed vice-admiral, July 25, 1866, and admiral in August, 1870; died at Washington, D. C., February 13, 1891

Commands ironclads at Vicksburg, **24**, 776, 777; captures Fort Fisher, 808
Porter, Endymion (1587–1649), an English merchant adventurer: member of Courten's Association, **5**, 158
Porter, Fitz-John (1822-1901), an American general: blamed for defeat at Groveton, **24**, 763
Porter, Peter Buel (1773–1844), an American general: in Congress, **23**, 417
Portland, William Henry Cavendish: see **Bentinck, William Henry, Duke of Portland**
Portland Channel, Alaska: in Alaskan boundary settlement, **24**, 1055
Portmore, Ireland: siege of (1597), **12**, 96
Porto Bello, Colombia, South America: taken by Morgan, **20**, 69; captured by the English (1739), **22**, 194; made a free port, **21**, 85
Porto Novo, Africa: claimed by France, **19**, 49
Porto Novo, India: settled, **5**, 171
Porto Rico (Puerto Rico), an island of the West Indies: discovered, **21**, 9; occupied by Ponce de Leon, 16; early conditions in, **20**, 73; history of, in the 19th century, 323; campaigns in (1898), **22**, 462, **24**, 1030; ceded to the United States, **24**, 1032; description of, 1035; government provided for, 1040
Porto-Alegre (19th century), a Brazilian general: his campaign against Paraguay, **21**, 158
Portocarrero (late 16th century), a Spanish captain: his campaign against the French, **13**, 164
Portocarrero, Louis de (1629–1709), Spanish cardinal: appointed regent of Spain, **8**, 385
Ports of the Spanish Main, Three Old, Cumana, La Guaira, and Maracaibo, **21**, 318
Portsmouth, New Hampshire: founded, **23**, 95; Russo-Japanese Peace conference at, **24**, 1079
Portsmouth, Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of (1649–1734): her relations with Charles II of England, **11**, 395
Portsmouth Treaty, The, a treaty between Japan and Russia, which ended the Russo-Japanese War (1905): account of, **7**, 318, **15**, 364, **24**, 1079
Portugal, a kingdom of Europe, called Lusitania: establishment of kingdom, **8**, 272; possessions in Africa, **19**, 15, 71; discoveries and conquests of, **14**, 144, **23**, 24; last of the ancient dynasty, **8**, 433; commercial enterprise of, **6**, 32; merchants from, visit Japan, **7**, 104; sends troops to Peking, **6**, 44; House of Braganza, **8**, 462; events to the close of the Peninsular War, **8**, 525, **10**, 474; growth of the constitutional monarchy, **8**, 533; concludes treaty with Japan, **7**, 189; her claims in the Lake Nyasa region, **19**, 236; arbitration treaty with the United States, **24**, 1076; treaty with China, **6**, 318; present possessions in Africa, **19**, 249
Portugal, Nuño Colon de, Duke of Veraguas, Viceroy of Mexico, 1673: made viceroy, **22**, 174
Portuguese East Africa: description of, **20**, 298
Portuguese Legion, a body of Portuguese soldiers in the Napoleonic campaigns: organization of, **8**, 528
Porus (d. 318 B. C.), King of India: opposes Alexander, **2**, 501; defeated by Alexander, **5**, 67
Posada, Antonio (late 18th century), a Mexican explorer: examines mines at Talchapa, **22**, 209
Poseidon, the Greek god of the sea: in Greek theology, **2**, 39; Isthmian Games in honor of, 42; sanctuary on Mount Mycale, 55
Posidonius (2nd century B. C.), a Greek sailor: visits Britain, **11**, 5
Posse, Count Arvid (late 19th century), a Swedish political leader: ministry of, **16**, 279
Possession Island, an island on the south coast of Africa: claimed by the Dutch, **19**, 38
Post Office, Department of, in the

United States: scandals of, **24**, 895, 1068

Posthumus (Postumus), Marcus Cassianus Latinus (d. 267 A. D.), Roman Emperor: his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 26; accession and death of, **9**, 13

Postumius, Lucius (3rd century B. C.), a Roman proprætor: death, **3**, 121

Postumus: see **Posthumus**

Potemkin, Prince Gregory (1736–1791), a Russian politician and general: account of, **14**, 346, 353, 358; secures Catherine's favor, **15**, 165; deceptions of, **14**, 350 note; power of, **15**, 171; honors accorded to, 174; serves in the Crimea, 176; made governor of the Crimea, 183; his reception in St. Petersburg, 185; death of, **14**, 360, **15**, 186; treatment of his remains, **15**, 201

Pothinus (ca. 3rd century A. D.), Bishop of Lyons: martyred, **9**, 12

Potidaea, Macedonia: established, **2**, 80; revolts from Athens, 269; recaptured, 284; taken by Philip of Macedon, 459

Potocki (18th century), Polish general: intrigues of, **15**, 58

Potocki, Count (19th century), Polish statesman: member of Austrian cabinet, **17**, 402

Potocki, Count Stanislaus (1757–1821), Polish patriot and statesman: his interview with Napoleon, **15**, 258

Potomac River, United States: Lee crosses, **24**, 779

Potosi, South America: battle of (1825), **21**, 182

Potsdam, Treaty of, an alliance between the countries of Europe against Napoleon (1803), **15**, 214

Pottawattomi Indians, North America: belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8

Potter, Louis de (1786–1859), Belgian writer and revolutionist: banished, **13**, 295; made head of new provisional government, 296

Pottery: found in the mounds of the Mound Builders, **23**, 6

Pottinger, Elred (19th century), Anglo-Indian official: defends Herat, **5**, 217, 361

Pottinger, Sir Henry (1789–1856), British administrator: appointed minister, **6**, 138; concludes Treaty of Nanking, 141; sails for England, 143

Poughkeepsie, New York: ratification convention meets at, **23**, 337; Lincoln makes speech at, **24**, 706

Powhatan (d. 1618), Indian sachem: his conference with Smith, **23**, 58

Poynings, Sir Edward (d. 1512), English deputy in Ireland: sent as deputy to Ireland, **11**, 227; made lord deputy of Ireland, **12**, 73

Poyning's Law or **Statute of Drogheda,** act of the Irish Parliament in 1494, named from Sir Edward Poynings, **11**, 227, **12**, 74

Poyntz (17th century), English Parliamentary general: defeats Charles I, **11**, 354

Prado, Manuel (1826–1901), Peruvian soldier: declares himself dictator in Peru, **21**, 205; made dictator, 206; in the war with Chili, 235

Pradt, de, Archbishop of Mechlin (1759–1837), French diplomat and political writer: his interview with Napoleon, **15**, 256

Praemunire, Statute of, an English act passed in 1353, in which an attempt was made to stop suits being carried before foreign courts: enacted (1353), **11**, 169; reënacted (1393), 183

Praeneste, Italy: war with Rome, **3**, 64; siege of, 227

Praetores, name given to Roman two year-kings: power of, **3**, 30

Praga, Russia: storming of (1794), **15**, 191, **18**, 358

Pragmatic Sanctions:

1713. That of Emperor Charles VI, making Maria Theresa his heir, **4**, 333, **13**, 252, **15**, 134, **17**, 191, **18**, 319

1759. That of Charles II of Spain ceding the succession of Naples to his third son and descendants, **8**, 414

Prague, Bohemia: founded, **17**, 30; siege of (1400), 118; insurrection in (1419), 128; siege of (1420), 129; becomes center of religious controversy, 150; defenestration of, 202; outbreak in (1618), **18**, 268; battle of (1620), **17**, 206; occupied by John George of Saxony (1632), **18**, 282; taken by Wallenstein (1632), 283; battle of (1639), 291; taken by Frederick the Great (1744), 330; siege and battle of (1757), **9**, 245, **18**, 335; Czech museum founded, **17**, 341; popular uprising in (1848), 364, 366; internal improvements in, 414

Prague, Diets of: (1432), **17**, 136; (1433), 137

Prague, Treaties of:

1635. Concluded between Ferdinand II and the Elector of Saxony, **18**, 288

1866. Concluded between Prussia and Austria, **16**, 275, **17**, 392, **18**, 412

Prague, University of: founded, **17**, 115, **18**, 192; given to the Jesuits, **17**, 208

Prairie State, The: see **Illinois**

Pratt (19th century), United States consul at Singapore: his negotiations with the Filipinos, **20**, 315

Pratt, Charles, Earl of Camden (1714–1794), English jurist; decisions of, **11**, 507; quoted on colonial rights, **23**, 214

Pratt, John Jeffreys, Marquis of Camden (1759–1840), lord-lieutenant of Ireland: administration of, **12**, 204

Pratteln, Switzerland: battles of (1445), **13**, 402; (1833), **13**, 541

Pravadi, Bulgaria: surrender of (1389), **14**, 34; siege of (1829), **15**, 284

Prazak (19th century), Moravian deputy: made minister of justice, **17**, 427

Preachers, Friars, religious order: founded, **11**, 133

Précy, François Perrin, Count of (1742–1820), French soldier: appointed to command the insurrectionists of Lyons, **10**, 269

Premonstratensian Order, religious order: in Switzerland, **13**, 355

Premysl of Stadice (ca. 8th century A. D.), ruler of Bohemia: sketch of, **17**, 29

Premysl Otokar I, King of Bohemia, 1198–1230: reign of, **17**, 67

Premysl Otokar (Premislas Ottocar) II, King of Bohemia, 1253–1278: at war with Hungary, **17**, 59; revolts against his father, 71; reign of, 71

Prendergast, Sir Harry North Dalrymple (1834-1913), English soldier: his campaign in Burma, **5**, 266

Prendergast, Maurice (12th century), Irish adventurer: his career in Ireland, **12**, 49

Prentiss, Benjamin Mayberry (1819–1901), American soldier: at battle of Pittsburg Landing, **24**, 747

Prentiss, Seargent Smith (1808–1850), American orator: makes campaign speeches (1840), **24**, 523

Presburg, Hungary: battle of (907 A. D.), **17**, 43; taken by the Bohemians, 74; siege of (1683), 230; occupied by the French, 334; taken by Windischgratz (1848), 371

Presburg, Diets of: (1435), **17**, 156; (1825–1829), 337

Presburg, Treaties of:

1491. Concluded between Frederick III of Germany and Hungary, **18**, 219

1619. Concluded between the Czechs, Hungarians, and Transylvanians against the House of Austria, **17**, 205

1805. Concluded between France and Austria, **4**, 347, **9**, 326, **10**, 415, **11**, 557, **14**, 395, **17**, 294, **18**, 367

Presbyterians, religious sect: tolerated in Virginia, **23**, 67; attitude of James I toward, 83; persecuted in Virginia, 149; divide into Northern and Southern Wings, **24**, 604

Presbytery, The Apostle of: see **Knox, John**

Prescott, Richard (1725–1788), British soldier: exchanged, **23**, 263

Prescott, William (1726–1795), American soldier: at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 232
"President," American war vessel: captures the frigate "Little Belt," **23**, 416
President of the American Confederacy: term of office, **24**, 695
President of the United States: election and powers, **23**, 332; election of first, 340; official title, 346; salary, 346; nomination by Congressional caucus abandoned, 460
Presidential Succession Law, a measure of fixing the order of succession to the presidency of the United States (1886), **24**, 953
President-Maker: see **Weed, Thurlow**
Presque Isle (Erie), Pennsylvania: founded, **23**, 170
Press and Printing:
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: censorship rigid (1815), **17**, 320, 329; in the 19th century, 351, 368
ENGLAND: Caxton's press, **11**, 231 238; newspapers in 1700, **15**, 34 "Christian Year" (1827), **11**, 611
FRANCE: Press acts of 1818, **9**, 371, 378, 382; suppression of freedom of the press (1826), **9**, 385; (1830), 390, (1834), 404; Act of Suppression (1868), 457
GERMANY: invention by Gutenberg (1436), **4**, 285, **13**, 61, **18**, 220; press restricted (1819), **18**, 394; interest in Africa, **19**, 91
INDIA: Vernacular Press Act (1878), **5**, 255
IRELAND: "The Nation" (1842), **12**, 226, 230; "The United Irishman," 231
MEXICO: Annals (1877), **22**, 95; Letters of Cortez (1770), 209; political paper printed (1782), 213
RUSSIA: under Peter, **15**, 86; newspapers in the late 18th century, 194
SCOTLAND: in the 16th century, **12**, 301
SWITZERLAND: at Basle, **13**, 428; political newspapers, 515
UNITED STATES: in the colonies, **23**, 143
Pressburg: see **Presburg**
Prester John or **Priest John,** mythical emperor believed in the Middle Ages to have had dominions in Africa or Asia: Covilhao visits the court of, **20**, 39
Preston, England: battle of (1648), **12**, 341
Preston, Colonel (17th century), Irish commander: joins the Catholic party in Ireland, **12**, 119
Preston Pans, Scotland: battle of (or battle of Pinkey) (1745), **11**, 487, **12**, 367
Pretender, The Old (James Francis Edward Stuart) (1688–1766), son of James II of England: attempts to restore, **11**, 451, **12**, 362, **15**, 66
Pretender, The Young (Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir) (1720–1788), pretender to the British throne: attempts to win the throne, **11**, 487, **12**, 366
Pretextatus, Vettius (ca. 6th century A. D.), Roman senator: leader of Roman sentiment, **4**, 131
Pretor, ancient Roman magistrates: length of term of office extended, **3**, 236
Pretoria, South Africa: named, **20**, 227; occupied by the British (1900), 233
Pretorius, Matthias Wessels (1827–1901), South African Boer statesman: his administration, **20**, 227
Prevesa, Turkey: battle of (1538), **14**, 163
Prevost, Augustine (18th century), British general: devastates South Carolina, **23**, 272
Prevost, Sir George (1767–1816), British soldier: governor of Canada, **20**, 154
Pribylov Islands, Alaska: sealing industry of, **24**, 878; in seal fisheries dispute, 979
Price, Admiral (19th century), Russian military officer: suicide of, **15**, 310
Price, Sterling (1809–1867), American soldier: in the Mexican War, **22**, 303; in Missouri campaign, **24**, 740;

at battle of Corinth, 774; attacked by Rosecrans at Iuka, 774
Prideaux, General (18th century), English general: killed at the bombardment of Fort Niagara, **23**, 192
Pride's Purge (1648), **11**, 360
Priestly, Joseph (1733–1804), English philosopher, chemist, and theologian: supports suggestion to exile Louis XVI to the United States, **10**, 235 note
Priests, The Dissentient, in France: banished, **10**, 395; allowed to conduct their worship on taking an oath of obedience, 446
Priests, The Prince of: see **Henry V,** King of England
Prieto, Joaquin (19th century), South American general: leads the Opposition party in Chili, **21**, 216; president of Chili, 217; retires from power, 218
Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, a case brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, **24**, 581, 600
Prignano, Bartholomew: see **Urban VI**
Prim, Juan (1814–1870), Spanish general: opposes regency of Espartero, **8**, 500; joins revolutionists, 508; made minister of war in provisional government, 510
Primogeniture, Law of, a law of inheritance: abolished by Jefferson, **23**, 383
Primrose, Archibald Philip: see **Rosebery, Earl of**
Primus, Marcus Antonius (1st century A. D.), Roman general: at battle of Bedriacum, **4**, 72
Prince Edward Island, Canada: admitted to Canadian union, **20**, 168
Prince Florizel: see **George IV,** King of England
Prince of Peace, The: see **Godoy, Manuel de**
Prince of Priests, The: see **Henry V,** King of England
Prince Tite: see **George II,** King of England
Princes in the Tower, sons of Edward IV of England: murder of, **11**, 221
Princeton, New Jersey: battle of (1777), **11**, 516, **23**, 249
Princeton University, New Jersey: founded, **23**, 141; pillaged by Howe's army, 249; graduates of, in Constitutional Convention, 323
Principé, Portuguese island off the west coast of Africa: sketch of, **19**, 213; description of, **20**, 298
Pring, Martin (1580–1626), English navigator: explores New England coast, **23**, 54
Prinsep, Sir Henry Thoby (1792–1878), English orientalist: retires from office, **5**, 273
Printing: see **Press and Printing**
Priscillianists: heresy of, **8**, 31
Pritchard Case, The (1842), **9**, 422
Prithwi Raja (12th century), Prince of Delhi, India: legend of his daughter's marriage, **5**, 94; defeated by Mohammed of Ghor, 95
Privateers: Davis calls for, **24**, 723
Privernum, Italy: siege of (329 B. C.), **3**, 68
Probouleumata: in Athenian constitution, **2**, 147
Probus, Marius Aurelius (ca. 235–282 A. D.), Roman Emperor: reign of, **2**, 525, **4**, 111; policy of, **18**, 29
Procida, John of (ca. 1225–1302), Italian conspirator: leads conspiracy against Charles of Anjou, **9**, 85
Procles, mythical Grecian colonist: leads Ionic settlement in Samos, **2**, 55
Procopius, Andrew, the Great (d. 1434), Hussite leader: leads Hussite army, **17**, 134; succeeds Ziska, **18**, 209; death of, **17**, 138, **18**, 211
Procopius the Little (15th century), Hussite leader: leads the Orphans, **18**, 209; death of, 211
Procter, Redfield (1831——), American statesman: reports conditions existing in Cuba, **24**, 1024
Proctor, Henry R. (1765–1859), British general: at the battle of River Raisin, **23**, 424
Programme of the International Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro (1906), **21**, 277

Progress of a Century, *24*, 1086
Progressives, a party of the Prussian legislature: description of, *18*, 434
Prohibition Party, American political division: first organized, *24*, 909; nominates Neal Dow (1880), 930; nominates J. P. St. John (1884), 945; in election of 1888, 966; nominates John Bidwell for president (1892), 991; nominates Rev. Dr. Swallow (1904), 1067
Property Qualification Act, a bill limiting representation in the House of Commons (1711): account of, *11*, 465
Prophet, The (19th century), American Indian chief: mentioned, *23*, 416
Proprietary Colony, the colony in which supreme authority was vested in a proprietor or proprietaries, who received a grant of land from the king in the nature of a feudatory principality, *23*, 114
Propylaea, entrance halls of the Acropolis: held by Pericles, *2*, 255
Proserpine: see **Persephone**
Prosorovski (late 17th century), Russian statesman: sent to England (1687), *15*, 27
Protection: versus free trade, *23*, 456; where favored, 456; loses hold on South, 457; recommended by convention of manufacturers at Harrisburg, 472; in respect to raw materials, 473; retained in tariff revision (1883), *24*, 939; Democratic faction favors, 963
Protestant Boys, an Irish Presbyterian association in the 18th century, *12*, 196
Protestant Pope, The: see **Clement XIV,** Pope
Protestant Union, The, a confederation of the Protestants of southern Germany: formed, *18*, 265
Protestants: origin of, *18*, 246; declared eligible for all civil and military offices in France, *10*, 115 note
Providence Plantations: formation of, *23*, 94; see also **Rhode Island**
Provincial List, The, in French history, a list of names from which candidates were to be selected, *10*, 433
Provisions, Statute of: enacted (1351), *11*, 168; reënacted (1390), 183
Provisions of Oxford: see **Oxford, Provisions of**
Prussia, a kingdom of central Europe: basis of, *18*, 145; rise of, *17*, 240, *18*, 317; growth of, *14*, 318; in agreement of the Dardanelles, *14*, 437; campaign against, *10*, 470; commercial treaty with United States, *23*, 347; joins with Russia, 320, 322; in the War of the Austrian Succession, *18*, 334; joins Triple Alliance (1788), 360; in Holy Alliance, *14*, 411; concludes treaty with Japan, *7*, 189
Pruth, river between Austria-Hungary and Russia: battle of the (1711), *15*, 59
Pruth, Treaty of the, a peace between Turkey and Russia (1711), *14*, 280, *15*, 61, *16*, 221
Prynne, William (1600–1669), English Puritan politician: opposes Laud, *11*, 331; tried before the Star Chamber, 333
Prytames, a division of the Athenian year: in Athenian constitution, *2*, 147
Psammetikhos (Psamtik) I (7th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, *1*, 31; employs Greek mercenaries, *2*, 87
Psammetikhos II (6th century B. C.), King of Egypt, 594–588 B. C.: reign of, *1*, 32; defeated by Cambyses, *2*, 127
Psammetikhos III (d. 525 B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, *1*, 32
Pskov, Russia: defended by Sheremetiev, *15*, 41
Psyttaleia, Island off the coast of Greece: mentioned, *2*, 201
Ptolemaeus Ceraunus (3rd century B. C.), Egyptian prince: seizes Macedonian throne, *2*, 515
Ptolemaeus Claudius (ca. 105–160 A. D.), Greek geographer of Egyptian birth: his theory of the extent of

Asia, **23**, 23; his knowledge of Africa, **19**, 9
Ptolemaeus I (Sotor or Lagi), Greek King of Egypt, 323–283 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 31; shares Alexander's empire, **2**, 512
Ptolemaeus II (Ptolemy Philadelphus) (309–247 B. C.), Egyptian King of Greek blood: orders translation of historical works into Greek, **1**, 10; reign of, 34
Ptolemaeus III (Euergetes), King of Egypt, 247–222 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 34
Ptolemaeus IV (Philopator), King of Egypt, 222–205 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 34
Ptolemaeus V (Epiphanes), King of Egypt, 205–181 B. C.: at war with Antiochus of Syria, **1**, 404; war with Macedon, **3**, 139
Ptolemaeus VII (Philometer), King of Egypt, 181–146 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 34
Ptolemaeus XII (Alexander II), King of Egypt, 81–80 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 34
Ptolemaeus XIII (Auletes), King of Egypt, 81–51 B. C.: deposed and restored, **3**, 277
Ptolemaeus XIV (Dionysius) (61–48 B. C.), consort of Cleopatra and King of Egypt, 51–48 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 34, **3**, 351
Ptolemaeus XVI: see **Cæsarion**
Ptolemy: see **Ptolemaeus**
P'u Chün (b. 1891), Chinese prince: nominated heir-apparent, **6**, 295
Public Debt, United States: payment of, **23**, 348; in Republican platform (1868), **24**, 858; Grant urges sound money payment of, 861
Public Good, League of the, a union of the nobles of France against Louis XI (1465): account of, **9**, 122
Public Lands, in the United States: Foote's resolution affecting sale of, **23**, 489; proceeds from sales distributed among States, **24**, 529
Public Office: views of Adams on political removals from, **23**, 475; eligibility restrictions removed, 480; increased number made elective, 480; clamor for, at Jackson's accession, 481; Jackson's "spoils system," 481; see also **Civil Service Reform**
Public Schools: see **Schools, Public** and **Education**
Publilian Law, a law granting an assembly to the Plebs, passed (471 B. C.): account of, **3**, 43
Publilius, Volero, Roman statesman, tribune of the people, 472 B. C.: establishes the comitia tributa, **3**, 43
Pucelle, La: see **Jeanne d'Arc**
Puebla, Mexico: siege of (1847), **22**, 372; battles of (1862), 384; (1863), 387; (1867), 398
Pueblo Indians, North American tribe: description, **23**, 10; famous for their jewelry and wood-carving, 14; pottery among, 15; skillful in textile work, 15
Puente, South America: battle of (1816), **21**, 65
Puerto Cabello, South America: taken by the revolutionists (1823), **21**, 73
Puerto Carrero, Hernandez de (16th century), Spanish adventurer: joins Cortéz, **22**, 10
Puerto Rico: see **Porto Rico**
Pufendorf, Samuel von (1632–1694), German jurist: his estimate of the Holy Roman Empire, **18**, 297
Puga, Vasco de (16th century), Spanish statesman: appointed to the government of Mexico, **22**, 126
Pugatchev, Emelian (1726–1775), a Cossack rebel and impostor; account of rebellion, **14**, 338, 344, **15**, 166; execution of, **15**, 170
Pugh, George E. (19th century), American statesman: resents attitude of Southern Democrats, **24**, 679
Puiraveau (19th century), French statesman: his relation to the revolution of 1830, **9**, 391
Puisaye, Joseph Geneviève, Marquis de (1754–1827), a French royalist general; joins allied forces, **9**, 294;

his conduct in the Vendean War, **10**, 350
Pu-lan-tien, Manchuria, China: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 310
Pulaski, Count Casimir (1747–1779), Polish officer: his services to America, **23**, 269; death, 272
Pulgar, Venancio (19th century), South American insurgent: leads rebellion, **21**, 102
Pulicat, India: settled, **5**, 154
Pullman Car Strike, in the United States, **24**, 1002
Pullus, Lucius Junius, Roman consul, 249 B. C.: commands Roman fleet, **3**, 104
Pultava: see **Poltava**
Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath (1682–1764), English politician: leads Parliamentary faction, **11**, 478; created Earl of Bath, 484
Pultowa: see **Poltava**
Pultusk, Russian Poland: battle of (1806), **9**, 329
Punic War, the First (264–241 B. C.): causes, **3**, 99; battle of Mylae (260 B. C.), 101; Regulus invades Africa, 101; battle of Panormus (251 B. C.), 103; Lilybaeum captured (249 B. C.), 103; Hamilcar Barca in Sicily, 104; results, 105
Punic War, The Second (218–201 B. C.): causes, **3**, 111; Hannibal invades Italy, 114; battle of Trasimene (217 B. C.), 118; battle of Cannae (216 B. C.), 120; Syracuse taken by Marcellus (212 B. C.), 124; battles of Metaurus (207 B. C.), 128; Zama (202 B. C.), 130; terms of peace, 130
Punic War, The Third (149–146 B. C.): causes, **3**, 163; Carthage destroyed (146 B. C.), 165; results, 165
Punitz, Prussia: battle of (1704), **16**, 217
Punjab, India: conquest of, by Darius, **1**, 165; annexed to British possessions, **5**, 226; Land Alienation Act in the, **5**, 282
Punjab Wars: see **Sikh Wars**
Punó, South America: supports Vivanco, **21**, 196
Punta Arenas, South America: growth of, **21**, 242
Purana, The Vishnu, a division of Hindu sacred literature: description of, **5**, 83
Pure Food Law, National: see **National Pure Food Law**
"**Puritan**," American war-ship: placed in commission, **24**, 1008
Puritans, English and American religious sect: founded, **11**, 301; beliefs of, 286; strength of, in England, **23**, 64; bigotry of, in Maryland, 72; withdraw from Church of England, 83; in Portsmouth, 95; end of absolute dominion of, 101; persecuted in Virginia, 149
Purry, John (early 16th century), Swiss colonist: sketch of, **20**, 112
Purrysburg, between Carolina and Georgia: founded, **20**, 112
Pursley (early 19th century), American traveler: explorations of, **20**, 130
Purtsi, Sweden: battle of (1700), **15**, 39
Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800–1882), English clergyman: teachings of, **11**, 611
Pushkin, Alexander Sergeivitch (1799–1837), Russian poet: his story of Mazeppa, **15**, 47; collecting material for his history, 171; his praise of the Crimea, 183; sketch of, 203, 269; in the plot of the Dekabrists, 272
Putnam, Israel, an American general of the Revolution: born at Salem, Massachusetts, January 7, 1718; in 1739 he married and moved to Pomfret, Connecticut; distinguished himself in the French war, was captured by the Indians near Ticonderoga, 1758, and was only saved from being burned alive by a French officer; served at battle of Bunker Hill and for his bravery and skill was made a major-general in 1775; was appointed commander of the army of the Highlands in New York, 1777; superintended the con-

struction of the fortifications at West Point; died at Brooklyn, Conn., May 19, 1790

Serves in expedition against Ticonderoga, **23**, 189; joins troops at Boston, 228; appointed major-general, 231; in battle of Long Island, 243

Putnam, Rufus (1738–1824), American general: organizes Ohio Company, **23**, 318; plans government for Northwest Territory, 318

Puttkamer, Robert Victor von (late 19th century), German explorer: his mission to the Niger, **19**, 157

Puy (early 19th century), Spanish soldier: sketch of, **21**, 62

Puyredon (early 19th century), South American statesman: holds supreme power in the republic of La Plata, **21**, 70

Puzur-Ashur (15th century B. C.), King of Assyria: negotiates with Babylonia, **1**, 78

Pydna, Macedon: taken by Philip, **2**, 459; battle of, **2**, 519, **3**, 150

Pygmalion (Pümelion) (9th century B. C.), King of Tyre: reign of, **1**, 123

Pylos, Messenia, Greece: bay of, **2**, 17; Athenians at, 301; fighting at, 302

Pym, John (1584–1643), English statesman: leader of the popular party, **11**, 327, 336; impeached, 343; death of, 348

Pyramids, Africa: battle of the (1798), **1**, 37, **8**, 483, **9**, 309, **10**, 409, **11**, 549, **14**, 380

Pyrenees, mountains between France and Spain: battles of (1813), **8**, 531

Pyrenees, Peace of the, a treaty between France and Spain (1659), **8**, 379, 465, **9**, 207, **13**, 232

Pyrgi, Italy: captured by Syracusans, **3**, 57

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, son of King Æacides and Phthia: born about 318 B. C.; was expelled by the Epirotes at age of seventeen and then joined the army of Demetrius; distinguished himself in battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C.; raised a small army, entered Epirus, and obtained the throne, 295 B. C.; in 291 B. C. waged war against Demetrius; in 287 became King of Macedonia, but soon lost it to Lysimachus; defeated the Romans on the river Siris in 280 B. C., and won at Asculum in 279; remained two years in Sicily and gained some victories but failed to conquer the island; renewed war against the Romans and was defeated; retired from Italy to Epirus in 274 B. C.; invaded Macedonia, of which he soon became master; engaged in war against the Spartans but was repulsed; killed in battle in Argos, in 272 B. C.

Becomes king of Epirus, **2**, 515; becomes king of Sicily, 516; forms alliance with Tarentum, **3**, 76; early history, 76; lands in Italy, 77; leaves Italy, 79; success in Sicily, 80; death 80

Pythagoras (582–500 B. C.), Greek philosopher and mathematician: his theory of a spherical earth, **23**, **22**,

Pytheas (2nd half of 4th century B. C.), a Greek navigator and astronomer: visits Britain, **11**, 5; his account of the north, **16**, 3, 297

Pytheas: finds the Germans on the Baltic Sea, **18**, 3

Pythonicus (5th century B. C.), Athenian citizen: accuses Alcibiades, **2**, 332

Q

Quadi, a German tribe: location of, **18**, 6; settled "Deserta Boiorum," **17**, 12; besiege Aquileia, **18**, 26; repulsed by the Romans (356 A. D.), **17**, 15

Quadratus (2nd century A. D.), an early Christian bishop: attempts to convert Hadrian to Christianity, **4**, 92

Quadruple Alliances:

1718. A league against Spain formed by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands, **8**, 406, **9**, 228, **11**, 472, **13**, 253, **18**, 320

1834. A league formed against the usurper Don Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain, **8**, 497, **9**, 403

Quakers, a religious sect: visit Peter the Great in England, **15**, 34; attracted to Maryland, **23**, 72; persecutions of, in Salem colony, 90; persecution of, prohibited, 99; purchase New Jersey, 109; characteristics of, 110; oppose slavery in Pennsylvania, 130; persecuted in New England, 147; not given suffrage in Massachusetts or Plymouth, 148; not tolerated in New York, 148; persecuted in Virginia, 149; petition Congress against slavery, **24**, 572

Quarantine Law, National: see **National Quarantine Law**

Quartering Act, a law compelling Massachusetts towns to furnish quarters for British troops (1774): passed, **23**, 221

Quasdanovitch (late 18th century), an Austrian soldier: his campaign against the French, **9**, 299

Quatre Bras, Belgium: battle (1815), **8**, 487, 532, **9**, 362, **11**, 568, **13**, 287, **18**, 389

Quebec, Canada, called The Gibraltar of The New World: founded, **20**, 63, 82, **23**, 50; slow growth of, **23**, 51; plan to capture, 158; in French claims, 168; taken by the English (1759), **9**, 246, **11**, 500, **20**, 118, **23**, 193; French attempt to recapture, 197; attacked by Montgomery and Arnold, 235; meeting of the Joint High Commission, **24**, 1021

Quebec, Hero of: see **Wolfe, James**

Quebec, Province of, a province of the Dominion of Canada: created, **20**, 167; election of 1878, 171; election of 1891, 172; election of 1896, 173

Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies (1774): passed, **20**, 151, **23**, 221

Quebec Convention, The, a convention to consider the union of the Canadian provinces (1864), **20**, 165

Quedlinburg, Prussia: founded, **18**, 106

Queen, Nine Days': see **Grey, Lady Jane**

Queen, The Merchant: see **Venice**

Queen, The Ocean's: see **England**

Queen, The Snow: see **Christina**, Queen of Sweden

Queen, The White: see **Mary Queen of Scots**

Queen Anne's War, a war in the United States against the French and Indians (1702–1713): origin, **23**, 160; Indians attack Deerfield, 160; Port Royal taken by English, 161; failure of expedition on Quebec, 162; Treaty of Utrecht and terms, 162

Queen Dick: see **Cromwell, Richard**

Queen Elizabeth's Forehead, a part

of the coast of North America, discovered by Frobisher in 1576: named, **16**, 301
Queen of Hearts, The: see **Elizabeth,** Queen of Bohemia
Queen of Tears, The: see **Mary of Modena,** wife of James II of England
Queen of the Adriatic, The: see **Venice**
Queen of the Antilles, The: see **Cuba**
Queen of the Eastern Archipelago, The: see **Java**
Queen of the Euxine, The: see **Sebastopol**
Queen of the Mediterranean, The: see **Carthage**
Queen of the Mississippi Valley, The: see **St. Louis**
Queen of the North, The: see **Edinburgh**
Queen of the Northern Seas, The: see **Elizabeth,** Queen of England
Queen of the Sea, The: see **Tyre**
Queensberry, Duke of (early 18th century), an English statesman: promotes union of Scotland and England, **12**, 356
Queensland, a British colony in Australia: created, **20**, 196; ratifies the new Constitution (1899), 206
Queenston (Queenstown), Ontario, Canada: battle of (1812), **20**, 154, **23**, 421
Querétaro, Mexico: description of, **22**, 396
Quesada, Gonzales Ximenes de (ca. 1498–1576), the conqueror of New Granada: explorations of, **21**, 21
Quesnay, François (1694–1774), a French political economist and physician: sketch of, **10**, 14
Quesnoy (early 17th century), a Flemish architect: sketch of, **13**, 220
Questors, Roman civil officers: made state officers, **3**, 31
Quetta, Baluchistan, Africa: sold to the English, **19**, 36
Quetzalcoath (Quetzalcohuatl), a Mexican god, **23**, 39
Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, Central America: battle of (1524), **22**, 429
Queue: probable origin of, **6**, 45; abolishment of, proposed, 291
Quia Emptores, a statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England (1290), **11**, 145
Quiberon, France: descent upon, by the English and the emigrants, **10**, 351
Quiberon Bay, a small arm of the Bay of Biscay: battle of (1759), **11**, 501
Quieroz, Eusebio de (19th century), Brazilian minister: his efforts against slave trade, **21**, 248
Quinctius, Lucius (1st century B. C.), a Roman statesman: supports measures proposed against the pirates, **3**, 270
Quincy, Josiah (1744–1775), an American lawyer and patriot: defends soldiers accused of Boston Massacre, **23**, 217
Quincy, Josiah (1772–1864), an American statesman: condemns War of 1812, **23**, 431; quoted, 459; suggests secession, **24**, 568
Quinette (early 19th century), a French statesman: member of provisional government, **9**, 365
Quinoñes (d. 1521), a Mexican soldier: sent as ambassador to Spain, **22**, 63
Quinsan: see **Kunshan**
Quintana, Miguel (d. 1906), President of Argentine Republic, 1904–1906: his presidency, **21**, 257
Quinze-vingts, a faction in the French Revolution: threaten insurrections unless the king is dethroned, **10**, 189
Quirites, citizens of ancient Rome: origin of name, **3**, 14
Quiroga (d. 1835), Argentine insurgent officer: opposes Rivodavia, **21**, 121; death of, 124
Quiroga, General (19th century), Spanish insurgent: mentioned, **8**, 492
Quiroga, Vasso de (16th century), Spanish diplomat: made member of the audiencia, **22**, 107
Quitman, John Anthony (1799-1858),

an American politician and general: in the Mexican War, **22**, 334; favors secession of the South, **24**, 611; plans invasion of Cuba, 643

Quito, Ecuador: destroyed by the Spaniards (1533), **21**, 21; battle of (1546), 27; made part of New Granada, **20**, 104; rebels against Spain (1809), **21**, 55; description of, 106; insurrection in (1864), 114

Quivara, a fictitious country north of Mexico: search for, **22**, 112

Quo Warranto, Writ of, writs issued by England in order to bring the American colonies more directly under royal control; used, **23**, 115

R

Raab, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1809), **9**, 336, **17**, 336; taken by Windischgratz (1848), **15**, 302, **17**, 371

Raamses: see **Zoan**

Rabah (19th century), African soldier: conquests of, **19**, 167

Rabaud-Saint-Etienne (18th century), French Protestant minister: speaks in behalf of Louis XVI, **9**, 281

Raby, Germany: siege of (1420), **18**, 208

Rachis, King of Italy, 8th century A. D.: reign of, **4**, 172

Raco, Turkey: taken by Sigismund, **14**, 40

Radagæsus (Radagast) (d. 406 A. D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes: invades Italy, **4**, 138, **18**, 38

Radagast: see **Radagæsus**

Radbod (Ratbod) (d. 179 A. D.), King of the Frisons: power of, **13**, 14

Radbod (Ratbod) King of the Frisons, 697–719 A. D.: power of, **13**, 14; his campaign against Karl Martel, **18**, 70

Radcliffe, Charles (18th century), Scotch rebel under the "Young Pretender": death of, **12**, 369

Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766–1858), Austrian field-marshal: his campaign in Bohemia, **17**, 307; in Italy, **17**, 367, **18**, 402

Radhi, Mohammedan caliph, 934–940 A. D.: reign of, **1**, 365

Radistchev (d. 1802), Russian official: account of, **15**, 195

Radulf (7th century A. D.), Duke of Thuringia: defeats the Franks, **18**, 66

Radziwill, Prince (19th century), Polish commander: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 222; in the Polish insurrection, 293

Rae, John (1813–1893), British traveler: explorations of, **16**, 309

Raffles, Thomas Stamford (1781–1826), English naturalist and administrator: administers Java, **5**, 205; takes possession of Singapore, **20**, 251; English governor of the Dutch East Indies, 290

Ragatz, Switzerland: battle of (1446), **13**, 402

Raghib Pasha (d. 1763), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 318

Raghuba (18th century), Indian politician: claims Maratha throne, **5**, 136, 192

Raghuji Bhonsla (18th century), Indian soldier: invades Bengal, **5**, 133

Raghu-vansa, Indian god: description of, **5**, 53

Raginfried (Regenfried) (8th century A. D.), Mayor of the Palace: accession of, **9**, 36; his campaign against Karl Martel, **18**, 70

Raglan, Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron (1788–1855), British soldier, called The Invisible Commander: in the Crimean War, **9**, 447, **11**, 615, **14**, 452, **15**, 311; death of, **14**, 459, **15**, 321

Ragnachar (d. 509 A. D.), Chief of Thérouanne: death of, **9**, 21

Ragnar Lodbrok: see **Regner Lodbrog**

Ragusa, Austria-Hungary: siege of (1813), **17**, 309

Ragwald Jarl (10th century A. D.), Swedish statesman: won to the cause of peace, **16**, 59

Rahn, Johann Heinrich (1646–1708), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 482

Rai Sanyō (19th century), Japanese writer: influence of, **7**, 160

Rail Splitter, The: see **Lincoln, Abraham**

Railroads (Railways): opposed by Lit-

erati in China, **6**, 243; destruction of, in China, 244; foreign construction of, in China, 275; attacks on employees of, in China, 299; the Siberian Railroad, 308; in Russo-Japanese Treaty, 314; in Treaty between Japan and Turkey, 315; concessions sought by foreigners in China, 318, 319; early construction in the United States, **23**, 480; effect on settlement of western United States, **24**, 985; Supreme Court decision respecting merger, 972; Roosevelt discusses abuses of, 1089; in Switzerland pass into the control of the government, **13**, 576

Railway Rate Regulation Bill, an act passed by the United States Congress (1906), **24**, 1082

Rainucci (16th century), Prince of Parma: claims throne of Portugal, **8**, 448

Rajputs (Kshattrigas), a caste of India: rise of, **5**, 43

Rakoczy, Francis (1676–1735), Prince of Transylvania: career of, **17**, 232

Rakoczy, George (17th century), Prince of Transylvania: put at the head of the comitats of the north of Transylvania, **17**, 226; elected, 227; reign of, 227

Rakoczy, Sigismund (17th century), Prince of Transylvania: elected, **17**, 224

Rakos, Diet of (1444), **17**, 159

Raleigh, Sir Walter, English navigator, author, courtier, and commander: born at Hayes, Devonshire, England, in 1552; studied for a short time at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1569 joined a company of volunteers and fought in behalf of the Huguenots in France; served with distinction against the Irish insurgents, 1580; presented himself at court, 1582, and obtained the favor of Elizabeth; in 1584 obtained a royal patent investing him with ample powers to colonize and govern any territories he might acquire in the unoccupied parts of North America; an exploring party in his service discovered, in 1584, a region to which the queen gave the name of Virginia; sent out in 1585 a body of colonists who unsuccessfully attempted to settle on or near Roanoke Island; renewed the enterprise in 1587 but this colony did not prosper; in 1589 transferred his patent and colonial privileges to a company of merchants; the introduction of tobacco and potatoes into Europe is attributed to him; in 1592, married Elizabeth Throgmorton, one of the queen's maids, for which he was imprisoned for two months in the Tower of London; forbidden to be present at court he sailed from Plymouth, February, 1595, explored the coasts of Guiana and ascended the Orinoco River returning to England before the end of 1595; was restored to royal favor soon after his return and served as rear-admiral at the capture of Cadiz, 1596; appointed Captain of the Guard and Governor of Jersey, 1597; accused of complicity in Lord Cobham's treason, was arrested in July, 1602, and convicted without sufficient proof; was reprieved and confined in the Tower where he remained thirteen years and wrote his chief work, "History of the World"; in 1615 obtained his release by bribery and by an offer to open a mine of gold in Guiana; conducted a fleet of thirteen vessels to Guiana in 1617 and sent an exploring party up the Orinoco, where his son was killed at Saint Thomas in a fight with a body of Spaniards; was forced to return to England where he arrived July, 1618; was soon after arrested, and imprisoned for his conduct in Guiana; it having been decided by the judges that the sentence of death passed in 1603 was still valid he was executed at the palace yard, Westminster, October 29, 1618

Holds a monopoly of wine in England, **20**, 102; receives royal patent, 52; his attempts at coloniza-

tion, **23**, 53; his expeditions to America, **20**, 84; lives in Ireland, **12**, 93; his expedition to South America, **20**, 58, **21**, 30; at the capture of Cadiz (1596), **11**, 298; accused of treason, 307; his expedition to the Wild Coast, **20**, 87; death of, **11**, 312, **21**, 31, **23**, 54

Ralli (ca. 1890), Greek politician: in modern politics of Greece, **2**, 548

Ralph de Diceto (d. 1283), English historian: sketch of, **11**, 116

Ralph Warder (11th century), Earl of Norfolk: leads revolt of the earls, **11**, 78

Ram Mohan Rai, Raja, Indian religious reformer: teaching of, **5**, 87

Ramabai, Pandita (living), a native missionary in India: her work for Hindu widows, **5**, 272

Ramanand (14th century), religious teacher of India: teachings of, **5**, 84

Ramanuja (12th century), reformer of India, **5**, 83

Ramayana, Indian epic, **5**, 26, 52

Rambouillet Decree, a decree issued by Napoleon against the United States (1810): issued, **23**, 415

Ramessu I: see **Ramses I**

Ramillies (Ramilies), Belgium: battle of (1706), **8**, 397, **9**, 222, **11**, 456, **13**, 250, **16**, 218, **18**, 314

Ramirez, Juan (19th century), South American general: rebellion of, **21**, 119

Ramiro I, King of Aragon, 1035–1065: accession of, **8**, 140; invades Navarre, 200; reign of, 231

Ramiro (II) the Monk, King of Aragon, 1134–1137: accession of, **8**, 202; reign of, 235

Ramiro I, King of Asturias and Leon, 842–850 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 133

Ramiro II (d. 950 A. D.), King of Asturias and Leon, 930–950 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 136

Ramiro III, King of Asturias and Leon, 967–983 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 137

Ramnes: ancient name of Romans, **3**, 9

Ramon, Domingo (18th century), captain of the Spaniards in Texas, **22**, 188

Ramsay, James Andrew Brown, Earl of Dalhousie: see **Dalhousie, James Andrew Brown, Earl of**

Ramses (Ramessu) I, King of Egypt, ca. 1365–ca. 1355 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 25

Ramses II (Miamun I) King of Egypt, ca. 1345–ca. 1285 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 26; at war with the Hittites, 142

Ramses (Rhampsinitos) III, King of Egypt, ca. 1200–1179 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 28

Ramses IV, King of Egypt, 12th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 29

Rand (d. 1897), English sanitary commissioner in India: murder of, **5**, 283

Randall, Samuel Jackson (1828–1890), American statesman: Speaker of the House, **24**, 914; leader of protective tariff Democrats, 963

Randolf, Earl of Moray: see **Moray, Randolf, Earl of**

Randolph, Edmund (d. 1813), American statesman: his plan proposed to Constitutional Convention, **23**, 325; quoted on the determination of the members of the Constitutional Convention, 333; refuses to sign the Constitution, 334; favors adoption of Constitution, 336; made Attorney-General, 344

Randolph, Edward (17th century), English statesman: sent to enforce Navigation Acts, **23**, 99

Randolph, John, of Roanoke, American statesman, born at Cawsons, Chesterfield Co., Virginia, June **2**, 1773; studied law at Princeton and Columbia Colleges; elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1799; re-elected with the exception of two terms until 1825; chairman of committee of ways and means, 1801; chief manager of the impeachment of Judge Chase, 1804; prominent as champion of State-rights and as a partisan of Jefferson's administra-

tion until 1806; opposed the election of Madison and the War of 1812; defeated in election of 1813, but again elected, 1814; opposed the Missouri Compromise; visited England, 1822 and 1824; in United States Senate, 1825–1827; had a duel with Henry Clay, April 8, 1826; supported Jackson in the election of 1828; appointed minister to Russia, 1830; but spent most of his time in London, returning, 1831; again elected to Congress, 1832; died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1833

Quoted on Jefferson's Embargo Act, **23**, 410; quoted on election of J. Q. Adams as President, 465; on "tariff of abominations," 473; opposes slave trade in District of Columbia, **24**, 570; quoted on Southern fear of negro uprisings, 587

Randolph, Peyton (1723–1775), American jurist and statesman: graduates from College of William and Mary, **23**, 142; delegate to First Continental Congress, 223; quoted on slavery in Virginia, **24**, 564

Ranjit Singh (Maha Raja) (1780–1839), East Indian prince: sketch of, **5**, 220

Rantzau, Daniel (d. 1569), Danish general: in the Seven Years' War, **16**, 162

Rantzau, Count Johan (1492–1565), German general: defeats Christopher of Oldenburg, **16**, 194; his campaign in Ditmarsh, 196

Rantzau, Josias, Count of (1609–1650), French general: defeated at battle of Tuttlingen, **9**, 199

Rantzau-Ascheberg, Schack Karl, Count (1717–1792), Danish general: his relations with Struensee, **16**, 241

Ranulf de Glanvile (12th century), English general: wins battle of Alnwick, **11**, 108; writes first English law-book, 115

Raphael Sanstius (Rafaele Sanzio) (1483–1520), Italian painter: sketch of, **4**, 299

Raphia, Asia Minor: battles of (ca. 205 B. C.), **1**, 34; (ca. 701 B. C.), 84; (217 B. C.), 404

Rapidan River, Virginia: in Wilderness campaign, 24, 787

Rapino, northern Europe: battle of (1701), **15**, 42

Rappahannock River, Virginia: crossed by Hooker's army, 24, 771; division line of Northern and Southern armies, 782

Rapperswil, Switzerland: siege of (1656), **13**, 476

Raron, Witschard, Baron von (15th century), Swiss partisan: invades Valois, **13**, 393

Rastatt (Rastadt), Germany: battle of (1796), **9**, 299

Rastatt, Congress of, held for the purpose of arranging questions at issue between France and the empire (1797–1799): account of, **13**, 507, **18**, 362

Rastatt, Treaty of, peace between France and Austria (1714), **4**, 330, **9**, 225, **18**, 316

Rastitz (9th century A. D.), King of the Moravian Slavonians: conspiracy of, **18**, 96

Rastiz: see Rostislav

Rastopchin: see Rostoptchin

Rastrelli (18th century), Italian architect: designs Russian palaces, **15**, 149

Ra-talf: see Tat-ef-Ra

Ratbert of Zurich (9th century A. D.), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 343

Ratisbon, Germany: battle of (1809), **9**, 335, **17**, 298; see also **Regensburg**

Ratisbon, Diets of:

1630–1631. A council held by the Emperor of Germany and the King of France, **9**, 187, 190, **18**, 277

1640. A council called by Ferdinand III of Germany, **18**, 291

Ratisbon, Truce of, a treaty between France, Germany, and Holland (1683): account of, **9**, 212

Rauraci, Gallic tribe: join migration of Helvetii, **3**, 301

Rausimond (4th century A. D.), King

of the Sarmatians: leads his people to the lower Danube, **17**, 15
Rautifeld, Switzerland: battle of (1352), **13**, 376
Ravaillac, Francis (1578–1610), French fanatic: assassinates Henry IV of France, **9**, 176
Raven Knight, The: see **Hunyadi, John**
Ravenna, Italy: siege of (491–493 A. D.), **2**, 532, **4**, 156: battle of (1512), **4**, 293, **9**, 134
Rawdon, Lord: see **Hastings, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Marquis of**
Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895), English Orientalist: sketch of, **5**, 217
Rayas, Servian leaders: massacre of, **14**, 389
Rayevski (early 19th century), Russian commander: aids Dokhtorov **15**, 244
Raymond, Mississippi: battle at (1863), **24**, 776
Raymond IV (Raymond de Saint-Gilles) (1045–1105), Count of Toulouse: leads Crusade, **9**, 70
Raymond VI (1156–1222), Count of Toulouse: favors the reformers, **9**, 77
Raymond VII (d. 1249), Count of Toulouse: continues the war against the Pope, **9**, 78
Raymond Roger (d. 1208), Viscount of Béziers: favors the reformers, **9**, 77
Raymundo I (d. 1017), Count of Barcelona: reign of, **8**, 225
Raymundo II (d. 1077), Count of Barcelona: reign of, **8**, 226
Raymundo (III) the Hairy (11th century), Count of Barcelona: reign of, **8**, 226
Raymundo IV (d. 1131), Count of Barcelona: reign of, **8**, 227
Raymundo (Raymond) V (d. 1162), Count of Barcelona: concludes treaty with Alfonso VII of Leon, **8**, 145; at war with Navarre, 202, 203; reign of, 228; becomes king of Aragon, 229, 235
Rayon (early 19th century), **Mexican** insurgent: left in command of Saltillo, **22**, 240
Razuja, Queen of Delhi, 1236–1240: reign of, **5**, 97
Razumovski, Count Alexis (late 18th century), Russian politician: plots for Catherine, **15**, 155
Razumovski, Cyril (18th century), Cossack leader: his quarrel with Apraxin, **15**, 145; plots for Catherine, 155
Read, George (1733–1798), American patriot: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223
Reading, England: siege of (1643), **11**, 345
Reading, Pennsylvania: riots at, during railroad strikes, **24**, 919
Reagan, John Henninger (late 19th century), American statesman: Confederate Postmaster-General, **24**, 694: fathers bill for regulating freight charges, 956
Realm of St. Stephen, The: see **Hungary**
Reay, Lord Donald James Mackay (b. 1839), Anglo-Indian statesman: recalled from Bombay, **5**, 273
Rebellion of 1641, The, in Ireland: account of, **12**, 114
Rebellion of 1798, The, in Ireland: account of, **12**, 209
Rebellions: see **Revolutions**
Rebmann (19th century), African explorer: explorations of, **19**, 53; arouses an interest in Africa, 59
Recared I (d. 601 A. D.), King of the Goths, 586–601 A. D.: his campaign in Gaul, **8**, 42; reign of, 43
Recared II, King of the Goths, 621 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 44
Receswind, King of the Goths, 653–672 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 44
Rechabites, Jewish religious sect: description of, **1**, 391
Recif, South America: founded, **20**, 105
Recio, Lope (late 19th century), Cuban statesman: chosen governor of Puerto Principe, **22**, 468

Recognition, System of, the original jury system in England: established by Henry II, **11**, 103

Reconstruction, in American history, the re-admitting of the Southern Confederate States to the Union after the Civil War: Lincoln's plan, **24**, 833; Wade-Davis Bill, 837; debate in Congress, 843; first Act of, passed (1866), 846; denounced in Democratic platform (1868), 860; aftermath in Grant's administration, 863; effects in South, 864; mistakes of, summarized, 874

Red Cross League, a league by which the European powers bound themselves to improve the condition of soldiers wounded in battle: formed (1864), **13**, 562

Red King, The: see **William (II) Rufus,** King of England; also **Otto II,** Holy Roman Emperor

Red River, a river of the United States: as Florida boundary, **23**, 445

Red Stockings, The Little Man in: see **Leopold I,** Holy Roman Emperor

Redcliffe, Lord Stratford de: see **Canning, Stratford**

Reding, Alois (1755–1818), a Swiss officer: in the war against France, **13**, 514

Reding, Ital (early 15th century), a Swiss statesman: sketch of, **13**, 398

Redmond, John (1851-1918), an Irish political leader: assumes leadership of Home Rule party, **12**, 242

Reduction, the right to "draw back" lands under the royal power: Charles XIV granted the right of, **16**, 212

Reed, Thomas Brackett (1839–1902), an American politician: enters Congress, **24**, 916; chosen Speaker of House, 969; his war on dilatory motions in House, 969; candidate for Presidential nomination (1896), 1012

Reed, Walter (living), United States army officer: aids in stamping out yellow-fever in Cuba, **20**, 329

Reed, William Brackett (19th century), American diplomatist: negotiates treaty between China and the United States, **24**, 919

Referendum, The, a method of legislation by which one town can defeat an objectionable measure: in Rhode Island charter, **23**, 94; introduced during the Jacksonian epoch, 481; in Kansas election, **24**, 662

Reform Bill, in English history, bills for enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons (1831), **11**, 587; (1868), 625

Reform Pope, The: see **Calvin, John**

Reformation, The, a religious movement of the 16th century, which led to the establishment of Protestantism: in Austria, **17**, 177; in Denmark, **16**, 190, 203; in Germany, **18**, 233; in the Netherlands, **8**, 356, **13**, 54; in Norway, **16**, 196; in Poland, **15**, 380; in Scotland, **12**, 311; in Sweden, **16**, 155; in Switzerland, **13**, 431

Reformation, The Michael Angelo of the: see **Luther, Martin**

Reformation, The Morning Star of: see **Wycliffe, John**

Reformed Church: see **Calvinists**

Regenfried: see **Raginfried**

Regensburg (Ratisbon), Peace of, a peace between Austria and the Forest States (1355), **13**, 378

Regent, The Good: see **Murray, James Stewart, Earl of**

Reggio (Rhegium), Italy: battle of (1860), **4**, 379

Régiment-du-roi, a regiment in the French Revolution: revolt of, **10**, 125

Reglament, regulations of the church, embodied by Peter the Great: English influence on, **15**, 35; composition of, 72; publication of, 73

Regner Lodbrog (Ragnar Lodbrok), a legendary King of Denmark, 9th century A. D.: the legend of, **16**, 19

Regnier, Jean Louis Ebenezer (1771–1814), a French general: commands the Saxons, **15**, 256

Regnier of Anjou (close of 14th century), an Italian prince: claims throne of Naples, **4**, 262

Regula, Saint (4th century A. D.), a Christian martyr in Switzerland: death of, **13**, 334

Regulating Act, a statute of the English Parliament (1773): passed, **5**, 190, **11**, 526, **23**, 220; impossible of enforcement in Massachusetts, **23**, 226

Regulus, Gaius Atilius (d. 225? B. C.), a Roman consul: at battle of Telamon, **3**, 109

Regulus, Marcus Atillius, a Roman general, distinguished in the first Punic war; consul first time in 267 B. C. and second time in 256 B. C.; gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians; having invaded Africa, he defeated the enemy and advanced nearly to Carthage; he was defeated and taken prisoner in 255; he was sent to Rome to negotiate a peace, on condition that he should return if the Roman senate should reject their terms; advised the Senate not to make peace; returned to Carthage, and died a victim to the cruelty of his captors

Defeated by Samnites, **3**, 72; joins fleet for invasion of Africa, 101

Rehnskiold, Carl Gustaf, Count of (1651–1722), a Swedish general: at the battle of Franstadt, **16**, 217; at Poltava, **15**, 54, **16**, 220

Rehoboam, King of Judah, 975–858 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 389

Reichenbach, Convention of, a convention which settled the terms of the peace between Austria and Turkey (1790), **10**, 133, **14**, 360, **17**, 276

Reichenbach, Treaty of, a treaty of peace between Austria, Russia, and Prussia (1813), **17**, 307

Reichshofen, Battle of: see **Woerth**

Reichsrath, The, a governmental body in Austria (1867): description of **17**, 400

Reid, Whitelaw (1837——), an American journalist and statesman: nominated for Vice-President (1892), **24**, 989; member of Spanish-American peace commission, 1031

Reigen, Emperor of Japan, 1663–1687: reign of, **7**, 132

Reign of Terror, in France: account of, **9**, 285, **10**, 265, **11**, 542

Reille, Honoré Charles Michel Joseph, Count (1775–1860), a French marshal: at battle of Waterloo, **9**, 363

Reims: see **Rheims**

Reinar von Hagenau (13th century), an Austrian minnesinger: sketch of, **17**, 97

Reinar von Zweter (13th century), an Austrian minnesinger: sketch of, **17**, 97

Reinhard (early 19th century), a Swiss military leader: commands Swiss forces, **13**, 524

Reinhard, Martin (early 16th century), a German preacher: preaches in Copenhagen, **16**, 190

Reinhart, Anna (16th century), the wife of Ulrich Zwingli: marries Zwingli, **13**, 435

Reinsdorp (18th century), a Russian local governor: in the Pugatchev insurrection, **15**, 168

Reis Effendi, The, an office in the Turkish government: powers of, **14**, 369

Religion:

CHRISTIANITY: growth of, in Egypt, **1**, 35; in Arabia (7th century), 187, 208, 209; attempts to revive it in Africa, 323; becomes the Roman state religion, **2**, 527, **4**, 121; aided by diffusion of Greek culture, **2**, 513; established by Constantine, **2**, 524, 526, **4**, 121; progress of, **2**, 527; barbarians accept, 529; spread of, 538; modern Greece, 550; its growing importance in the 2nd century, **4**, 97; Edict of Milan (313 A. D.), 118; the Arian heresy, **4**, 121, 125, 157; apostacy under Julian, 127, 129; growth of papal power, **4**, 131, 171, 198, **9**, 69, **11**, 77, **18**, 133; moulded by Pagan rites, **4**, 143; relics in the 6th century, 167; Iconoclastic movement, **4**, 169, **13**, 95; work of Savonarola, **4**, 282; the work

of Luther, **4**, 300, **17**, 150; Papal Infallibility (1870), **4**, 393; progress of, in China, **6**, 38; attitude of emperor of China toward, 73, 78, 80, 262; agitation against, in China, 76; murder of native Chinese Christians, 304; introduced into Japan, **7**, 105, **20**, 96; in Japan (ca. 1600), **7**, 115, 137; Priscillian heresy, **8**, 31; introduced into Spain, 32; in Spain under the Goths, 56; "Babylonian Captivity" of the Church, **9**, 88, **18**, 198; the pragmatic sanction (1438), **9**, 119; religious liberty decreed in Germany (1555), 147; Edict of Nantes (1598), giving religious freedom to French Huguenots, 171; doctrines of the Gallican church (1682), 213; abolition of Jesuit Order (1764), 247; monastic system, **11**, 29, 91; Cluniac reforms, 77; Orders of Friars, 132; Wycliffe, 172, 173, 188; the Great Schism (1378), **11**, 173, **17**, 122; the Reformation, **11**, 244; Protestantism in England, 249; separation of the English from the Roman Church, 252, 262; Zwingli's doctrines, 259; Calvinism, 276; Counter-Reformation in the Church, 280; Jesuits (1540), 281; Puritans, 286, 327; Separatists in England, 301; Calvinism in England, 326; Dissenters in England (1662), 383; Wesley, 493; Catholic emancipation in England, 585; in Ireland, **12**, 199; monastic clergy in Ireland, 32; in Scotland, 252; the Reformation in Scotland, 311; Gomarists and Arminians, **13**, 194; Thirty Years' War between Protestants and Catholics, **13**, 203, 462, **17**, 204, **18**, 268; introduced into Switzerland, **13**, 334; Arian heresy among the Burgundians, 337; Zwingli in Switzerland, 433; Calvin in Switzerland, 448; 17th century theology in Switzerland, 483; protection of Christians in Turkey, **14**, 269, 340, 442, 470; Latin Catholicism and Greek Orthodoxy, **14**, 445, **15**, 14, 22; massacre in Syria, **14**, 466; revolt of Christians in Turkey, 474; conditions in Armenia, 497; adopted in Russia, **15**, 8; Greek Church under Peter of Russia, 73; conversion of Poles, **18**, 120; Reformation in Poland, **15**, 426; in Scandinavia, **16**, 28; its struggles with Paganism in the north, 56; Church organized in Scandinavia, 68; Reformation in Denmark, 195; in early Austro-Hungarian territory, **17**, 14; affects Rome's power in Austria-Hungary, 15; introduced among the Croats and Servians, 22; progress of, in Bohemia, **17**, 30, **18**, 99; progress of, in Moravia, **17**, 30; the Slav liturgy, 32; adopted by the Croats, 37; among the Magyars, 46; Huss, **17**, 119, **18**, 202; University of Prague endorses Huss, **17**, 125; the Hussite Wars, **17**, 125; Zika, **17**, 127, **18**, 207; the Reformation in Austria-Hungary, **17**, 178, 190, 197, 221; suppression of the Jesuits, 260; Edict of Toleration (1781), in Austria, 266; Goths accept Arian creed, **18**, 32; conversion of Clovis, 47; of Longobards, 53; of Saxons, 80; simony, 128; influence of the Crusades, 172; religious orders of Knighthood established, 173; Council of Constance (1414), 204; the Reformation, in Germany, 233; Zwingli, 246; growth of Protestantism in Germany, 254; Jesuits banished from Germany (1773), 351; missions in Africa, **19**, 123, 187, 194; Jesuit missions in America, **20**, 92, 312; introduced in the South Sea Islands, 130; in Madagascar, 279; Jesuits in Mexico, **22**, 203, **23**, 39; Christianity among Spanish Indians, **23**, 44; French attempts to convert Indians, 51; in the American colonies, 67, 71, 139, 145; Pilgrims, 83; religious freedom granted by Carolina charter, 76; conflict of religions in Carolina, 78; disputes regarding religion in Salem colony, 90; freedom in Rhode Island, 94; conversion of New England Indians, 97; religious liberty insured in New York, 105; as a requirement for civil rights in Penn's colony, 111

JUDAISM: in Arabia, **1**, 203, 204, 208; in Israel, 379, 400
MOHAMMEDANISM: main treatment, **1**, 209, 226, 252; relations to civil law, **14**, 89, 99, 135; relations to other creeds, 104, 105, 471; Sunnites and Shiites, 122; in Africa, **19**, 10, 12
PAGANISM: Egypt, **1**, 41; Assyria and Babylonia, 96, 203; Phœnicia, **1**, 127, **2**, 28; Lydia, 147; Persia, 170, 203, 321; Arabs before Mohammed, 200, 204; Greece, **2**, 38, **3**, 6; Rome, **3**, 6, 240, 394; the Etruscans, 25; Druidism in Britain and Gaul, 297; Rome under Augustus, **4**, 33; cosmopolitan nature at Rome, 104; sun-worship at Emesa, 104; Rome in the 4th century A. D., 125, 128; its decline at Rome, 133, 138, 142; worship of Odin in Lombardy, 164; primitive races in India, **5**, 26, 30, 33; early Aryan beliefs, 37; Rig-Veda in India, 38; Brahmanism, 43; Buddhism, 58, 76; Hinduism, 77; nature worship in Hinduism, 79; Siva-worship in Hinduism, 81; Vishnu-worship, 83; Zoroastrianism, **2**, 121, 122, **5**, 316; rise of Babism, **5**, 362; Confucius, **6**, 9, 34; Chinese worship of ancestors, 40; Chinese toleration, 228; Japanese, **7**, 3; Buddhism in Japan, 16, 17, 32, 80; Confucianism in Japan, 17; the early Celts, **8**, 6, **11**, 6; in ancient Gaul, **9**, 6, 7; of the Norsemen, **11**, 41; in Ireland, **12**, 16, 17; in Scandinavia, **16**, 5, 9, 36; nature worship of the Slavs, **17**, 26; Magyar mythology, 44; German mythology, **18**, 9; Aztec gods, **22**, 27, 90; American Indian, **23**, 9

Religious Peace, Treaties of, two treaties between Charles V of Germany and the Protestants (1532), **18**, 249, 251; (1555), 259

Rembrandt (Rembrandt Hermanzoon van Rijn or Ryn) (1607-1669), a Dutch painter: sketch of, **13**, 220

Remedios, Mexico: siege of (1817), **22**, 250

"Remember the Alamo," the battle cry of the Texans in the war with Mexico, **24**, 534

Remigius, Saint (5th century), Archbishop of Rheims: baptizes Clovis, **18**, 59

Remonstrants (Arminians), Protestant religious sect: acquire their name, **13**, 194

Removals from Office, in United States government: power granted to President, **23**, 345

Remusat, Count François Marie Charles de (1797-1875), French politician and writer: opposes the decrees of July 25, 1830, **9**, 390

Renaissance (Revival of Learning), name applied to the intellectual and spiritual movement of the 15th and 16th centuries, **2**, 538, **4**, 297, **11**, 243, **14**, 144, **23**, 21

Renaud, Cecile (d. 1794), French revolutionist: her suspicious visit to Robespierre's house, **10**, 300; her examination and fate, 300

Renault, French partisan: joins conspiracy against Venice, **4**, 315

Rendon, Senator (19th century), South American statesman: candidate for president of Venezuela, **21**, 95

René of Anjou (1409-1480), Duke of Anjou and Lorraine, King of Naples, Jerusalem and Sicily, and Count of Provence: requests aid from Charles VII of France, **9**, 118; abandonment of, by Louis XI of France, 124; defeats Charles the Rash, **9**, 124, **13**, 48, 409; recovers his land, **18**, 218; death of, **9**, 125

Rengg, Switzerland: battle of the (1802), **13**, 518

Rengger, Albrecht (late 18th century), Swiss patriot: upholds revolutionary ideas, **13**, 503; service of, 514

Renichon, Michael (d. 1594), Belgian assassin: attempts to assassinate Maurice of Orange, **13**, 161

Reno, Jesse Lee (1825-1862), American general: death of, **24**, 765

Reno, Marcus R. (late 19th century), American general: in expedition against Sitting Bull, **24**, 905

Rensselaer, Stephen van: see **Van Rensselaer, Stephen**

Renunciation, Act of, bill declaring Ireland's right to be bound only by the laws made by the king and the Irish Parliament (1783): account of, **12,** 189

Repartimiento, The, an unfair commercial privilege assumed by the Spanish colonists in South America: description of, **21,** 47; abolition of, 52

Repeal, Act of, bill by which England renounced authority over Ireland (1782), **12,** 188

Repeal Association, an Irish society formed with the object of having the Act of Union repealed (1810), **12,** 225

Repnin, Prince Nicholas (1734-1801), Russian general and statesman: in Poland, **15,** 173; his campaigns in Turkey, 177, 180, 186

Representation, of the several states of the United States: settled in Constitutional convention, **23,** 328

Representatives, House of: see **House of Representatives**

Republican Martyr, The: see **Marat, Jean Paul**

Republican Party in America: origin, **23,** 356; Jefferson, leader of, 370; prosecution of, under Sedition Act, 377; rise from old Republican party, 434; division into Democrats and Whigs, 434; changes ground with Federalists on bank question, 439; becomes Federalistic, 459; national party formed, **24,** 519; organized, 644; convention at Pittsburg, 653; denounces Dred Scott decision, 660; gains ground in North, 671; national convention at Chicago (1860), 680; divided on Emancipation Proclamation, 768; convention at Chicago (1868), 857; Reconstruction in South, 865; division of radical and conservative in South, 873; liberal Republican movement formed, 889; convention at Philadelphia (1872), 892; convention at Cincinnati (1876), 906; convention of 1880, 925; loses vote of South, 932; supports Civil Service Reform Bill, 937; concerning the tariff question, 939; convention at Chicago (1884), 942; national convention of 1888, 965; demonstrations over success, 968; convention at Minneapolis (1892), 989; convention at St. Louis (1896), 1012; convention of 1900, 1038; convention of 1904, 1076

Republican Party in France: first appearance of, **10,** 139; alarm of, at the increasing power of Bonaparte, 412; proscription put in force against, 432

Republics, French: first (1789-1804), **9,** 278; second (1848-1852), 435; third (1870——), 467

Requesens, Luis Zuniga y (16th century), Governor of the Netherlands, 1573-1576: appointed governor, **13,** 115; administration of, 116; death of, 120

Resaca, Georgia: attack at (1864), **24,** 794

Resaca de la Palma, Texas: battle of (1846), **22,** 290, **24,** 547

Reseby, John (d. 1408), Scotch scholar: martyrdom of, **12,** 290

Resenius (17th century), Norse scholar: services of, **16,** 8

Reshid Pasha (early 19th century), Grand Vizier of Turkey: in Russo-Turkish war, **14,** 429; quells insurrections, 433; services of, 439, 442; campaign against Russia, **15,** 284; defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, 290

Resht, Russia: Russia takes possession of (1722), **15,** 79

Resht, Treaty of, peace between Persia and Russia (1733), **15,** 117

Restitution, Edict of, a decree issued by Ferdinand II of Germany, ordering that all the former territory of the Catholic Church which had become Protestant should be restored to Catholic hands (1629): issued, **18,** 276; withdrawn, 294

Restoration, Society of, a secret committee formed in Switzerland against Napoleon (1813), **13,** 524

Restoration, The, return of Charles

II to the throne of England: account of, **11**, 374; effect on Ireland, **12**, 129; effect on Virginia, **23**, 64; accepted by Connecticut, 93; effect on the Confederation, 97, 99

Restorer of Cities, The: see **Sancho I**, King of Portugal

Resumption Act, a resolution of Congress that at the earliest possible moment the government would resume specie payments (1869), **24**, 898

Rethel, France: battle of (1650), **9**, 203

Reubel (late 19th century), Alsatian jurist: urges war against Switzerland, **13**, 507

Réunion (Bourbon), island off the African coast: sketch of, **19**, 213; occupied by the French, **5**, 170; French policy concerning, **20**, 100; taken by the English (1810), 143; history of, 279

Reuterholm, Gustaf Adolf, Baron (late 18th century), Swedish statesman: promotes a Russian alliance, **16**, 250

Reutern (late 19th century), Russian statesman: becomes minister of finance, **15**, 324

Reuti, Flanders: battle of (1552), **9**, 147

Revel, Russia: attack on (1790), **15**, 188

Revere, Paul (1735–1818), American engraver and patriot: rides to Lexington, **23**, 226

Revilla-Gigedo, Francisco Guernes y Horcasitas, viceroy of New Spain, 1746–1755: administration of, **22**, 196

Revilla-Gigedo, Count Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheo, viceroy of New Mexico, 1789–1794: administration of, **22**, 217

Revolution, Financier of the: see **Morris, Robert**

Revolution, The American (1775–1782): account of, from the English point of view, **11**, 513, **20**, 127; causes, **23**, 201, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221; first Continental Congress (1774), **22**, 222; Lexington and Concord, 227; Ticonderoga and Crown Point, 228; second Continental Congress, 229; battle of Bunker Hill, 231; Washington chosen to command Continental Army, 230; siege of Boston, 235; Declaration of Independence signed (1776), 241; battle of Long Island, 243; retreat across New Jersey, 244; battles of Trenton, 248; Princeton, 249; Burgoyne's invasion, 251; Brandywine, Germantown, and Valley Forge, 257; British occupy Philadelphia, 259; Charles Lee and battle of Monmouth, 262; British evacuate Philadelphia, 262; French Alliance, 265; British success in the South, 271; campaign in South under Gates, 274; Arnold's treason, 275; General Greene in the South, 280; surrender of Yorktown (1782), 285; Treaty of Peace signed, 288; naval encounters, 290; compared to war of 1812, 435; effect on the question of slavery, **24**, 562; results, **23**, 298

Revolution, The Belgian (1815–1832): causes, **13**, 291; rising at Brussels (1830), 295; Holland separated from Belgium (1831), 301

Revolution, The English, struggle for the crown of England between William of Orange and James II (1688), **9**, 217, **11**, 431, **12**, 132

Revolution, The French, **8**, 482, **9**, 251, **11**, 539, **18**, 354, **20**, 30, 136; effects Washington's second administration, **23**, 357; see also **French Revolution, History of**

Revolution, The Swedish (1520–1523): cause, **16**, 150; Gustaf Eriksson Vasa enters Stockholm (1523), 154; result, 155

Revolution, The Swiss (1798): account of, **9**, 306

Revolution in the Netherlands, The (1566–1609): causes, **13**, 85; surrender of Valenciennes (1566), **13**, 102; Alva at Brussels (1567–1573), 104; Pacification of Ghent (1576), 122; assassination of William of Orange (1584), 142; expedition of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 150; bat-

tle of Zutphen (1586), 151; death of Philip II (1598), 164; Truce of Antwerp (1609), 186
Revolution of 1820, Portuguese: account of, **8**, 534
Revolution of 1820, Spanish: account of, **8**, 493
Revolution of 1830, The French: account of, **9**, 389; influence in Germany, **18**, 395
Revolution of 1854 in Spain: account of, **8**, 503
Revolutionary Movement of 1848, The: in France, **9**, 415; in Austria, **17**, 361; in Germany, **18**, 398
Revolutions:
1566–1580. Netherlands against Spain, **13**, 85
1640–1660. In England, **11**, 340
1688. In England, **9**, 217, **11**, 420, **12**, 132
1775–1783. American, **9**, 254, **11**, 510, 514, **12**, 180, **20**, 127, **23**, 201
1789. French, **4**, 342, **9**, 253, **10**, 3, **11**, 539, **20**, 136
1810. Argentine Republic, **21**, 57
1811. Paraguay, **21**, 69, 147
1816. Peru, **21**, 70
1820–1849. Of Italy, **4**, 352
1821–1829. Greece from Turkish rule, **2**, 542, **14**, 411, 415, 505, **15**, 268
1821. Mexico, **22**, 253
1822. Brazil, **21**, 166
1825. Bolivia, **21**, 182
1825. Chili, **21**, 215
1830. In France, **9**, 389
1830. In Belgium, **13**, 295
1830. Uruguay, **21**, 137
1831. Ecuador, **21**, 108
1848. In France, **9**, 432, **13**, 306, **14**, 444
1848. Hungary, **17**, 368
1848. Germany, **18**, 399
1858. Venezuela, **21**, 96
1865. Peru, **21**, 207
1889. Brazil, **21**, 251
Rewbell (Reubell), Jean Baptiste (1746–1807), French republican and Director: elected a member of the Directory, **9**, 296, **10**, 361
Rex, head of Roman republic: power of, **3**, 12
Reyes, Rafael, president of Colombia, South America, 1904-1909: election of, **21**, 245, **24**, 1059; sent to plead Colombian cause, **24**, 1060
Reynafé, General (early 19th century), Argentine soldier: death of, **21**, 124
Reynier, General: see **Regnier, Jean Louis Ebenezer**
Reynolds, John Fulton (1820–1863), an American soldier: killed at Gettysburg, **24**, 779
Reynolds, Thomas (late 18th century), an Irish citizen: betrays plot for rebellion, **12**, 209
Rezin (d. 732 B. C.), King of Damascus: defeated by Assyrians, **1**, 83
Rhaeti, the inhabitants of Rhaetia: come in contact with Roman power, **17**, 11; conquered by the Romans, 12
Rhaetia, an ancient Roman province below the Danube: invaded by the barbarians, **17**, 14, 15; recognizes the authority of Theodosius, 16
Rhampsinitos: see **Ramses III**
Rhegium, an ancient city of Italy, now Reggio: Messenians settle in, **2**, 73; founded, 84; tyrants of, 216; at war with Syracuse, 299; Athenians at, 333; Roman campaign against, **3**, 99; see also **Reggio**
Rheims (Reims), France: convention of chiefs held at, **18**, 24
Rheinberg, Belgium: surrenders to the States-General, **13**, 178
Rheinbund: see **Confederation of the Rhine**
Rhenish Cities, Union of, union of Mayence, Speyer, Worms, Strassburg, and Basel, **18**, 175
Rhenish Mission, a German mission in Africa: work of, **19**, 94
Rhett, Robert Barnwall (1800–1876), an American politician: opposes Slade in Congress, **24**, 578
Rhianus (3rd century B. C.), a Greek poet: epic poet of Sparta, **2**, 72, 74
Rhigas (18th century), a Greek poet: national poet of Greece, **14**, 413

Rhine, Confederation of the: see Confederation of the Rhine

Rhode Island, called Little Rhody: founded, **23,** 94; receives liberal charter, 94; religious freedom, 94, 147; condition of Jews, **1,** 425; snubbed by New England Confederation, **23,** 96; favored after Restoration, 99; colonial government, 114; evades Sugar Act, 135; rum trade (1750), 135; educational growth, 140; franchise denied Catholics, 148; colonial suffrage laws, 148; jealousy of Connecticut, 164; The Gaspee Affair, 218; opposes amendment to Articles of Confederation, 313; suffers from paper currency craze, 314; appoints delegates for Annapolis convention, 322; refuses to send delegates to Constitutional Convention, 323; ratifies the Constitution, 338; attitude toward War of 1812, 431; in Hartford convention, 431; rebellion of 1841, **24,** 530; measures toward abolition of slavery adopted, 564; abolition societies formed, 571; state election of 1855, 646; Presidential election of 1892, 992

Rhodes, an island in the Ægean Sea: Greek colonization of, **2,** 56; revolts from Athens, 353; joins naval league, 429; engages in Social War, 454; conquered by Mausolus, 455; maritime importance of, 513; Demetrius repulsed at, 514; the champion of Greek cities, **3,** 138; becomes subject to Rome, 150; conquered by the Saracens, **1,** 289; occupied by Order of St. John, **2,** 536; siege of (1480), **14,** 85; campaign of Suleiman against, 136, 148

Rhodes, Cecil John, South African statesman and promoter: born at Bishop-Strotford, England, July 5, 1853; going to Natal for his health became interested in diamond mining and in time gained a controlling interest in the Kimberley mines; became a member of the Assembly at Cape Town and entered the ministry there in 1884; prime minister of Cape Colony, 1890–1896, when he resigned; secured in 1889 a charter for the British South Africa Company; in 1893 conducted the war in Bechuanaland and in 1896 put down a formidable rising of the Matabeles; his policy was to develop a federal South African dominion under British control, and to build a continuous railway from Cairo to Cape Town; was at Kimberley during its siege in 1899 by the Boers; died in Cape Town, March 26, 1902
Sketch of, **19,** 222; refuses to recognize Boer claims in Bechuanaland, 214; organizes British South Africa Company, **20,** 230; attempts to create a British protective tariff in South Africa, **19,** 233; crushes Matabele rebellion, 243; responsible for the Jameson Raid, **20,** 231; death of, **19,** 283

Rhodes, Colossus of, a statue on the island of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world: description of, **1,** 289

Rhodesia, a local name for British Zambesia: sketch of, **20,** 260; development of, **19,** 243

Rhodia: see Rosas

Rhumberg, Germany: battle of (1760), **9,** 246

Rhyming Chronicle, a Scandinavian historical document: quoted, **16,** 109

Riall, Sir Phinehas or **Phineas** (1775–1851), an English major-general: in the War of 1812, **23,** 426

Rib-Addi (15th century B. C.), an early Phœnician prince: at war with Aziru, **1,** 122

Ribas, Félix (d. 1814), a Venezuelan soldier: aids Bolivar, **21,** 60; death of, 63

Ribaut (Ribault), Jean (ca. 1520–1565), a French navigator; attempts to plant colony in Carolina, **23,** 47

Ribbing, Count Adolf Ludwig (1764–1843), a Swedish conspirator: plots the assassination of Gustavus, **16,** 249

Ribeaupierre (early 19th century), a Russian statesman: negotiations of, **15**, 274

Ribeiro, Juan (d. 1817), a Brazilian priest and insurgent: in the rebellion of Pernambuco, **21**, 164

Ribera (19th century), a Uruguayan military leader: expels Oribe from Uruguay, **21**, 125; rebellion of, 139

Riberos (late 19th century), a Chilian naval officer: given command of Chilian fleet, **21**, 235

Ribeyro (19th century), a Peruvian statesman: policy of, toward Spain, **21**, 203

Ricci, Matteo (1552–1610), an Italian Jesuit missionary in China: his labors in China, **6**, 34

Rice: introduced into the Carolinas, **20**, 78; rice industry in South Carolina, **23**, 137

Rice, Spring (early 19th century), an English government official: Chancellor of the Exchequer, **11**, 597

Rich, Edmund (ca. 1175–1240), Archbishop of Canterbury: leads opposition against Peter des Roches, **11** 132

Rich Mountain, West Virginia, U. S. A.: battle of (1861), **24**, 733

Richard (I) Cœur de Lion, King of England, 1189–1199, called Dickon of the Broom: born at Oxford, England, September 8, 1157; was invested with the Duchy of Aquitaine, 1169; joined his brother Henry and Louis of France in a revolt against his father, 1173; became heir-apparent on the death of Prince Henry, 1183; was again in revolt against his father, 1189; succeeded to the English throne, the Duchy of Normandy, and the County of Anjou, 1189; joined the Third Crusade, 1190; conquered Cyprus and married Berengaria, Princess of Navarre, at Cyprus, 1191; was at the siege of Acre, and defeated the Saracens at Arsuf, 1191; having concluded a truce with Saladin for three years, three months, three weeks, three days, he sailed homeward, October, 1192, but was wrecked on the coast of Istria; attempting to pass through Germany in disguise, he was arrested by Leopold of Austria, confined in a dungeon, and subjected to many insults until February, 1194, when he obtained his liberty by paying a large ransom; was mortally wounded by an arrow at the siege of the castle of one of his vassals near Limoges, March, 1199; died, April 6, 1199

Given possession of Aquitaine, **11**, 109; accession of, **9**, 75; releases Scottish king from homage, **12**, 266; joins crusaders, **9**, 75, **11**, 110, **18**, 155; rebels against Henry II, **11**, 110; reign of, 112; persecutes the Jews, **1**, 419; marries Berengaria of Navarre, **8**, 203; imprisoned by Leopold V of Austria, **11**, 113, **17**, 92, **18**, 156; death, **11**, 115

Richard II (1366–1400), King of England, 1377–1399: accession of, **9**, 105, **11**, 173; recognized as heir to throne, **11**, 172; reign of, 173; marries Anne of Bohemia, **11**, 180, **17**, 117; aids Flemings, **9**, 107; condition of Ireland under, **12**, 67; made lord lieutenant of Ireland, 69; his relations with Scotland, 286; contemporary of Murad I of Turkey, **14**, 33; statute of, restricting exports, **23**, 66; appointment of commissioners of regency, **11**, 181; restored to power, 182; marries Isabella of France, 183; foreign policy, 183; despotism of, 184; visits Ireland, 185; abdicates, 186; imprisoned, 187; death of, 191; his body transferred to Westminster, 196

Richard III, King of England, 1483–1485, son of Richard, Duke of York and brother of Edward IV, was known as the Duke of Gloucester until his accession: was born at Fotheringay Castle in Northamptonshire, October 2, 1452; took part in battle of Tewkesbury, 1471; in 1472 married Lady Anne Nevil, daughter of the Earl of Warwick; about the end of June, 1483, he

openly usurped the royal power; soon after he ordered Edward V and his brother to be put to death in the Tower; was slain in the battle of Bosworth by the Earl of Richmond (afterward Henry VII), August 22, 1485

Created Duke of Gloucester, **11**, 214; character, 219; acknowledged Protector, 219; feud with the Woodvilles, 219; reign of, 220

Richard, Earl of Cornwall: see **Plantagenet, Richard**

Richard, Duke of Gloucester: see **Richard III,** King of England

Richard (I) The Fearless, Duke of Normandy, 942–996: accession of, **9**, 56; Harald Blaatand aids, **16**, 30

Richard (II) The Good, Duke of Normandy, 996–1027: forms alliance with Æthelred the Unready, **11**, 58

Richard the Marshal (d. 1234), Earl Pembroke: leader of the barons against Henry III, **11**, 131

Richard Strongbow: see **Clare, Richard de**

Richardson, Sir John (1787–1865), English traveler: explorations of, **16**, 307

Richardson, William Alexander (19th century), American statesman: chairman of Committee on Territories, **24**, 637

Riché, Jean Baptiste (ca. 1780–1847), President of Hayti: made ruler of Hayti, **22**, 499

Richelieu, Armand Emmanuel du Plessis, Duke of (1766–1822), French diplomat: first ministry of, **9**, 367; second ministry of, 372; helps to found Odessa, **15**, 268

Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal and Duke of, French statesman: born at Paris, France, September, 1585; studied at the College of Navarre; in 1607 was consecrated at Rome as bishop; appointed almoner to the queen-regnant, 1614; secretary of state, 1616; acted as mediator between the king and his mother and was rewarded with the cardinal's hat, 1622; reëntered the council of state and soon after was made prime minister; he founded and endowed the French Academy, 1635; declared war against Spain and succeeded in separating Portugal from Spain, 1640; died in his palace, December 4, 1642

Enters the governing council, **9**, 179; negotiates peace between Marie de' Medici and Louis XIII, 180; made cardinal, 182; career of, 183; his treaty with Sweden, **16**, 181; opposes Ferdinand II of Germany, **18**, 278, 285, 288; treats with Maximilian of Bavaria, 281; his assassination plotted, **8**, 378; death of, **13**, 214

Richelieu, Louis François Armand du Plessis, Duke of (1696–1788), French soldier: in the Seven Years' War, **9**, 244

Richemont, Arthur de Bretagne, Count of (1393–1458), French statesman: made constable of France, **9**, 114

Richiarius (5th century A. D.), King of the Suevi: taken prisoner by the Goths, **8**, 38

Richie (d. 1846), American army officer: death of, **22**, 305

Richilan (5th century A. D.), King of Suevi: reign of, **8**, 37

Richilde (11th century), Belgium countess: given the government of Flanders, **13**, 26

Richmond, Virginia: population in time of Jackson, **23**, 479; made capital of Confederacy, **24**, 718; McClellan's plan of attack on, 757; Lee takes command at, 761; Grant begins operations against, 791; demonstrations following Hampton Roads Conference, 809; fall of (1865), 810; Lincoln visits, 826

Richmond, Duke of (18th century), English Parliament member: asks for manhood suffrage and annual Parliaments (1780), **11**, 520

Richmond, Henry Tudor, Earl of: see **Henry VII,** King of England

Richu (4th century A. D.), Emperor of Japan: appoints historigraphers throughout Japan, **7**, 13

Ricimer (Ricimir) (d. 472 A. D.), Chief of the Suevi: career of, **18**, 43; expels Avitus from Rome, **4**, 149; rules Western Empire, 150

Ridania, plain near Cairo, Egypt: battle of (1517), **14**, 130

Riddarhus, Swedish house of lords: Gustavus Adolphus inaugurates the, **16**, 178; augmentation of the, 205; charged with the public administration, 225

Ridgeway, Sir Joseph West (living), English diplomat: delimits the boundary between Russian territories and Afghanistan, **5**, 265

Ridley, Nicholas (1500–1555), English bishop: martyrdom of, **11**, 271

Ridolfi Plot, a conspiracy in England which had for its purpose the dethronement of Elizabeth, and the placing of Mary on the throne, **11**, 287

Riedi, Thomas (15th century), Swiss patriot: at battle of Ulrich, **13**, 393

Rieger, Franz Ladislaus (1818–1903), Hungarian statesman: leads Czech party, **17**, 403; attempts to gain more political rights for Bohemia, 409

Riego y Nuñez, Rafael del (1785–1823), Spanish soldier: leader of Spanish revolution, **8**, 492; death of, 495

Riel, Louis (1844–1885), Canadian rebel leader: leads rebellions of French half-breeds, **20**, 169, 173

Rienzi (Rienzo), Cola di, Italian political reformer: born in Rome about 1313; received a liberal education; about 1340 anarchy prevailed in Rome and Rienzi went to Avignon in 1342 to persuade the pope to return to Rome; in 1347, by popular favor, he obtained power, with the title of tribune and made some reforms; about the end of 1347 he was driven out of Rome; having passed seven years in Germany as a fugitive, he was arrested and taken to Avignon in 1352; in 1354 he was sent to Rome with the title of senator, by the Pope, who proposed to use the talents and influence of Rienzi for the restoration of order in that capital; the nobles never acknowledged his government and he was killed by a crowd on the Capitol stairs, October 8, 1354

Leads revolution in Rome, **4**, 222; his relations with Charles IV of Germany, **18**, 193

Riesco, Jerman (b. 1851), South American statesman: elected president of Chili (1901), **21**, 240

Riffault, Jacques (17th century), French buccaneer: his attempts at colonization in Brazil, **21**, 32

Riga, Russia: founded, **15**, 10; captured by the Swedes, **16**, 179; sieges of (1700), **16**, 215; (1710–1711), **15**, 55; battle of (1702), 42

Rigault de Genouilly (1807–1873), French admiral: made minister for naval affairs, **9**, 459

Right, Petition of, a bill which became a law of England during the reign of Charles I (1628): account of, **11**, 324

Right, The, one of the sections into which the Continental parliaments are divided: origin and use of the term, **10**, 82; its principal speakers, 154

Rightboys, an Irish society: account of, **12**, 196

Rights, Declaration of: see **Declaration of Rights**

Rights of Man, Society of the: organized, **9**, 404

Rights of Men, Declaration of (French): its effect in South America, **21**, 52

Rigny, Henry Gauthier, Count of (1783–1835), French vice-admiral in the Greek war, **15**, 276; at battle of Navarino, **9**, 387; becomes minister for foreign affairs, 405

Rig-Veda, ancient sacred book of the Hindus: description of, **5**, 38

Rijp, Jan Corneliszoon (16th century), Dutch navigator: discovers Spitzbergen, **13**, 167; explorations of, **16**, 302

Rikissa (13th century), Queen of Sweden: marriage of, **16**, 103
Rikken Seiyn Kwai: see **Constitutional Political Association**
Rileeks, Konrad (19th century), Russian poet: in the plot of the Dekabrists, **15**, 273
Riley, Bennet (middle 19th century), American general: in the Mexican War, **22**, 326; governor of California, **24**, 598
Riminants, Belgium: battle of (1578), **13**, 130
Rimini, Italy: battle of (1815), **17**, 314
Rimnik River, Roumania: battle of (1789), **14**, 356, **15**, 185
Rinjifo (19th century), South American financier: financial administration of, **21**, 218
Rink (16th century), Swedish Anabaptist: excesses of, **16**, 155
Rintimbur, India: siege of (1300), **5**, 99
Rinuccini, Baptist (17th century), Italian prelate: sent as Papal Nuncio to Ireland, **12**, 120
Rio Branco, J. M. da Silva Paranhos, Viscount of (1819–1880), Brazilian statesman: his efforts against slavery, **21**, 248
Rio Colorado, United States: massacre of (1847), **22**, 305
Rio de la Hacha, South America: burned by Drake (1596), **21**, 30
Rio de la Plata, South America: description of, **21**, 118
Rio de Oro, Africa: under Spanish rule, **20**, 299
Rio de Tabasco, Mexico: battle of the (1519), **22**, 13
Rio Grande, river of North America: becomes boundary between Mexico and Texas, **24**, 552
Rio Grande, Republic of the, Mexico: formed, **22**, 275
Rio Grande do Norte, South America: resists the creation of the empire of Brazil, **21**, 167
Rio Grande do Sul, South America: foreign element in, **21**, 251; rises against Fonseca, 254
Rio Janeiro, South America: increased importance of, **20**, 105; taken by the French (1711), **20**, 106, **21**, 34; third Pan-American Conference at (1906), **21**, 255
Rio Muni, Africa: under Spanish rule, **20**, 299
Rio Negro, South America: insurrection in (1829), **21**, 83
Rioomantsof (Riumiantzof): see **Rumiantsov**
Rios, Montero (living), a Spanish politician: administration of, **8**, 522
Riot, The Bread, an incident in the French Revolution, **10**, 93
Ripon, Earl and Marquis of: see **Robinson**
Ripperdá, Jan Willem, Duke de (1680–1737), a Spanish adventurer and diplomat: negotiates treaties between Philip V of Spain and the Emperor, **8**, 409
Risakov, Nicholas Ivanovitch (d. 1881), a Russian conspirator: execution of, **15**, 339
Risbrich, Captain (early 19th century), a Danish naval officer: at the battle of Copenhagen, **16**, 256
Rissi, Peter (early 15th century), a Swiss soldier: his campaign in Italy, **13**, 395
Rita: see **Dalta**
Rittenhouse, David (1732–1796), an American astronomer: orrery of, destroyed, **23**, 249
Rivadavia, Bernardino (1780–1845), President of Argentine Republic, 1825–1827: made Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, **21**, 120; made president of Argentine Republic, 121
Rivarola, Cirilo Antonio (19th century), President of Paraguay, 1870–1871: member of provisional government of Paraguay, **21**, 159; made president, 160
Rivas (late 19th century), an Argentine insurgent: joins insurrection of Mitre, **21**, 135
Rivas, Angel de Saavedra, Duke of (1791–1865), a Spanish diplomatist: administration of, **8**, 504

River Raisin, Michigan: massacre at (1813), **23,** 424
Rivera (late 16th century), a Mexican priest: quarrels with Almanza, **22,** 130
Rivera, Payo Enrique de (1610–1684), Archbishop of Mexico: made viceroy of New Spain, **22,** 174
Rivera, Primo de (living), a Spanish governor in the Philippines: concludes treaty with Filipino insurgents, **20,** 314
Rivers, Anthony Woodville (Wydeville), Earl of (1442–1483), an English peer: taken prisoner by Gloucester, **11,** 219; execution of, 220
Rivet-Vitet Law, a law conferring on Thiers the title, "President of the French Republic" (1871), **9,** 475
Rivière, Charles François de Riffardeau, Duke of (1763–1828), a French Royalist officer: plots against Napoleon's life, **9,** 322
Rivoli, a town in the province of Turin, Italy: battle of (1629), **4,** 319
Rivoli, a village in the province of Verona, Italy: battle of (1797), **9,** 302, **17,** 282
Riza (19th century), Turkish minister: ministry of, **14,** 442
Riza Kuli (early 18th century), a son of Nadir Shah of Persia: conquests of, **5,** 352; blinded, 354
Rizal, José (late 19th century), a Filipino author and physician: sketch of, **20,** 313; exiled, 314
Rizzio (Riccio), David (d. 1566), a favorite of Mary Queen of Scots: his relations with Mary Queen of Scots, **12,** 315; murder of, **11,** 282
Rjumanzow; see **Rumiantsov**
"Roanoke," a United States battleship: at the battle between the "Merrimac" and the "Congress," **24,** 755
Roanoke Island, an island on the eastern coast of North Carolina: attempts to colonize, **23,** 53
Robe (19th century), a British colonial official: governor of South Australia (1845), **20,** 195
Robert I, King of France, 922–923: saves Paris, **9,** 33; elected king, 54
Robert II (971–1031), King of France, 996–1031: reign of, **9,** 66
Robert (I) Bruce, King of Scotland, 1306–1329, called King Hob and The Joshua of Scotland: born March 21 or July 11, 1274; as Earl of Carrick, swore fealty to Edward I of England, 1296, but soon joined the Scottish leaders who were fighting for the independence of Scotland; made peace with Edward I and became one of the four regents of Scotland, 1299; quarreled with and killed the Red Comyn, 1305; crowned at Scone, March, 1306; was defeated and escaped to Ireland, 1306; defeated the English at Loudon Hill, 1307; continued the war against Edward II of England whom he finally defeated at the battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314; invaded England, 1318; concluded a truce with England, 1323; was recognized as independent King of Scotland by England in the Treaty of Northampton, 1328; died June 7, 1329
Reign of, **11,** 152; secures independence of Scotland, **11,** 156, **12,** 275; invades Ireland, **12,** 60; leads revolt against England, 277; death of, 157
Robert II (1316–1390), King of Scotland, 1370–1390: becomes regent of Scotland, **12,** 285; accession of, 286
Robert (John) III, King of Scotland, 1390–1406: reign of, **12,** 287; sends his son to be educated in France, **11,** 194
Robert the Strong (d. 866), Count of Anjou: intrusted with defense of the northern frontier, **9,** 51
Robert (I) the Frisian, Count of Flanders, 1071–1093: career of, **13,** 26; forms an alliance with Knud, **16,** 72
Robert (early 11th century), Count of Namur: claims duchy of Lower Lorraine, **13,** 22

Robert, Earl of Gloucester: see **Gloucester, Earl of**

Robert (I), Duke of Normandy, 1028–1034; accession of, **11,** 82; aids Henry I of France, **9,** 67; his poor government, **11,** 86; leads crusade, **9,** 70, **11,** 87; attempts invasion of England, **11,** 88; defeated at Tinchebrai, 89

Robert (12th century), Archbishop of St. Andrews: consecrated, **12,** 262

Robert Guiscard (1015–1085), Norman Duke of Apulia and Calabria: career of, **4,** 185; ravages Greece, **2,** 535; aids Gregory VII against Henry IV of Germany, **18,** 136

Robert of Anjou (1275–1343), King of Naples, 1309–1343: his aspirations for Italy, **4,** 218; reign of, 260; struggles of, **18,** 186

Robert of Artois (14th century), pretender to the lordship of Artois: career of, **9,** 93

Robert of Bellême (early 12th century), a Norman baron: revolts against Henry I, **11,** 89; imprisoned, 89

Robert of Geneva: see **Clement VII**

Robert of Jumièges, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1051–1052: deposed by Earl Godwine, **11,** 63

Robert of Mowbray (early 12th century), Earl of Northumberland: rebels against William Rufus, **11,** 86

Roberts, Frederick Sleigh, Earl of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford, an English field-marshal: born at Cawnpur, India, September 30, 1832; was educated at Eton, Sandhurst, Addiscombe, and Oxford; made second lieutenant of Bengal Artillery, December 12, 1851; lieutenant, June 3, 1857; captain, November 12, 1860; brevet major, November 13, 1860; brevet lieutenant colonel, August 15, 1868; brevet colonel, January 30, 1875; major-general, December 31, 1878; lieutenant-general, July 26, 1883; general, November 28, 1890; field-marshal, May 25, 1895; served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857; in Abyssinian Expedition, 1867–1868; Lushai Expedition, 1871–1872; commanded Kuram Field Force, November, 1878–September, 1879; commanded Kabul Field Force, September, 1879–April, 1880; commanded Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, August to September, 1880; commanded in southern Afghanistan, September to October, 1880; commander-in-chief (Madras), November, 1881–August, 1885; commander-in-chief in India, November, 1885–April, 1893; commander in Ireland, 1895–1899; commander-in-chief, South Africa, 1899–1900; relieved Kimberley, February, 1900; took commandant Cronje and Western Army prisoners, February 27, 1900; received thanks of both Houses of Parliament, 1902; commander-in-chief of British army, 1901–1904; lives, London, England

His campaign against Yakub Khan, **5,** 257; his plans for frontier defense, 269; reforms of, 272; his campaign in South Africa, **11,** 641, **20,** 233

Robertson, Sir George Scott (1852–1916), a British political officer in India: besieged in Chitral, **5,** 278

Robertson, William H. (1823–1898), an American politician: opposed to Conkling, **24,** 933

Roberval, François de la Roque (Roche), Lord of (16th century), a French colonist: attempts to make settlements in America, **20,** 81, **23,** 46

Robespierre, Augustin Bon Joseph (1763–1794), a French revolutionist, younger brother of Maximilien Robespierre: arrest and death of, **9,** 291

Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore (1758–1794), a French Revolutionist, called The Incorruptible, The King of Terror, and The Cromwell of France: character of, **10,** 219; elected member of the States-General, 39; rules the Jacobin club, **9,** 272; opposes war, **10,** 165; demands

that the fate of the king be left with the people, 141; leader of the Mountain, **9**, 278; animosity of the convention towards, **10**, 218; again accused by Louvet, 222; excuses himself, 223; leads movement to crush Girondists, **9**, 284, **10**, 254; made member of the committee of safety, **9**, 285; attacks the Hébertists, **10**, 284; accused of moderation, 289; his speech regarding legal government, 290; his interview with Danton, 290; forms triumvirate with Saint-Just and Couthon, **9**, 289; his power and position, **10**, 300; Cecile Renaud's visit to his house, 300; officiates at the celebration of the new religion, 301; appointed president of the convention, 301; his speech demanding a renewal of the committees, 308; violently attacked by Billaud-Varennes, 310; his arrest, **9**, 291, **10**, 314; liberated and taken in triumph to the Hôtel de Ville, **10**, 315; death of, **9**, 291, **10**, 319, **11**, 543

Robin Bluestring: see **Walpole, Sir Robert**

Robinson, Frederick John, Earl of Ripon (1782–1859), an English statesman: commercial reforms of, **11**, 576; made Prime Minister, 582; member of Peel's ministry, 602

Robinson, George Frederick Samuel, Marquis of Ripon (1827-1909), an English politician: in Joint High Commission, **24**, 883; his governor-generalship of India, **5**, 258

Robinson, Sir Hercules, Baron Rosmead (1824–1895), British colonial governor: his mission to Bechuanaland, **19**, 86; governor of Cape Colony, 95; concludes treaty with Lobengula, 219

Robinson, John (1575–1625), an English Independent minister: leads Presbyterian refugees, **23**, 84

Robinson, Sir Thomas (18th century), an English diplomat: becomes leader of the House of Commons, **11**, 495

Robles, Francisco, an Ecuadorian general and politician: his administration as president of Ecuador, **21**, 110

Robles, Manuel (19th century), a Mexican soldier: his report on Cerro Gordo, **22**, 324; in the Reform War, 383

Robustelli (early 17th century), a Swiss insurgent: leads the massacre of the Valtelline, **13**, 462

Roca, Julio A. (1843-1914), Argentine general and politician, President of Argentina, 1880–1886, 1898–1904: administrations of, **21**, 256, 257

Roca, Vincente (1790–1850), Ecuadorian politician, President of Ecuador, 1845–1849: administration of, **21**, 109

Rocafuerte, Vicente (1783–1847), Ecuadorian statesman, President of Ecuador, 1835–1839: leads the Liberals in Ecuador, **21**, 107; made president of Ecuador, 108; obliged to leave Ecuador, 109; death of, 109

Rochambeau, Marquis (19th century), French peer: in centennial of Cornwallis's surrender, **24**, 940

Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count of (1725–1807), French marshal: his campaign in America, **9**, 255, **23**, 284; his campaign in Belgium, **9**, 273; his opinion respecting the war with Holland and Belgium, **10**, 173

Rochambeau, Marie Joseph de Vimeur, Vicomte (1750–1830), French general: his campaign in Hayti, **20**, 140

Roche-Abeille, France: battle of (1569), **9**, 156

Rochechouart, Casimir Louis Victurnien, Duc of Mortemart (1787–1875), French general and diplomat: helps to found Odessa, **15**, 268

Rochefort, Henri (Victor Henri, Marquis de Rochefort-Lucay) (1830–1913), French journalist and politician: edits "La Lanterne," **9**, 457; persecution of, 458; publishes the "Marseillaise," 460

Rochelle, La, France: sieges of (1572), **9,** 158; (1621), 181; (1627-1628), **9,** 185, **11,** 322, **13,** 209
Rochensalm, northern Europe: battle of (1789), **15,** 188
Roches, Peter des (d. 1238), Bishop of Winchester, English prelate: favorite of Henry III, **11,** 131; dismissed, 132
Rochester, England: siege of (1088), **11,** 82
Rochester, New York: speech of Senator Seward at, **24,** 671; popular demonstration for the funeral of Lincoln, 827
Rochester, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of: see **Hyde, Lawrence, Earl of Rochester**
"Rock of Chickamauga": see **Thomas, George Henry**
Rock of Famine, Mexico: description of, **22,** 83
Rockingham, Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of (1730-1782), English statesman: becomes leader of the Whigs, **11,** 507; becomes premier, **11,** 509; **23,** 212; favors repeal of the Stamp Act, **23,** 214; second ministry of, **11,** 522; death of, 523
Rockingham, The Council of, a meeting of English barons to discuss the refusal of William II to acknowledge ecclesiastical authority (1095), **11,** 85
Rockingham County, Virginia: devastated by Sheridan's army, **24,** 793
Rocks, City of the: see **Nashville,** Tennessee
Rocky Mountains, North America: dispute of boundary beyond, **23,** 443
Rocoux, Belgium: battle of (1746), **9,** 240
Rocroi, France: battle of (1643), **9,** 199, **13,** 214
Roda, Dé (16th century), Spanish official: member of governing council of the Netherlands, **13,** 120
Röda Boken, liturgy of Johan of Sweden: account of, **16,** 165
Roderic, King of the Goths, 710-711: usurps the throne, **1,** 310; reign of, **8,** 46; death of, **1,** 313, **18,** 50
Rodgers, John (1771-1838), American admiral: commands squadron, **23,** 375
Rodney, Caesar (1728-1784), American statesman: delegate to the first Continental Congress, **23,** 223
Rodney, George Brydges, Baron, British admiral: born at Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, England, February 19, 1718; entered the navy in his twelfth year; governor of Newfoundland, 1748; reëntered navy, 1752; rear-admiral, 1759; vice-admiral, 1762; baronet, 1764; master of Greenwich Hospital, 1765; commander-in-chief in Jamaica, 1771; admiral and commander-in-chief, December, 1779, at Barbados; defeated a Spanish fleet near Cape Saint Vincent, 1780; in war against Holland, captured Dutch Guiana, 1781; gained an important victory over the French admiral, De Grasse, in the West Indies, 1782; was raised to the peerage, as Baron Rodney, 1782; died in London, May 23, 1792
Takes Martinique, **20,** 118; bombards Havre, **11,** 501; defeats Franco-Spanish fleet, **8,** 416; defeats De Grasse, **9,** 256, **11,** 522, **20,** 128
Rodolph, King of France: see **Rudolf,** King of France
Rodriguez, island off the coast of Africa: sketch of, **19,** 213
Rodriguez (early 19th century), South American statesman: made governor of Buenos Ayres, **21,** 120
Rodriguez, Alejandra (early 20th century), Cuban statesman: appointed chief of the Rural Guard, **22,** 468
Rodriguez, Mendo (14th century), Spanish knight: attempts to save Pedro the Cruel from Enrique, **8,** 170
Rodwald, King of Italy, 7th century A. D.: reign of, **4,** 108
Roe Pierce, (16th century), Earl of Ormond: made lord deputy of Ireland, **12,** 77

Roe, Sir Thomas (1568-1644), English statesman: sent to the court of Jahangir, **5,** 160; quoted, **14,** 213, 214

Rœderer, Pierre Louis, Comte (1754-1835), French politician: sent for by Marie Antoinette and questioned as to the safety of the king, **10,** 192

Roene, De (late 16th century), Spanish officer: at the siege of Calais, **13,** 163

Roeskilde, Peace of, treaty between Denmark and Sweden (1658): account of, **16,** 208

Roger II (1097-1154), King of Sicily and Naples, 1130-1154: supports the anti-Pope, **18,** 143

Roger, Archbishop of York (12th century), English ecclesiastic: crowns Henry, son of Henry II of England, **11,** 105

Roger, Bishop of Salisbury (12th century), English statesman: chief minister of Henry I, **11,** 91; quarrels with King Stephen, 94

Roger de Nesh (13th century), French statesman: appointed regent, **9,** 84

Roger Guiscard (11th century), Norman commander: conquers Sicily, **4,** 185

Roger of Hoveden (late 12th century), English historian: account of, **11,** 116

Roggendorf (d. 1540), Austrian general: death of, **17,** 217

Rognvald, Jarl of Maere (d. 920 A. D.), Danish King of Dublin: sketch of, **16,** 42

"Rogue's Harbor": name given to Albemarle, **23,** 74

Rohan, Henry, Duke of (1579-1638), French general: leads Huguenot uprising, **9,** 183; goes into exile, 187; his campaign in Switzerland, **13,** 463

Rohillas, African tribe: defeat of, **5,** 191

Rohlfs, Friedrich Gerhard (1831-1896), German explorer in Africa: desires increase of German influence in Africa, **19,** 128; appointed consul-general of Zanzibar, 128

Rojas, Miguel de (16th century), Moorish statesman: death of, **8,** 369

Rojas Paul, José Pablo (1845-1874), Venezuelan politician, President of Venezuela, 1888-1890; Minister of the Interior, **21,** 97; death of, 101

Rokh (early 18th century), Shah of Persia: reign of, **5,** 354

Rokuhara, Japan: destroyed (1333), **7,** 86

Roland, a hero celebrated in the romances of chivalry: was supposed to have been a nephew of Charlemagne; killed at the battle of Roncesvalles, in 778 A. D.
Death of, **18,** 81

Roland, (12th century), nephew of William the Lion of Scotland: subdues Galloway, **12,** 267

Roland, Marie-Jeanne Philipon (Madame Roland), one of the most noble and highly-gifted women of France: born in Paris, France, March 17, 1754; daughter of an engraver; was liberally educated, and sent to a convent for a year, her mother died and her father's house being an undesirable residence she returned to the convent and after living here five months she married M. Roland in 1780, after which they resided successively at Paris, Amiens, and Lyons; visited England with her husband, 1784, and Switzerland, 1787; assisted M. Roland in his official duties while he was minister of the interior, 1792; composed the important letter addressed by her husband to Louis XVI in May, 1792; was arrested in June, 1793, and was beheaded on November 9, 1793
Condemned to death, **10,** 280

Roland de la Platière, Jean Marie (1732-1793), French statesman: member of Girondist ministry, **9,** 273, **10,** 169; anecdote of him on going to court, **10,** 170; kills himself on hearing of the death of his wife, 280

Rolf (Rollo) (ca. 860-ca. 930.), Nor-

wegian viking, Duke of Normandy: his treaty with Charles the Simple, **16**, 15; reign of, **9**, 54; sketch of, **16**, 42; followers of, become Christians, **4**, 185

Rolf, Krake (d. 522 A. D.), legendary King of Scandinavia: the legend of, **16**, 18

Rolle, Christoph (19th century), Swiss politician: leads the Democratic party, **13**, 565

Romain, Paul (19th century), Grand Marshal of Hayti and Prince of Limbi: death of, **22**, 495

Roman Philosophy, The Father of: see **Cicero, Marcus Tullius**

Roman Senate, the aristocratic body of the government in ancient Rome: origin and character, **3**, 15; prerogatives increased, 33; influence of, 34, 54; mode of admission changed, 233; increased powers, 234

Roman Walls: built in England, **11**, 11

Romaña, President of Peru, 1889–1903: administration of, **21**, 242

Romana, Marquis de la (19th century), Spanish commander: in Slesvig-Holstein, **16**, 257

Romano, Alberic da (13th century), Italian Ghibeline leader: power of, **4**, 203

Romano, Eccelin da (1194–1259), Italian Ghibeline leader: power of, **4**, 203

Romanov: royal house of Russia: establishment of the, **15**, 21

Romanov, Anastasia (17th century), Russian noble lady: marries Ivan the Terrible, **15**, 21

Romanov, Philarete (17th century), Patriarch of Russia: sketch of, **15**, 21

Romans: invade Scotland, **12**, 249

Romanus (7th century A. D.), Governor of Bosra: treason of, **1**, 269

Romanus, Saint (ca. 500 A. D.), Christian missionary: sketch of, **13**, 338

Romanus, Diogenes, Emperor of Rome, 1068–1071: defeated by Persians, **5**, 330

Romanzof: see **Rumiantsov**

Rome, City of, called the Seven-Hilled City and The Eternal City: burned, **4**, 64; taken by Alaric (ca. 408 A. D.), **18**, 36; sack of, by Goths, **4**, 140, **18**, 36; sacked by Vandals (455 A. D.), **18**, 43; sacked by Genseric, **4**, 149; pillaged by the barbarians (472 A. D.), 150; Popes assume government of, **18**, 51; attacked by the Saracens, **1**, 354; siege of (962 A. D.), **18**, 114; taken by Henry IV of Germany, 136; besieged by Frederick Barbarossa, **4**, 194; revolution of Rienzi, 222; capture and sack by French under Constable de Bourbon, **9**, 140, **18**, 246; siege of, **4**, 304; riots at, **10**, 399; changed into a republic, **4**, 366, **10**, 399; republic overthrown, **18**, 362; French under Marshal Oudinot attack (1849), **4**, 367, **9**, 439; becomes the capital of Italy, **4**, 391

Rome, History of: Italy, **3**, 3; Latin settlements, 7; the Roman constitution and reforms of Servius Tullius, 11; the regal period, 20; establishment of the republic, 29; the tribunate of the plebs and the decemvirate, 37; strife of the patricians and plebeians, 47; her conquest of Austria-Hungary, **10**, 17; fall of Etruscan power and the coming of the Celts, **3**, 56; Greek culture in, **3**, 513; advance of Rome to the conquest of Italy, **3**, 62; war with Pyrrhus and union with Italy, 74; Carthage, 89; the first Punic War, 99; the second Punic War, 111; a review of the West and East, 133; interferes with Carthaginian rule in Spain, **8**, 14; war with Antiochus and the final conquest of the East, **3**, 14; allies with Aetolian League, **2**, 518; the government and the governed, **3**, 153; the subject countries down to the Gracchan epoch, 161; the reforms of the Gracchi, 171; the rule of the restoration, 185; Marius as revolutionist and Drusus as reformer, 196; the revolt of all Italy, 205;

the Mithradatic War, 213; the democratic revolution and its overthrow by Sulla, 221; the Sullan constitution, 230; economic condition of the empire during the revolution period, 242; the rule of the Sullan restoration, 253; wars with the Germans, **18**, 10; fall of the oligarchy and the rule of Pompeius, **3**, 265; party struggles in Rome — Pompeius, Caesar, and Crassus, 278; Caesar in Gaul, 292; the joint rule of Pompeius and Caesar, 322; the Civil War, 334; the old republic and the new monarchy, 362; Greece favored by emperors of, **2**, 523; literature of, in time of Augustus, 524; decline of power, **18**, 26; modern civilization's debt to, **20**, 7; see also Italy

Rome, The Sword of: see **Marcellus, Marcus Claudius**

Römer, Ole (Olaus) (1644–1710), Danish astronomer: sketch of, **16**, 235

Romero, Matias (1837–1898), Mexican diplomat: his mission to Washington, **22**, 393; aids President Diaz, 407

Romilly, Sir Samuel (1757–1818), English lawyer and statesman: advocates reform of the criminal law, **11**, 575

Romme, Gilbert (1750–1795), French Jacobin: appointed the organ of the insurrection of Germinal, **10**, 337

Romodanovski, General (17th century), Russian military officer: his campaign against the Turks, **15**, 25

Romorantin, Edict of, a measure published in France, which attributed to the prelates of the kingdom the knowledge of the crimes of heresy (1560), **9**, 152

Romulus Augustulus, last Emperor of the West, 475–476 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 151; deposed by Odoacer, **2**, 531; retirement of, **18**, 45

Roncaglia, Diet of, **4**, 192

Roncesvalles, Spain: battle of (778 A. D.), **18**, 81

Rondeau, General (19th century), South American soldier and statesman: made provisional president of Uruguay, **21**, 137

Rondeau, Lady (18th century): at the Russian court, **15**, 77

Rondeau, Claudius (18th century), English diplomat: at the Russian court, **15**, 98, 109

Rook (Rooke), Sir George (1650–1709), English admiral: his campaign against the French, **8**, 394, **13**, 250; at battle of Vigo, **9**, [illegible]1; captures Gibraltar, **11**, 456

Roon, Count Albrecht Theodor Emil von (1803–1879), Prussian general and writer: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 417

Roosbeke, Belgium: battle of (1382), **13**, 35

Roosevelt, Theodore, twenty-sixth President of the United States: born in New York, October 27, 1858; prepared for college in private schools and graduated at Harvard in 1880; became a member of the New York Assembly in 1882; he was nominated for mayor of New York City in 1886, served as civil service commissioner, 1889–1895; president of New York police board, 1895–1897; assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1897–1898; resigned to take part in war in Cuba as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the First United States Cavalry Volunteers, usually known as the Rough Riders; in 1899 he was elected Governor of New York; in 1900 was elected Vice-President of the United States; succeeded as President on the assassination of President McKinley in September, 1901; in 1904 he was unanimously renominated by the Republican convention and was elected; is the author of valuable works on history and biography

In Santiago campaign, **24**, 1029; controversy between Sampson and Schley, 1035; nominated for Vice-President (1900), 1037; campaign tour (1900), 1040; becomes Presi-

dent, 1064; sketch of, 1081, nominated for President (1904), 1077; second election, 1081; intervention in Russo-Japanese War, **6**, 314, **7**, 316, **15**, 364, **24**, 1083; proposes Federal regulations of life insurance companies, **24**, 1095; favors commercial treaty, **6**, 321

Root, Elihu, an American statesman: born at Clinton, New York, February 15, 1845; studied law; was United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, 1883–1885, and succeeded Alger as Secretary of War in the McKinley cabinet in 1899; resigned, 1904; member Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, 1903; Secretary of State since July **1**, 1905

In Roosevelt cabinet, **24**, 1066; in Alaskan boundary commission, 1069; in Republican convention (1904), 1076; aids in reform of Consular service, 1098; his visit to South America, **21**, 255

Root and Branch Bill, drawn up in England for total abolition of bishops, deans, and other officers connected with Episcopal constitution (1641), **11**, 341

Rosamund (Rosamunda) (6th century), wife of Alboin, King of the Lombards: poisons Alboin, **4**, 164

Rosas (Rhodia), Spain: founded, **8**, 12; battle of, 24

Rosas, Juan Manuel Ortiz de (1793–1877), dictator of Buenos Ayres: sketch of, **21**, 123; made dictator, 124; fall of, 126; aids Oribe of Uruguay, 139

Rösch, Ulrich (late 15th century), a Swiss ecclesiastic, Abbot of St. Gall: people revolt against, **13**, 416

Roscius, Sextus (d. 81 B. C.), a Roman citizen: a typical rural gentleman, **3**, 382

Rose, Hugh Henry Baron Strathnairn (1803–1885), a British general: his campaign in central India, **5**, 238

Rose, Sir John (late 19th century), an English diplomat: in Alabama claims controversy, **24**, 883

Rosebek, Belgium: battle of (1382), **9**, 107

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of (1847——), a British Liberal statesman: becomes Prime Minister, **11**, 637; his African policy, **19**, 198

Rosecrans, William Starke (1819–1898), an American general: with Grant in North Mississippi, **24**, 773; sketch of, 774; succeeds Buell, 773; made major-general, 774; operations in East Tennessee, 782; mistake at Chickamauga, 784; succeeded by Thomas, 784

Rosen, Baron, Russian ambassador to the United States, 1905: appointed peace commissioner, **7**, 318

Rosen, Conrad, Count de (1628–1715), a Flemish soldier in the service of James II of England: at siege of Derry, **12**, 137

Rosenberk, Ulrich of (15th century), a Bohemian soldier: leads Catholic forces in Bohemia, **17**, 143

Roses, Wars of the: see **Wars of the Roses**

Roseta (early 19th century): defeated by Bolivar, **21**, 63

Rosetta Stone, **1**, opp. 48

Rosmead, Baron: see **Robinson, Sir Hercules**

Rosmini, Carlo de' (1758–1827), an Italian writer: work of, **4**, 439

Rosny, The Iron Calvinist of: see **Sully, Maximilien de Béthune, Duke of**

Ross (early 18th century), a Swedish soldier: at the siege of Poltava, **15**, 52

Ross, Sir James Clark (1800–1862), an English Arctic navigator: his explorations in the Arctic, **16**, 308; his explorations in the Antarctic, 333, 334

Ross, Sir John (1777–1856), an Arctic navigator: explorations of, **16**, 308

Ross, Robert (early 19th century), an English general: in the War of

1812, **23**, 426; killed in attack on Baltimore, 427

Rossbach (Rosbach), a village in Saxony: battle of (1757), **9**, 245, **11**, 499, **17**, 244, **18**, 336

Rossi, Count Pellegrino Luigi Odoardo (1787–1848), an Italian orator and statesman: appointed president of the Papal States, **3**, 362; assassination of, 364

Rossini, Gioachino Antonio (1792–1868), an Italian musician: sketch of, **4**, 445

Rostislav (Rastiz) (9th century), King of Moravia: accession of, **17**, 31

Rostoff: see **Rostov**

Rostoptchin (Rastopchin), Count Feodar Vassilivitch (1765–1826), a Russian general: account of, **15**, 206; sets fire to Moscow, **9**, 342; abandons Moscow, **15**, 228, 234

Rostov (Rostoff), Russia: annexed to Moscow, **15**, 12

Roth (early 19th century), Russian military officer: his campaign against Turkey, **15**, 284

Roth, Hans (late 14th century), a Swiss peasant: discovers the plot to surprise Soleure, **13**, 379

Rothesay (Rothsay), David, Duke of (1378–1402), the eldest son of Robert III of Scotland: regent of Scotland, **12**, 287

Rothschild, Sir Lionel de (19th century), an English politician: elected member of Parliament, **1**, 422

Rothschild, Mayer Anselm (1743–1812), a Jewish banker: rise of, **17**, 328

Rotunda Bill, a reform bill in the Irish Parliament (1783), **12**, 192

Rouairie, Count de la (18th century), Vendean leader: arrest of, for the insurrection of La Vendée, **10**, 248

Röubli, Wilhelm (16th century), a Swiss ecclesiastic: marriage of, **13**, 435

Rouen, France: sieges of (1419), **11**, 199; (1562), **9**, 154; (1591), **13**, 158

Rouher, Eugène (1814–1884), a French statesman; becomes minister of state, **9**, 454; becomes president of the senate, 459

Rouillé, Pierre, Seigneur de Marbeut (1657–1712), a French diplomat: peace envoy to Holland, **9**, 223

Roumanians: see **Rumanians**

Round Top, a small mountain in Pennsylvania: in battle of Gettysburg, **24**, 780; held by Sickles, 780

Roupinho, Fuaz (12th century), a Portuguese military leader: his campaign against the Mohammedans, **8**, 276

Rous (ca. 5th century), a Slav chief: leads migration of the Czechs, **17**, 18

Rousseau, Jean Jacques (1712–1778), a Swiss philosopher and author: his influence on American Constitution, **23**, 330

Rousseau, Lovell Harrison (1820–1869), an American general: organizes Kentucky troops, **24**, 722

Roussin, Albin Reine, Baron (1781–1854), a French admiral: his expedition against Portugal, **9**, 399; sent by France to aid Mahmud II of Turkey, **14**, 434; threats of, **15**, 291

Rouville, Hertel de (late 17th century), a French soldier in America: attacks Salmon Falls, **23**, 158; in Queen Anne's War, 160

Rouvroy, Louis de: see **Saint-Simon, Duke of**

Roveredo (Rovereto), Austria: battle of (1796), **9**, 300

Rowan, Archibald Hamilton (late 18th century), an Irish religious agitator: his labors in behalf of Catholic emancipation, **12**, 201

Rowley, Old: see **Charles II**, King of England

Roxalana: see **Khurrem**

Roxana (d. 311 B. C.), the wife of Alexander the Great: espoused by Alexander, **2**, 503; causes murder of Statira, 511

Roxburgh, Scotland: siege of (1460), **12**, 296

Roy, Count Antoine (early 19th century), a French politician: becomes minister of finance, **9**, 372

Royal African Company, a British trading company: formed (1672), **19,** 31; interests of, in America, **23,** 128; British sovereigns members of, **24,** 562

Royal Butcher, The: see **Henry VIII,** King of England

Royal Colonies, colonies under the direct authority of the Crown: in America, **23,** 114

Royal Council of the Indies, a Spanish council for the control of colonies in America: established (1511), **20,** 45

Royal Geographical Society, a British society: establishes an African Exploration Fund, **19,** 62

"Royal George," an English man-of-war: built, **5,** 163

Royal Indian Engineering College, an English college in India: establishes a course in forestry, **5,** 7

Royal Niger Company, a British trading company in Africa: organized, **19,** 156; sketch of, **20,** 258

Royal Philippines Company, a Spanish trading company: chartered (1785), **20,** 313

Royal Society of Sciences, a society in Austria: founded (1784), **17,** 341

Royal Titles Act, an act proclaiming Queen Victoria, Empress of India (1876), **5,** 255

Royalist Conspiracy, a conspiracy in the French Revolution, **10,** 379

Royalist Party, The, a party in the French Revolution: its opposition to the reëlection of two-thirds of the members of the convention, **10,** 355; insurrection of, 356

Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul (1763–1845), French philosopher and statesman: leads constitutional party, **9,** 358; leader of the Doctrinaires, 371; opposes the September Laws, 408

Royhestvenski, Admiral (ca. 1900), Russian naval officer: commands Baltic fleet, **7,** 313, **15,** 363

Rozriadnia Knigi, Russian books of pedigrees: destruction of the, **15,** 25

Rubatino Navigation Company: cedes its coaling station in the Bay of Assab to the government, **4,** 404

Rubens, Peter Paul (1577–1640), Flemish painter: sketch of, **13,** 220

Rubicon, river in Italy: Caesar crosses, **3,** 333

Rubio, General (late 19th century), Venezuelan general: deserts Paez, **21,** 98

Rubruquis (early 13th century), traveler in China: his description of the Chinese, **6,** 18

Rud, Otte (early 16th century), Danish admiral: defeats the Lübeckers and Swedes, **16,** 140

Rüdiger, Count Feodor (early 19th century): his campaign against Turkey, **15,** 285; in the Hungarian insurrection, 302; Görgey surrenders to, **18,** 401

Rudini, Antonio de, Marquis of (1839–1908), Italian statesman: succeeds Crispi, **4,** 404

Rudio (d. 1858), Italian conspirator: attempts to assassinate Napoleon III, **9,** 449

Rudolf (I) of Hapsburg (1218–1291), Holy Roman Emperor, 1273–1291: career of, **13,** 361, **17,** 99; reign of, **18,** 179; aids Hungary against Bohemia, **17,** 59, 75; invades Bohemia, 78

Rudolf II (1552–1612), Holy Roman Emperor, 1576–1612: educated in Spain, **18,** 262; reign of, **17,** 180, **18,** 263; protects Gustaf, **16,** 164; patronizes Tycho Brahe, 198; his reign as King of Bohemia, **17,** 198; his reign as King of Hungary, 222; offers to mediate between Spain and the Netherlands, **13,** 133

Rudolf I, King of Burgundy, 888–912: his war with Arnulf, **18,** 99; conquers Savoy, **4,** 272

Rudolf II, King of Burgundy: see **Rudolf, King of France**

Rudolf III, King of Burgundy, 993–1032: character of, **13,** 345; makes Henry II his heir, **18,** 122; his relations with Conrad II of Germany, 125

Rudolf (Rodolph), King of France, 923–936, and of Burgundy, 912–936: reign of, **9**, 54; his conquests in Switzerland, **13**, 344
Rudolf of Austria, King of Hungary, 1306–1307: reign of, **17**, 113
Rudolf II (d. 1290), Duke of Austria, 1282–1290: receives Austria, **18**, 181; death of, 182
Rudolf IV, Duke of Austria, 1358–1365: reign of, **17**, 102
Rudolf (d. 1080), Duke of Suabia (Alamannia): career of, **13**, 347; supplants Henry IV of Germany, **18**, 136
Rudolf II (d. 1249), Count of Hapsburg: his struggle with the Swiss towns, **13**, 359
Rudolf III, Count of Hapsburg: see **Rudolf I**, Holy Roman Emperor
Rudolf (d. 1899), Crown Prince of Austria: death of, **17**, 456
Rudolf (d. 1309), son of Albert I of Germany: death of, **18**, 184
Rudolf von Balm (early 14th century), a Thuringian patriot: plots against Albert I of Austria, **13**, 364
Rudolf von Erlach: see **Erlach**
Rudolf von Stadek (13th century), a German minnesinger: sketch of, **17**, 98
Rudolf von Wart (d. 1308), a Thuringian patriot: plots against Albert I of Austria, **13**, 364
Rudolf von Werdenberg, Count (15th century): aids rebellion of Appenzell, **13**, 390
Rudolph: see **Rudolf**
Ruel, Peace of, a truce between the parties of Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin, on one side, and of Louis XIV on the other (1649): account of, 9, 202
Ruffin, Edward (19th century), American Confederate volunteer: fires second shot of Civil War (1861), **24**, 711
Rufinus (335–395 A. D.), Roman courtier of Gallic birth: guardian of Arcadius, **18**, 35; proves a traitor to the interest of Arcadius, **4**, 137; murder of, **18**, 35
Rufio (1st century B. C.), son of a Roman freedman: governs Egypt, **3**, 371
Rufus, Marcus Caelius (82–48 B. C.), Roman orator: reforms of, **3**, 365
Rufus, Quintus (early 1st century B. C.), Roman general: takes command of the army of the north of Italy, **3**, 212; death of, 212
Rufus Pompeius, Roman statesman, consul, 88 B. C.: opposes reforms of Sulpicius, **3**, 210
Rufus Publius, Roman statesman, consul, 105 B. C.: his method of drill, **3**, 197; charged with maladministration of his province, 202
Ruhrart, Holland: battle of (1604), **13**, 179
Rule of 1756, a regulation of colonial trade with neutral countries in time of war: enforcement sought by England, **23**, 361; debars neutrals from colonial trade, 406
Rulhière, Claude Carloman de (1735–1791), French historian: memoirs of, **15**, 154, 156
Rum Trade, in New England, **23**, 135; with the Indians, 175
Rumanians, Latin race of eastern Europe: contribute to Austro-Hungarian history, **17**, 5; location of, 8; origin of, 19; dissatisfied with the dual system of government, 430; rupture of, with Greeks, **2**, 549
Rumelia, southeastern Europe: occupied by Turks, **14**, 32
Rumiantsov (Rioomantsof, Rjumanzow), Alexander (1680–1749), Russian diplomat: searches for Alexis, **15**, 74; confirms treaty with Turkey, 80
Rumiantsov (Rioomantsof-Zadoonaiski, Rioumiantzof-Zadunaiski), Peter, Count (1725–1796), Russian general: his campaigns against the Turks, **15**, 176, 184; commands Russian forces, **14**, 324, 325; crosses the Danube, 334
Runeberg, Johan Ludwig (1804–1877), Swedish poet: sketch of, **16**, 264
Runes, letters used by the Northmen: description of, **16**, 9

Runich, Dmitri (early 19th century), Russian statesman: encourages Alexander's reactionary views, **15,** 265
Runjeet Singh: see **Ranjit Singh**
Runnimede, England: meeting of John and the barons at, **11,** 127
Rupert (1215) (14th century), King of Germany, 1400-1410: defeats the Suabian cities, **18,** 197; election of, **18,** 198, **17,** 118; death of, **18,** 200
Rupert, Prince (Robert of Bavaria) (1619-1682), German soldier: at the battle of Edgehill, **11,** 344; in the war with the Dutch, **13,** 234
Rurik, Norse chief, Russian emperor, 862 A. D.: invited to Russia, **15,** 5, **16,** 39; death of the last of the Rurikovitches, **15,** 19
Rusas (d. ca. 715 B. C.), King of Urartu: defeated by Assyrians, **1,** 85
Ruscuk: see **Rustchuk**
Rush, Benjamin (1745-1813), American physician and philanthropist: plots against Washington, **23,** 261; Jefferson's letter to, 390
Rush, Richard (1780-1859), American statesman: minister to England, **23,** 447
Russ, Melchior (15th century), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13,** 427
Russell, Edward, Earl of Oxford (1651-1727), English admiral: at the battle of La Hogue, **9,** 219; character of, **11,** 439; defeats the French at sea, 440; is made First Lord of the Admiralty, 441; resigns his office, 447; is impeached with other Whigs, 450
Russell, John, 4th Duke of Bedford (1710-1771), an English statesman: leader of Parliamentary faction, **11,** 507; admitted to office, 508; death of, 514
Russell, John, 1st Earl Russell (1792-1878), an English statesman, orator, and author: election reforms of, **11,** 583; introduces the first Reform Bill, 587; member of Grey's Cabinet, 588; becomes Home Secretary in Melbourne's ministry, 595; attempts to form a ministry, 606; first ministry of, 606; quoted on Polk's inaugural address, **24,** 543; in the Crimean War, **15,** 306; his relations with Poland, 432; second ministry of, **11,** 623; remonstrances of, **15,** 330; refuses arbitration of claims controversy, **24,** 882
Russell, Jonathan (early 19th century), an American statesman: appointed on peace commission, **23,** 429
Russell, William, Lord Russell (1639-1683), an English statesman: implicated in the Rye House Plot, **11,** 414
Russellville, Kentucky: secessionists hold convention at, **24,** 722
Russia: the Varingjar settle in, **16,** 39; reduced by Tartars, **14,** 4; under Mongol subjection, 32, 46; appears in Turkish history, 117; assumes importance in the Eastern Question, 7; rise of, 192; decline of, 211; sends embassy to China (1664), **6,** 59; signs Treaty of Nerchinsk, 67; development of hostility to Turkey, **14,** 244, 247; armistice with Turkey, 269; in relation to Greece, **2,** 539, 548; effects thirty years' peace with Turkey, **14,** 274; establishes permanent footing in Peking, **6,** 80; establishes college at Peking, 125; army of, disciplined by Münnich, **14,** 308; allies against France, 380; coöperates with Turkey against France, 384; Servia appeals to, 392; rivalry with France, 392; in Peace of Tilsit, 404; aids France against Austria, 406; at war with France, **10,** 484; offers to mediate between United States and Great Britain, **23,** 428; in Holy Alliance, **14,** 411; sides with Greece, **2,** 542; attitude toward Northwest, **23,** 447; allusion to, in Monroe Doctrine, 449; treaties with the United States (1824 and 1825) **23,** 449, **24,** 541; her attitude toward Turkey, **14,** 421; joins European powers in intervention for Greece, 423; aids Mahmud II against Mohammed Ali, 434; in

agreement of the Dardanelles, 437; cedes Alaska to the United States, **24**, 878; Alaskan purchase ends dominion of, in America, 878; friendly attitude during Civil War, 878; Behring Sea rights of, 980; concessions to, **6**, 271; in Manchuria, 308; in Korea and Manchuria, **7**, 275; obstruction policy of, **6**, 272, 286, 306; in Boxer rebellion, 311; disputes with, over Behring Sea, **24**, 1069

Russia, History of: the period of national development, **15**, 3; the accession of Peter the Great, 24; the conflicts with Charles XII of Sweden, 38; the epoch of reforms, 63; the reigns of Catherine I and Peter II, 93; ascendency of German influence under Queen Anne, 103; Russia as a factor in the politics of Europe, 126; the assassination of Peter III, 152; Catherine the Great, 161; the reign of Paul, 200; Alexander I and Napoleon, 213; Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, 242; the reactionary period, 261; the rule of absolutism under Nicholas I, 271; the Crimean War, 304; Alexander II and liberal progress, 321; the reign of Alexander III, 341; the reign of Nicholas II, 345

Russia, The Jerusalem of: see **Moscow**

Russia, The Key of: see **Smolensko**

Russian-American Company, a company which controlled Alaska until 1861: charter expires, **24**, 877

Russians, Holy Mother of the: see **Moscow**

Russkaya Pravda, a Russian code of laws: description of, **15**, 181

Russo-Chinese Bank, a bank established in St. Petersburg in 1895: established, **7**, 276

Russo-Japanese Peace Conference (1905): held at Portsmouth, N. H., **7**, 318, **24**, 1093

Russo-Japanese War, a war begun by Japan to enforce the promised evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians (1904-1905): causes, **6**, 308, **15**, 359; Admiral Togo attacks Russian fleet, **7**, 304, 308; Admiral Kamimura attacks Vladivostok squadron, 309; battle of Liao-yang, 309; capture of the pass by Mo-tien-ling, 310; battle of Sha River, 311; capture of Port Arthur, 312; Russians defeated at Mukden, 312; battle of the Sea of Japan, 315; President Roosevelt's part in, **24**, 1093; Peace Conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, **7**, 318; treaty of peace signed, 320; articles of the treaty, 320; effect of, on Norway, **16**, 286; new agreement between England and Japan in, **11**, 642

Russo-Turkish Wars:

1736-1739. Russia and Austria against Turkey, ended by Peace of Belgrade, **16**, 227

1877-1878. A war between Russia and Turkey, brought about by the misdeeds of Turkish officials, ended by the Treaty of Berlin, **11**, 632

Rustam (early 7th century), a Persian general: at the battle of Cadesia, **1**, 260; death of, **5**, 322

Rustchuk (Ruscuk), a city in Bulgaria: assault on (1810), **14**, 406

Rutgers, Elizabeth (late 18th century), an American woman who took part in the New York Trespass Act controversy: sues Joshua Waddington, **23**, 309

Rutgers College, a college at New Brunswick, New Jersey: founded, **23**, 141

Ruthenians, a race of peasants in Galicia: condition of, **17**, 347

Ruthven, Lord (late 16th century), a Scotch conspirator: concerned in the murder of Rizzio, **12**, 316

Ruthven, Alexander (d. 1600), a Scotch conspirator: attempts to hold James VI as a prisoner, **12**, 328

Rutledge, Edward (1749-1800), an American jurist and signer of the Declaration of Independence: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223; member of South Carolina ratifying convention, 336

Rutledge, John (1739-1800), an Amer-

ican jurist and orator; delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223; in Constitutional Convention, 324; member of South Carolina ratifying convention, 336

Rutulians (Rutuli), a legendary people of Latium: wars with Rome, **3**, 22

Ruysdael: see **Rysdael**

Ruyter (Ruiter), Michel Adriaanszoon de (1607-1675), a Dutch admiral: at battle of Plymouth, **13**, 230; in the war with Sweden, **13**, 232, **16**, 209; his struggles against the French and English, **9**, 210; death of, **9**, 212, **13**, 240, note

Ryder, Charles Henry Dudley (1867——), an English soldier: visits the Tashi Lama, **5**, 302

Rye (19th century), a Danish general: in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 271

Rye House Plot, in English history, a conspiracy to kill Charles II and the Duke of York (1683), **11**, 414

Ryhove, Francis de Kethulle, Lord of (late 16th century), a Flemish politician: becomes a demagogue, **13**, 129; death of, 141

Ryperghersteg, Giles de (14th century), a Flemish military officer: in the English army, **13**, 34

Rysdael (Ruysdael), Jakob (1625-1682), a Dutch landscape painter: sketch of, **13**, 220

Ryswick (Ryswijk), Peace of, a treaty between France on one side and England, the Netherlands, and Spain on the other (1697): **4**, 326, 8, 384, **9**, 219, **11**, 445, **13**, 245, **18**, 306, **20**, 76, 114, **23**, 159

Rzad, a secret committee in Russia (1863): sketch of, **15**, 326

Rzuchowski, Kajetan (early 19th century), a Polish insurgent: leads the Cracow revolutionists, **15**, 299

S

Sáa, Colonel (19th century), South American military commander: crushes insurrection in the province of San Juan, Argentina, **21**, 129

Saa, Duarte de (16th century), Governor of the Moluccas: administration of, **8**, 437

Saadat Ali Khan (18th century), Persian Shah: becomes an independent ruler, **5**, 126

Saadia ben Joseph (892-942 A. D.): Jewish theologian and philosopher: sketch of, **1**, 415

Saarbrücken (Saarbrück), Prussia: battle of (1870), **9**, 463, **18**, 421

Saardam, Holland: Peter the Great at, **15**, 33

Saatz, Bohemia: siege of (1421), **17**, 131

Saavedra (16th century), South American military officer: his campaign in Chili, **21**, 22

Saavedra, Angel de: see **Rivas, Duke of**

Saba (Sheba), Arabia: rise and fall of, **1**, 186

Sabako (Shabaka) (8th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 30

Sabbatai, Levi (1626-1676), a Jew of Smyrna: claims to be the Messiah, **1**, 421

Sabbath Day: New England observance of, **23**, 145

Sabeans, an Arabic people: migration of, **1**, 186

Sabine River, Texas: as Florida boundary, **23**, 445

Sabines, ancient people of central Italy: wars with Rome, **3**, 22

Sabinus, Cornelius (ca. 40 A. D.), prætorian tribune: assassinates Caligula, **4**, 58

Sabinus, Quintus (ca. 55 B. C.), lieutenant of Caesar's: his campaign in Gaul, **9**, 9; defeated by Gauls, **3**, 305

Sablé, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between France and Brittany (1488), **9**, 128

Sablukov (18th century), Russian courtier: memoirs of, **15**, 200, 209

Sac Indians, North America: in Black Hawk War, **23**, 506

Sacheverell, Henry (ca. 1672-1724), English churchman and Tory: impeached, **11**, 459

Sacken (19th century), a general of the allied forces against Napoleon: his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 346

Sackville, George, known also as **Lord George Germain** (1716-1785), English general: at battle of Minden, **11**, 501

Sackville Episode: in political campaign of 1888, **24**, 967

Sacra di San Michele, Italy: battle of, **4**, 174

Sacramento, California: center of gold-mines, **24**, 596

Sacramento, Mexico: battle of (1846), **22**, 304

Sacred Mount Secession, a secession of the Roman farmers: cause, **3**, 40; result, 41

Sacred Wars, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of the shrine of Delphi: the first (ca. 590 B. C.), **2**, 103; the second (356-346 B. C.), 460; the third (339-338 B. C.), 475; end of, 468

Sacriportus, ancient locality in Italy: battle of (82 B. C.), **3**, 227

Sad (Mirza) Ali Mohammed, called "the Bab" (d. 1850), Persian Mohammedan: founds the Babis, **5**, 362

Sa'd ibn Walik (7th century A. D.), Arabian commander: conquers Persia, **5**, 322
Sadamori, Taira-no: see **Taira-no-Sadamori**
Sadducees, The, political and religious party in Judaea: rise of, **1**, 407; power of, destroyed, 409
Sa'di (Muskhu-'d-Din) (ca. 1190-1291), Persian poet: sketch of, **5**, 323
Sadoleto, Jacopo (1477-1547), Italian writer and cardinal: labors for the restoration of letters, **4**, 299
Sadowa, Bohemia: battle of (1866), (called also battle of Königgrätz), **4**, 390, **9**, 455, **16**, 275, **17**, 392, **18**, 411
Sadyk Pasha: see **Czaikowski, Michael**
Saemund (ca. 1056-1133), Iceland scholar and historian: sketch of, **16**, 8
Safarik (1795-1861), Hungarian philologist and antiquary: sketch of, **17**, 343; belongs to the Slovaks, 356
Safawi Dynasty, Persia: reign of **5**, 340
Safdar Jang (18th century), nawab of Oudh: reign of, **5**, 126
Saffah (8th century), Mohammedan caliph: accession of, **1**, 340
Saffarid Dynasty (Soffarides), a Mohammedan dynasty which reigned in Persia, 872-902 A. D.; rise of, **1**, 364; reign of, **5**, 327
Safi (Sophi) I, Shah of Persia, 1628-1642: reign of, **5**, 346
Safi (Sophi) II, Shah of Persia, 1666-1694: reign of, **5**, 347
Safiye (16th century), Venetian favorite of Murad III of Turkey: influence of, **14**, 201, 204, 205, 208
Sagamoso, South America: battle of (1819), **21**, 68
Sagas, The, mediæval chronicles: main treatment, **16**, 7; Ynglingar, 37; Eyrbyggja, 45, 49
Sagasta, Proxedes Mateo (1827-1903), Spanish statesman: administration of, **8**, 516; recalls Weyler, **24**, 1023; returns to power **8**, 521; death of, 521
Sage Hen State, The: see **Nevada**
Sagræ, southeastern Europe: taken by Murad, **14**, 29
Saguier (19th century), South American statesman: president of Paraguay (1878-1881), **21**, 260
Saguntum, Spain: attacked by Hannibal, **3**, 114; siege of, **8**, 15; makes alliances with Rome, **3**, 113
Saguta (Saegud), Asia Minor: possessed by Ertoghrul, **14**, 10
Sah Dynasty, The, India: reign of, **5**, 74
Sahara, The, Africa: value of, **19**, 168
Sahu (18th century), Maratha king: reign of, **5**, 132
Saichō (ca. 8th century), Japanese priest: teachings of, **7**, 41
Said (7th century A. D.), Mohammedan soldier: captures Persian capital, **1**, 261
Said Ali, Sultan of Egypt, 1854-1863: reign of, **1**, 38
Saif ad-Daula (10th century A. D.), Mohammedan caliph: deserts Aleppo, **1**, 369
Saigo Takamori (19th century), Japanese statesman: joins lord of Chōshū against the shōgun, **7**, 165; made sanyo, 167; negotiates treaty for surrender of Tokugawa Yoshinobu, 169; rebellion of, 178
Saigo Tsugumichi, Marquis (19th century), Japanese statesman: attempts to negotiate treaties with European powers, **7**, 190; his campaign in Formosa, 192; accompanies Count Itō to China, 196; made minister of the army, 220
Saigon, Farther India: occupied by the French, **20**, 272
Sailor King, The: see **William IV**
Sai-ma-tsi, Manchuria: captured by the Japanese (1894), **7**, 208; (1904), 310
Saimei: see **Kolsyoku**
St. Albans, England: battles of (1455), **11**, 211; (1461), 212

St. Albans, Assembly of, jury from all England convened by King John to assess the damages of the clergy (1213): account of, **11**, 125
Saint-Aldegonde, Philippe Maruix de (1538–1598), Flemish writer: defends Antwerp, **13**, 150
Saint André, Jacques d'Albon, Marshal (d. 1562), French commander: forms league with the Guises, **9**, 152; death of, 154
St. Annunziata (Collar of Savoy), Order of, association of fifteen knights founded by Amadeus VI of Italy: account of, **4**, 275
Saint-Antoine, France: battle of (1653), **9**, 205
St. Arnaud, Arnaud Jacques Leroy de (1800–1854), French general: assists schemes of Napoleon III, **9**, 442; in the Crimean War, **9**, 447, **11**, 615, **14**, 452, **15**, 311
Saint Aubin du Cormier, France: battle of (1488), **9**, 128
St. Augustine, Florida: founded, **23**, 43, 48; captured by Drake, **22**, 135; bombarded by Oglethorpe, **22**, 194, **23**, 81
Saint Bartholomew, Massacre of (1572): account of, **9**, 157, **18**, 262, **20**, 298
St. Brice, Massacre of (1002 A. D.), **11**, 158
St. Charles, Canada: battle of (1837), **20**, 156
St. Christopher, one of the West Indies: settled, **20**, 68; English expelled, 76
Saint Clair, General Arthur (1734–1818), American officer: surrenders Ticonderoga, **23**, 252; court-martialed, 252; governor of Northwest Territory, 319; defeat of, 365
Saint Cloud, Convention of, a meeting of commissioners from the French, English and Prussian forces (1815): account of, **9**, 365
St. Croix, Island of, one of the West Indies: under Danish government, **20**, 297
St. Croix River, North America: dispute as to location, **23**, 362, **24**, 530
Saint-Cyr, Souvion (1764–1830), French statesman: his reforms in the army, **9**, 366; minister of war in Richelieu ministry, 367
St. Denis, France: battles of (1562), **13**, 460; (1567), **9**, 155; (1837), **20**, 156
Saint-Denis, Mathieu de (13th century), French statesman: appointed regent, **9**, 84
Saint Domingo: see **Santo Domingo**
St. Elmo, Castle of, Naples: fall of (1565), **14**, 173
St. Eustache, Canada: battle of (1837), **20**, 156
St. Eustatius, island of the Dutch West Indies: under Dutch rule, **20**, 73
St. George of the Mine, Africa: growth of, **8**, 322
Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Comte de (1707–1778), French general and statesman: made minister of war, **9**, 253
Saint Germain, Peace of, a treaty between the French Roman Catholics and Huguenots (1570): account of, **9**, 157
St. Germain, Treaty of, a peace between France and Brandenburg (1679): account of, **16**, 212
St. Gilles, Council of (1212): mentioned, **9**, 78
Saint-Gothard, Hungary: battle of (1664), **9**, 208, **14**, 238, 241, **17**, 228
St. Gotthard Railways: building of the, **13**, 563, 574
St. Helena, island off the coast of Africa: sketch of, **19**, 213, **20**, 263
Saint Jacques (St. Jacob or St. Jakob), Switzerland: battle of (1444), **9**, 118, **13**, 400, **18**, 213
St. Jakob an der Birs, Hospital of, Switzerland: battle of (1445), **13**, 402
St. Jean d'Acre, Asia Minor: sieges of (1194), **9**, 75; (1799), **9**, 309, **10**, 409, **14**, 381
St. Jean Pied de Port, Spain: siege of (1516), **8**, 340
St. John, North American island: discovered, **20**, 49

St. John, Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke (1678–1751), English author, orator, and politician: holds office as a moderate Tory, **11**, 455; created Viscount Bolingbroke, 463; becomes Secretary of State to the Pretender, 469; his opposition to Walpole, 478; his influence on Voltaire, **10**, 13

St. John, John Pierce (1833-1916), American lawyer and statesman: nominated for President (1884), **24**, 946

Saint John, Knights of: founded, **18**, 173; occupy Rhodes, **2**, 536; settle in Malta, 540; in crusade against Turks, **14**, 39; receive Prince Djem, 109; defend Malta, 170

St. John, Oliver (1596–1673), English jurist and Republican: his mission to The Hague, **13**, 229

St. John Lateran, Council of, a council of the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church (1513): account of, **9**, 135

St. John's River, North America: discovered, **23**, 47; made boundary between Maine and Canada, **24**, 531

St. Jorge da Mina: see **El Mina**

St. Julien, Peace of, truce between the Protestants and Catholics in Switzerland, **13**, 447

Saint Just, Antoine Louis Léon (1767–1794), French Revolutionist: made member of the committee of safety, **9**, 285; his speech on the king's inviolability, **10**, 230; his threatening speech in the convention, 291; recalled from the army, 307; forms triumvirate with Robespierre and Couthon, 289; arrested, 314; released, 315; arrest and death of, **9**, 291, **10**, 318; his person and character, **10**, 299

St. Knud's Guild, a Scandinavian guild of the 12th century: **16**, 76

"St. Lawrence," an American frigate: in the battle with the "Merrimac," **24**, 755

St. Lawrence, Gulf of, an arm of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river: fishery privileges granted to the United States, **24**, 959

St. Lawrence River, a river of North America: as boundary of Nova Scotia, **23**, 167; as British boundary, 169

Saint-Leger (late 18th century), a French revolutionist: conduct and reception of, at the convention, **10**, 338

St. Leger, Sir Anthony (16th century), Lord Deputy of Ireland: administration of, **12**, 83; preaches Protestant doctrines in Ireland, 85

St. Leger, Barry (d. 1789), a British soldier: attempts to capture Fort Stanwix, **23**, 254

St. Leger, Sir William (17th century), an English official in Ireland: his campaign against the Irish rebels, **12**, 116

St. Louis, Brazil, South America: founded, **21**, 33

St. Louis, Missouri, called The Queen of the Mississippi Valley: Confederates attempt to gain possession of arsenal, **24**, 721; headquarters of the Whiskey Ring, 894; Democratic convention (1876), 908; labor disturbances, 961; Republican convention (1896), 1012; Populist convention (1896), 1015; National Silver Party convention (1896), 1015; Democratic convention (1904), 1074

St. Lucia (St. Lucie), British West Indies: French policy concerning, **20**, 100; restored to France by Treaty of Paris, **23**, 198; battle of (1782), **9**, 256

St. Lucia Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean in Zululand: annexed to Cape Colony, **19**, 106

St. Marks, Florida: Spanish settlers aid Seminoles, **23**, 444

St. Martin's Church, Canterbury: first used by Bertha, **11**, 27

St. Mary's, the first settlement in Maryland: settled, **23**, 70

St. Omer, France: siege of (1677), **13**, 241

Saint-Ouen, Declaration of, a declaration made by Louis XVIII in which

he guaranteed to France the liberties promised by the senatorial constitution (1814), **9**, 355
St. Paul, Brazil, South America: founded, **20**, 94
St. Paul de Loanda, Angola, South Africa: founded, **19**, 21
St. Paul's School, a boy's school in London, founded by Colet in 1510: founded, **11**, 239
St. Petersburg, Russia: founded, **15**, 45; building of, 87; floods at (1824), 266
St. Philip, Minorca, Balearic Islands: siege of (1756), **9**, 244
St. Pierre, a small island near the coast of Newfoundland: history of, **20**, 268; retained by France in Treaty of Paris, **23**, 198; destroyed (1902), **20**, 271
Saint Pierre (18th century), a French soldier in America: commands Fort le Boeuf, **23**, 171
Saint Pol, General (16th century), French military officer: his campaign in Italy, **9**, 141
Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418–1475), a French general: execution of, **9**, 124
St. Quentin, France: battle of (1557), **4**, 307, **8**, 354, 355, **11**, 272, **13**, 70
St. Ruth (d. 1691), a French general: his campaign in Ireland, **12**, 150
St. Sacrament, a Portuguese settlement near Buenos Ayres, South America: battles of (1680), **20**, 95; (1705), 95
Saint Sebastian, Spain: taken by the French (1795), **10**, 347; siege of, **8**, 531
Saint-Severin, French ambassador at Stockholm (1738): negotiations of, **16**, 227
Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of (1675–1755), a French writer and diplomat: made member of the council of regency, **9**, 227
St. Sophia, Church of, the famous metropolitan church of the Greeks at Constantinople: Constantine receives sacrament in, **14**, 78; converted into mosque by the Turks, 80
St. Stephen, Order of, an order instituted by Maria Theresa of Austria for civil merit (1764): founded, **17**, 255
St. Thomas, Island of, an island of the West Indies: taken by the Danes, **20**, 73; history of, 297; failure of proposed purchase of, by the United States, **24**, 879
Saint Thomé, a suburb of Madras, India: battle of (1746), **5**, 179
St. Thomé, Island of: see **San Thomé**
St. Vacslav, Convention of, a union of the citizens of Prague against the nobles (1517), **17**, 149
St. Vincent, an island of the British West Indies: ceded to England, **20**, 120; seized by France (1778), 128
St. Vincent, France: battle of (1793), **10**, 249
St. Vincent, John Jervis, Earl: see **Jervis, John, Earl St. Vincent**
St. Vit, Cathedral of, a cathedral at Prague: founded, **17**, 62
Sainte Marie, a small island east of Madagascar: reoccupied by the French, **19**, 56, 212, **20**, 277
Sainte-Menehould, Treaty of, a treaty between Marie de' Medici and the members of the insurrection led by the Prince of Condé (1614), **9**, 178
Saintes, France: battle of (1242), **9**, 81
Saintfield, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12**, 213
Saints, The Isle of: see **Ireland**
Saionji, Marquis, a contemporary Japanese statesman: made president of the Constitutional Political Association, **7**, 238
Saka (Scythian) Era, an era in the history of India: founded (78 A. D.), **5**, 74
Sakai Tadakiyo (17th century), Japanese statesman: influence of, **7**, 140
Sakanoue-no-Tamuramaro (8th century), a Japanese soldier: his campaign against the Emishi, **7**, 27

Sakhalin, an island in the Sea of Okhotsk: occupied by Japan, **7**, 188, 318, **15**, 364; treaty regulations concerning, **7**, 319

Sakuma Shōzan (late 19th century), a Japanese politician: assassination of, **7**, 177

Sala ben Sala (early 15th century), a Moorish governor in Spain: at siege of Ceuta, **8**, 301; at siege of Tangier, 306

Salaberry (19th century), a Peruvian general: seizes the governing power in Peru, **21**, 195

Saladin (Salah-ed-Din Yusuf ibn-Ayub), Sultan of Egypt and Syria: reign of, **1**, 36; conquests of, **9**, 75; takes Jerusalem, **11**, 10, **18**, 155

Saladin Tithe, a tax imposed by Henry II of England, **11**, 110

Salado, a river in Spain: battle of, **8**, 286

Salaethus (5th century B. C.), a Greek soldier: at Mitylene, **2**, 292; slain, 294

Salah-ed-Din Yusuf ibn-Ayub: see **Saladin**

Salamanca, Spain: battle of (1812), **8**, 486, 530, **9**, 343, **11**, 565

Salamanca, Juan de (16th century), a Spanish soldier: slays the Aztec leader, **22**, 40

"Salaminia," an Athenian state-galley: arrives in Sicily, **2**, 334

Salamis, an island of ancient Greece: taken by Megara, **2**, 102; battle of, 202, 247; ravaged by Spartans, 290

Salamis, a city in Cyprus: Greek colony of, **2**, 57

Salankeman (Slankamen), a town in Slavonia, Austria-Hungary: battle of (1691), **14**, 260

Salary Grab, The, a name applied to a law passed in the United States increasing the salary of members of Congress (1873), **24**, 896

Salas, Mariano (19th century), a Mexican statesman: made president of Mexico, **22**, 310; member of provisional government, 387

Salazar, Pedro Castro Figueroa, Duke de la Conquista (d. 1742), Viceroy of New Spain, 1740–1742: his administration, **22**, 194

Salazar y Baquijano (19th century), a Peruvian statesman: deposed from power, **21**, 193

Salazar y Mazarredo, Eusebio (19th century), a Spanish official in South America: seizes the Chincha Islands, **21**, 203

Salbai, Treaty of, a treaty between the British and the Marathas (1782), **5**, 136, 193

Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, Duke of (ca. 1791–1876), Portuguese statesman and marshal: administration of, **8**, 537

Saldivar, Vicente (16th century), Mexican colonist: gathers emigrants, **22**, 141

Sale, Sir Robert Henry (1782–1846), British soldier: defends Jalalabad, **5**, 218

Salem, Massachusetts: arrival of settlers under Endicott, **23**, 87; removal of Winthrop from, **88**; government of colony, 88; religious dissension in, 89; persecutions for witchcraft, 89; becomes seat of government of Massachusetts, 220

Sales, Francis de (1567–1622), French bishop and writer: teachings of, **13**, 458

Salgar, E. (19th century), South American statesman: elected president of Colombia (1870), **21**, 90

Salic Law, that part of the Salic laws which forbids the succession of women to the throne of any Salic land: first application of, in France, **9**, 90; introduced in Spain, **8**, 403; abolished by Ferdinand VII of Spain, 496

Salim: see **Jahangir**

Salisbury, Earl of (13th century), English soldier: defeated at Bouvines (1214), **11**, 126

Salisbury, Richard, Earl of (15th century), English soldier: beheaded, **11**, 212

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne (1830–1903), English

statesman: resigns from Lord Derby's ministry, **11**, 624; his view of the Treaty of San Stafano, **14**, 487; first ministry of, **11**, 635; second ministry of, 636; agrees to make annexations in Africa that would interfere with the German sphere, **19**, 138; refuses to recall Lord Sackville, **24**, 967; third ministry of, **11**, 637; the Venezuelan affair, **24**, 1000; on the Armenian massacres, **14**, 500

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, Earl of, Viscount Cranborne (ca. 1563–1612), English statesman: favored by James I, **11**, 307; made Lord Treasurer, 309

Salisbury, Thomas de Montague, Earl of (1388–1428), English soldier: summons Welshmen to aid Richard II (1399), **11**, 186

Salisbury Cathedral, England: nave of, built, **11**, 141

Salis-Soglio, General von (19th century), Swiss military officer: chosen general of Conservative forces, **13**, 551

Salivahana (1st century A. D.), Indian king: at war with the Scythians, **5**, 74

Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist: death of, **10**, 279

Salles, Manuel Campos, South American statesman: president of Brazil (1898–1902), **21**, 255

Sallier Papyrus, Egyptian manuscript: description of, **1**, 18

Salm, Club of, France, **10**, 388

Salm, Count of (16th century), German soldier: at siege of Vienna, **14**, 155; death of, 156

Salmeron, Juan de (16th century), Mexican statesman: made member of the audiencia, **22**, 107

Salmeron, Nicolas (19th century), Spanish statesman: president of the republic, **8**, 513

Salmon Falls, New Hampshire: attack on (1690), **23**, 158

Salnave, Haytian statesman: elected president of Hayti (1867), **22**, 501

Salomon (9th century A. D.), Count of Barcelona: reign of, **8**, 223

Salomon, Haym (18th century), American financier: aids American revolution, **1**, 426

Salomon, Louis Étienne Félicité: Haytian statesman: elected president of Hayti (1879), **22**, 501

Salomons, Sir David, English statesman: elected member of Parliament (1851), **1**, 422

Salt Lake City, Utah: Mormon empire founded at, **24**, 982

Salvador, Central America: history of, **22**, 439

Salvandy, Count of (1795–1856), French statesman: made minister of public instruction, **9**, 412

Salvatierra, Portugal: sieges of (1211), **8**, 100; (1704), 393

Salvatierra, Father (17th century), Milanese Jesuit: his work among the Indians, **22**, 180; plans conquest of the Californias, 183

Salvatierra, Garcia Sarmiento, Conde de, Viceroy of New Spain, 1642–1647: administration of, **22**, 166

Salverte, Anne Joseph Eusebe Bacanniere (1771–1839), French writer and statesman: his relations to the revolution of 1830, **9**, 391

Salzbach, Germany: battle of (1675), **9**, 211

Salzburg, Austria-Hungary: Taurisci settle in, **17**, 11; insurrection of, 11

Salzburgers: as American colonists, **23**, 127

Sam, Simon, President of Hayti, 1896–1902: administration of, **22**, 501

Samail (8th century A. D.), Arabian leader: his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 68

Samanid Dynasty, the dynasty ruling Persia, 874–999: reign of, **5**, 328; bravery of, **1**, 364

Samar, island of the Philippine group: visited by Magellan, **23**, 37

Samaria, Asia Minor: made capital of Israel, **1**, 390; besieged by the Hadadezer of Damascus, 390; siege of (724–722 B. C.), 394

Samarin, Yuri (19th century), Russian revolutionist: labors of, **15**, 324
Samarkand, city in Turkestan: chosen capital by Timur, **14**, 46; captured by the Moguls (1497), **5**, 109
Sama-Veda, collection of Hindu hymns: rise of, **5**, 42
Sambhaji, Maratha king, 1680–1689: reign of, **5**, 132; death of (1689), 122, 132
Samkiv (19th century), Russian ivory hunter: explorations of, **16**, 306
Samnite Wars: First (343–341 B. C.), **3**, 66; Second (327–304 B. C.), 69; Third (298–290 B. C.), 72
Samnites, an Italian people: description of, **3**, 65
Samo the Merchant (7th century A. D.), leader of Slavs: unites Slavonic tribes, **18**, 65; career of, **17**, 20; death of, 21
Samoan Dispute, The, a diplomatic complication concerning the Samoan islands, **24**, 977
Samoan Islands, South Pacific Ocean: part of, annexed by Germany, **20**, 302; Pago Pago ceded to the United States, 321
Samoilovich (17th century), Cossack hetman: accession of, **15**, 25
Samory (Samadu) (19th century), African lord: sketch of, **19**, 148; at war with the French, 149; captured by the French, 151
Samos, an island of the Aegean Sea: Ionic settlement of, **2**, 55; colonization from, 82; Polycrates tyrant at, 126; fleet of, at Lade, 137; reconquered by Persians, 137; revolts from Persia, 212; revolts from Athens, 260; in Peloponnesian War, 353; Athenian fleet at, 355; sedition at, 357; taken by Lysander, 382; taken by the Athenians, 453
Samoset (17th century), American Indian chief: welcomes Englishmen, **23**, 85
Sampeyo, Lopo Vaz de (early 16th century), Spanish statesman: viceroy of the Indies, 8, 434
Sampson, William Thomas, an American naval officer: born at Palmyra, N. Y., February 9, 1840; graduated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, 1860; commissioned lieutenant, 1862; served in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1865; commissioned lieutenant-commander, 1866; ordered on special duty by Congress, 1872; given a commander's commission, 1874; served in the Asiatic station, 1879–1882, and at the Naval Observatory, 1882–1885; superintendent of the Naval Academy, 1886–1890; delegate to the international maritime conference in Washington, 1889; made Captain, 1889; became chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, 1893; president of the board of inquiry regarding the cause of the destruction of the "Maine" in Havana Harbor, 1898; made acting rear-admiral in command of the North Atlantic Squadron at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War; commissioned commodore, July 3, 1898, and rear-admiral, August 10, 1898; retired, 1902; died in Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902
Commands the North Atlantic Squadron, 8, 520, **22**, 458, **24**, 1028; controversy with Schley, **24**, 1035; member of Spanish-American Commission, **22**, 463
Samrah, Persia: battles of (363 A. D.), **5**, 318; (1733), 351
Samsoun, Asia Minor: annexed by Bayezid, **14**, 38
Samuel (1170–1075 B. C.), Hebrew prophet and judge: account of, **1**, 381
Samuel ha-Nagid (993–1055), Jewish statesman: minister of state at Granada, **1**, 417
Sämund: see **Saemund**
Samus (early 19th century), Russian soldier: his guerrilla warfare, **15**, 249
Samvat Era, an Indian system of reckoning historical dates, beginning 57 B. C.: founded, **5**, 73
San Andres, Mexico: founded, **22**, 138

San Antonio, Texas: founded, **22**, 189; army stores given to Confederates, **24**, 691
San Antonio Abad, Mexico: battle of (1847), **22**, 348
San Cosmé, Aqueduct of, Mexico: built, **22**, 152
San Domingo: see **Santo Domingo**
San Felipe de Linares, Mexico: founded, **22**, 187
San Felipe Yztlahuaca, Mexico: founded, **22**, 117
San Fernando, Texas: founded, **22**, 191
San Francisco, California, called The City of the Golden Gate: taken by the Americans, **22**, 297; growth in 1849, **24**, 597; destroyed by earthquake and fire, 1098
San Francisco de Borja, Mexico: burned, **22**, 167
San Gabrielle, river of California: battle of the (1847), **22**, 300
San Ildefonso, Treaty of, an agreement between France and Spain (1800): account of, **20**, 269, **23**, 395
San Jacinto, Texas: battle of (1836), **22**, 281, **24**, 534
"San Jacinto," American sloop of war: in the "Trent Affair," **24**, 729
San Jacinto, Hero of: see **Houston, Sam**
San Juan, Central America: waterway seized by Central American States, **24**, 627; bombardment of (1854), 642
San Juan Hill, Cuba: battle of (1898), **22**, 459, **24**, 1029; Roosevelt distinguished at, **24**, 1083
San Juan Island, off the African coast: under Spanish rule, **20**, 299
San Leopoldo, Brazil: insurrection in (1874), **21**, 178
San Lucia, Brazil: battle of (1842), **21**, 170
San Luis Potosi, Mexico: founded, **22**, 138
San Martin, one of the Antilles: discovered, **21**, 9
San Martin, José de (early 19th century), Chilian patriot: aids revolutionists in Chili, **21**, 71; president of Chili, 215
San Martino, Italy: battle of (1859), **4**, 373
San Miguel, Virginia or North Carolina: founded, **23**, 38
San Miguel Arcangle de Linares de Adayes, Presidio de, Spanish fortress in Texas: founded, **22**, 189
San Miguel el Grande: see **Allende**
San Miguel Mesqitic, California: founded, **22**, 138
San Paulo, Brazil, South America: insurrection in (1841), **21**, 170; foreign element in, 251
San Pedro de Gormaz, Spain: battle of, **8**, 135
San Raphael, California: battle of (1846), **22**, 296
San Roman, Miguel (1802–1863), Peruvian general, President of Peru, 1862–1863: denounces Lafuente, **21**, 196; attempts an insurrection, 199; made president of Peru, 201
San Salvador, one of the West Indies: discovered by Columbus, **21**, 6, **23**, 31; assaulted by the Dutch (1624), **8**, 460, **20**, 59; growth of, **19**, 20
San Sebastian: see **Saint Sebastian**
San Souci, The Philosopher of: see **Frederick (II) the Great,** King of Prussia
San Stefano, Treaty of, peace between Russia and Turkey (1878): account of, **11**, 632, **14**, 486, **15**, 337, **17**, 420
San Thomé (San Tomé or St. Thomé), Island of, an island in the Gulf of Guinea: sketch of, **19**, 213; burned (1617), **21**, 31; under Portuguese rule, **20**, 298
Sanballat (6th century B. C.), Prince of Samaria: attempts to hinder the rebuilding of Jerusalem, **1**, 402
Sanborn, Benjamin H. (19th century), American abolitionist: John Brown aided by, **24**, 673
Sancerre, France: siege of (1572), **9**, 158

Sanchez (d. 1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman: death of, **21**, 160
Sanchez, Andrés Manuel (d. 1826), Cuban patriot: death of, **22**, 451
Sanchez, Manuel Antonio (19th century), Bolivian statesman: member of Council of State of Bolivia, **21**, 188
Sanchez, Pedro (late 16th century), Spanish Jesuit: founds Jesuit College in Mexico, **22**, 129
Sancho (I) Ramirez (IV of Navarre), King of Aragon, 1076–1094; invades Andalusia, **8**, 90; his campaign against the Moors, 100; accession to throne of Navarre, 201; reign of, 231
Sancho (I) the Fat, King of Asturias and Leon, 955–967: revolt of, **8**, 136; reign of, 137
Sancho (II) the Brave, King of Leon and Castile, 1065–1072: reign of, **8**, 142
Sancho III, King of Leon and Castile, 1157–1158: reign of, **8**, 146
Sancho IV, King of Leon and Castile, 1284–1295: rebellion of, **8**, 155; accession of, 156
Sancho I (Garces Abaraca), King of Navarre, 905–925: reign of, **8**, 197
Sancho (II) el Mayor, King of Navarre, 970–1035: invades Leon, **8**, 139; reign of, 199
Sancho III, King of Navarre, 1054–1076: reign of, **8**, 200
Sancho (IV) Ramirez, King of Navarre: see **Sancho (I) Ramirez**, King of Aragon
Sancho V, King of Navarre, 1150–1194: reign of, **8**, 203
Sancho VI, King of Navarre, 1194–1234: reign of, **8**, 204
Sancho I (1154–1211), King of Portugal, 1185–1211, called The Restorer of Cities: forms alliance with Alfonso IX of Leon, **8**, 147; his campaigns against the Moors, 276; reign of, 277
Sancho II, King of Portugal, 1223–1248: reign of, **8**, 279
Sancho (13th century), Count of Roussillon: regent of Aragon, **8**, 239
Sancho Iñigo, Count of Bigorre and King of Navarre, ca. 9th century: reign of, **8**, 195
Sanclamente, M. A., President of Colombia, 1898–1900: election and deposition of, **21**, 245
Sand, Karl Ludwig (early 19th century), German student: assassinates Kotzebue, **18**, 394
Sandeman, Sir Robert Groves (1838–1892), British statesman: sketch of, **5**, 266
Sanderson's Hope, island in the Arctic Ocean: discovered, **16**, 302
Sandi, Don Alvaro de (16th century), Spanish military officer: captured by Turks, **14**, 166
Sandon: see **Herakles**
Sandoval, Francisco Tello de (early 16th century), Spanish statesman: commissioned to enforce the aborigine laws in Mexico, **22**, 110
Sandoval, Gonzalo de (1496–1528), Spanish soldier; joins Cortéz, **22**, 10; at the siege of Mexico, 52; his conquests in Mexico, 66; death of, 70
Sandwich, Edward Montague, Earl of (1625–1672), English admiral: death of, **13**, 236
Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean: discovered, **20**, 124; history of, 307
Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561–1629), English politician and author: appointed councilor, **23**, 57
Saneha (ca. 20th century B. C.), Egyptian adventurer: account of, **1**, 18
Sangala, India: battle of (327 B. C.), **5**, 68
Sangamon River, Illinois: Lincoln family settle on, **24**, 666
Sangipan (early 5th century A. D.), King of the Alans: forms alliance with Aetius, **18**, 41
Sanitary Commission, The, in American Civil War: work of, **24**, 825
Sanjar (d. 1141), Persian sultan: reign of, **5**, 331
Sanjo Sanetomi (early 19th century), Japanese courtier: accompanies Mori Yoshichika to his fief, **7**, 163; restored to his former rank, 167

Sankara Acharya (ca. 9th century A. D.), Hindu religious reformer: sketch of, **5**, 80
Sankolinsin, General (late 19th century), Chinese military officer: mentioned, **6**, 171, 179
Sano Takenosuke (late 19th century), Japanese assassin: leader of the murderers of Naosuki, **7**, 161
Sanquhar Declaration, the protest of a sect of Covenanters against the English government: account of, **12**, 348
San-sin, China: occupied by Russia (1900), **7**, 285
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (1795–1876), a Mexican general and politician: leads revolts (1823), **22**, 258; (1828), 268; defeats the Spanish, 270; leads revolt against Bustamante, 271; elected president of Mexico, 271; attempts to change form of Mexican government, **24**, 532; orders garrison of the Alamo to be shot, 534; defeated at San Jacinto, **22**, 275, **24**, 534; captured, **24**, 534; made dictator, **22**, 277; his return to power, 310; elected president of Mexico (1846), 315; defeated at Buena Vista, **22**, 307, **24**, 548; at battle of Cerro Gordo, **24**, 549; leaves Mexico, **22**, 377; returns to Mexico (1853), 381; career of, 400
Santa Catharina, a state in Brazil: foreign element in, **21**, 251
Santa Cruz, a small island in the West Indies: discovered, **21**, 9
Santa Cruz, a seaport of the Canary Islands: battle of (1657), **11**, 371
Santa Cruz, Conde de (late 16th century), a Portuguese governor in India: sends expeditions against pirates, **8**, 458
Santa Cruz, Andres (1794–1865), a Bolivian general and politician: invades Peru, **21**, 186; made president of Bolivia, 186; arrested, 188; his mission to Paris, 189; president of the Supreme Council of Peru, 192; made protector of Bolivia and Peru, 195; aids exiled Chilians, 217
Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico: battle of (1848), **22**, 378
Santa Fé, New Mexico: founded, **23**, 43; siege of (1680), **22**, 176; occupied by Kearny, **24**, 549
"Santa Maria," the flagship of Columbus in the voyage of 1492: fitted out for Columbus, **23**, 29; wrecked, 32
Santa Maria (19th century), President of Chili: presidency of, **21**, 238
Santa Maria de la Concepcion, a small island in the West Indies: discovered and named, **21**, 6
Santa Maria la Antigoa, a small island in the Antilles: discovered, **21**, 9
Santa Maria la Redonda, a small island in the Antilles: discovered, **21**, 9
Santa Marta, Colombia, South America: founded, **21**, 16; burned by Drake (1596), 30
Santa Rosa de Carchi, Treaty of, a treaty between Ecuador and New Granada (1846), **21**, 110
Santa Sophia: see **St. Sophia**
Santals, a tribe in India: description of, **5**, 29
Santander, Francisco de Paula (1792–1840), a New Granadan general and politician: honored, **21**, 84; elected president of New Granada, 85
Santangel, Luiz de (late 15th century), a Spanish courtier: aids Columbus, **21**, 4
Santarem, Portugal: battles of (1072), **8**, 143; (1184), 98
Santee, a river in South Carolina: battle of the (1780), **23**, 278
Santerre, Antoine Joseph (1752–1809), a French revolutionist and general: leader of the populace, **9**, 272
Santiago, Chili: founded, **21**, 26; martial law declared (1858), 218; international exhibition at (1875), 229
Santiago de Cuba, a seaport of Cuba: founded, **22**, 447; battles of (1537), 449; Virginius' trial at, **24**, 887; battle of (1898), **8**, 520, **20**, 329, **22**, 460, **24**, 1030; surrenders to General Shafter, 1030
Santo Domingo, an island of the West Indies; main treatment, **22**, 491;

settled, **23**, 33; Isabella (San Domingo) built, **21**, 10; sacked by Drake (1580), 30; conquered by the English, **20**, 71; traces of pirates in, 69; under French colonization, 72; condition of, at the outbreak of the French Revolution, 137; revolt of (1791), **10**, 160, 445, **20**, 138; failure of expedition to, **23**, 397; trade of, ruined, **20**, 237; Roosevelt urges treaty with, **24**, 1091; see also Dominican Republic

Santo Stefano, Hieronimo di (late 15th century), an Italian voyager: visits India, **5**, 141

Santos, Maximo (late 19th century), Uruguayan statesman, President of Uruguay, 1886; administration of, **21**, 258

Sanuki, Japan: battle of, **7**, 62

Sapor: see **Shahpur**

Sappho (ca. 600 B. C.), Greek lyric poetess: sketch of, **2**, 115

Saracens, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general: invade Spain, **8**, 46; invade France, **18**, 73; foes of Byzantine empire, **2**, 533; invade Italy, **4**, 179; see also **Arabia**

Saragossa, Spain: captured by Charlemagne (778 A. D.), **8**, 70, **18**, 81; captured by Christians (1118 A. D.), **8**, 92, 233; battle of (1710), **8**, 399, **9**, 223; besieged by French (1808), **8**, 489, **10**, 477

Saragossa, Treaty of, agreement concluded between Spain and Portugal (1529), **5**, 146

Sarakos: see **Sin-shar-ishkum**

Saratoga, New York: battle of (1777), **9**, 254, **11**, 517, **12**, 181, **20**, 128, **23**, 255

Sarawak, a British protectorate in the island of Borneo: sketch of, **20**, 255

Sardanapaleus: see **Ashur-bani-pal**

Sardes (Sardis), capital of Lydia, Asia Minor: battle of (early 7th century B. C.), **1**, 145; captured by Cyrus (546 B. C.), **1**, 146, **2**, 124; Athenians burn, **1**, 166, **2**, 135; submits to Alexander, **2**, 489

Sardinia, island in the Mediterranean: Phœnicians colonize, **1**, 121; added to the Roman empire, **3**, 107; conquered for Caesar, 342; revolts against Aragon, **8**, 255; rebels against Martin I of Sicily, 258

Sardinia, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy, and the island of Sardinia: founded, **18**, 316

Sarduris, King of Armenia, ca. 735 B. C.: defeated by Assyrians, **1**, 83

Sargent, John (early 19th century), American statesman: nominated for Vice-President (1831), **23**, 498

Sargon I (Shargani-shar-ali, Sharrukin), King of Agade in Babylonia, ca, 3800 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 75

Sargon II, King of Assyria, 722–705 B. C.: captures Carchemish (717 B. C.), **1**, 142; places Dalta on the throne of the Medes, 158; captures Samaria, 394; reign of, 840

Sarmatians or Saurometae, Scythian tribe: settle on the banks of the lower Danube, **17**, 15; repulsed by the Romans (356 A. D.), 15

Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino (1811–1888), Argentinian statesman: sketch of, **21**, 118; made president of the Argentine Republic, 133

Sarmizegethusa, Transylvania: battle of (101 A. D.), **17**, 13

Sarpi, Paolo (1552–1623), Italian writer and theologian: attempts to bring about a reformation in Venice, **4**, 314

Sarsfield, Patrick, Earl of Lucan (d. 1693), Irish Jacobite general: at the battle of the Boyne, **12**, 143; at the siege of Limerick, 144; signs Treaty of Limerick, 153; death of, 154

Sartorius, Count de San Luis (19th century), Spanish statesman: becomes premier, **8**, 503

Saskatchewan, Province of, Canada: created and admitted to the Canadian union, **20**, 170

Sass, General (19th century), Austrian military officer: in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 301

Sassanids or **Sassanians**, dynasty of Persian kings (218–643 A. D.): reign of, **5**, 313

Satara, a district in India: escheats to the British government, **5**, 228

Satchar (17th century), Mongol chieftain: threatens frontier of China, **6**, 64

Satrapies, system of government: instituted by Darius, **2**, 130

Saturninus, Claudius Sentius, Roman governor in Germany, 4–6 A. D.: his campaign in Gaul, **4**, 44

Saturninus, Lucius Antonius (1st century A. D.), Roman soldier: rebellion of, **4**, 84

Saturninus, Lucius Appuleius (d. 99 B. C.), Roman statesman: leader of the populace, **3**, 199; rupture with Marius, 201; death, 201

Sauchieburn, Scotland: battle of (1488), **12**, 298

Saul ben Kish (11th century B. C.), King of the Israelites, 1055–1033 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 381; death of, 384

Saurometae: see **Sarmatians**

Saussure, Horace Benedict de (1740–1799), Swiss naturalist: sketch of, **13**, 494

Sauzet, Jean Pierre Paul (1800–1876), French advocate and politician: made minister of justice, **9**, 409

Savage Station, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 761

Savannah, Georgia: founded by Oglethorpe, **23**, 81; only town during colonial period of Georgia, 81; captured by British (1778), 271; population in time of Jackson, 479; captured by Sherman (1864), **24**, 805

Savenay, France: battle of (1793), **10**, 248 note, 276

Savile, George, Marquis of Halifax: see **Halifax, George Savile, Marquis of**

Saviour of the Nation, The: see **Cromwell, Oliver**

Savonarola, Girolamo, an Italian political and religious reformer: born at Ferrara, Italy, September 21, 1452; became a Dominican monk at Bologna, 1475; removed to Florence, 1482, and was elected prior of San Marco, 1491; was one of the chief instruments in the overthrow of the Medici and the restoration of the republic, 1494; summoned to Rome, 1495; was forbidden to preach by the Vatican; submitted to this command at first, but declared he was unable to resist the prophetic spirit, and was excommunicated, 1497; death sentence was pronounced on May 22, 1498, and on the day following he and two fellow monks were publicly hanged and then burned, and their ashes were thrown into the Arno
Sketch of, **4**, 282

Savoy, House of, a royal family of Europe, now the reigning house of the kingdom of Italy: history of, during the Middle Ages, **4**, 272

Savoy Conference, a conference held at the Savoy in London for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity between Episcopalians and Presbyterians (1661), **11**, 382

Saxe, Count Maurice de (Maurice of Saxony) (1696–1750), a French marshal: expelled from Courland, **15**, 99; his campaigns in the War of the Austrian Succession, **9**, 237, **13**, 255, **18**, 331; his campaign in the Netherlands, **11**, 487

Saxe-Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of: see **Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of**

Saxo Grammaticus (13th century), a Danish historian: his "History of Denmark," **16**, 7, 17, **18**, 178

Saxon League, The, a union of the maritime tribes on the shores of the German Ocean (250–800), **13**, 11

Saxons, the people that formerly lived in the northern part of Germany: origin of, **11**, 15; location of, **18**, 6; growth of, 28; struggle of, with the Franks, **13**, 11; harass Romans, **11**, 15; their conquests in Britain, 18; their wars with Charlemagne, **18**,

79; accept Christianity, 81; supremacy of the West Saxons, **11**, 41; their relations with Henry IV of Germany, **18**, 132; defeated by Henry V of Germany, 140; settle in Hungary, **17**, 53

Saxony, a kingdom of Germany: granted to Albert the Bear of Brandenburg, **17**, 91; division of, **18**, 255 note; concludes an alliance with Maria Theresa, **17**, 241

Say, Lord (15th century), an English lord: beheaded by Jack Cade, **11**, 210

Saybrook, Connecticut: established, **23**, 92

Saye and Sele, William Fiennes, Viscount (1582–1662), an English politician: proprietor of Connecticut Colony, **23**, 92; secures charter for Connecticut, 93

Sayle, William (late 17th century), an early American colonist: brings settlers from Barbadoes, **23**, 75

Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Sir (d. 1898), Mohammedan reformer: founds the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, **5**, 256

Sayyid Dynasty, a family ruling in India, 1414–1451: reign of **5**, 104

Sazava, a river in Bohemia: battle of (1422), **17**, 132

Scaepio, Quintus (1st century B. C.), a Roman politician: opposes reforms of Drusus, **3**, 203

Scaevola, Publius Mucius (2nd century B. C.), a Roman jurist: influence of, **3**, 175

Scaevola, Quintus Mucius (d. 82 B. C.), a Roman jurist and orator: character of, **3**, 202; Fimbria attempts to kill, 224

Scala, Mastino della (1298–1351), Prince of Verona: Venice joins Florence against, **4**, 249

"Scalawags," a name applied to ex-Confederates who became Republicans: meaning of term, **24**, 864

Scanderbeg (Skanderbeg) (originally George Castriota) (1404–1467), an Eastern warrior: born in Albania: his successes against Turks, **14**, 60, 69, 82; death of, 85

Scandinavia, History of: the primitive north, **16**, 3; sagas and eddas—mediæval chronicles, 7; the emergence of Denmark, 16; Christianity in the far north, 25; Harald Haarfager and Scandinavian expansion, 34; kings and heroes of the Ynglingar line in Norway, 51; rise of the church in Denmark under the Estridsens, 67; Denmark's age of glory under the Valdemars, 80; Norway and Sweden before the Union of Calmar, 97; Denmark and the Union of Calmar, 110; a century of Danish domination, 126; Gustavus Vasa and the Swedish revolution, 147; the rise of Sweden into European prominence, 161; Gustavus Adolphus and the Thirty Years' War, 175; Denmark in eclipse, 189; Sweden's advances in acquisitions and prestige, 204; the Great Northern War and the decline of absolute power, 214; benevolent despotism in Denmark, 230; Scandinavia in the age of political revolution, 247; Slesvig-Holstein, 265; constitutional government in the three kingdoms, 267

Scapula, Ostorius, Roman governor of Britain, 50 A. D.: his campaign in Britain, **4**, 59; rules Britain, **11**, 9

Scarlatti, Alexander (ca. 1656–1725), an Italian composer and musician: sketch of, **4**, 444

Scaurus, Marcus Aemilius (163–89 B. C.), a Roman soldier and statesman: member of African commission, **3**, 188; his campaigns against the Celts, **3**, 192, **17**, 11; leader of senatorial party, **3**, 201; trial of, 202; aids Drusus in his reforms, 203

Scaurus, Marcus Aemilius, a son of the preceding: leads expedition against Aretas, **3**, 274

Scaurus, Marcus Aurelius (d. 105 B. C.), Roman legate in Gaul: defeated by Cimbri, **3**, 193

Schaal, John Adam (1591–1669), a German Jesuit missionary in China: account of, **6**, 39, 61; succeeded by Verbiest, 62
Schafarik (Safarik) Paul Joseph (1795–1861), a Hungarian philologist: his work on the Slavonic peoples, **15**, 288
Schaffhausen, a canton of Switzerland: annexed to Switzerland, **18**, 214; insurrection in (1798), **13**, 509
Schamyl (1797–1871), a Caucasian leader: career of, **15**, 298, 329
Scharnhorst, Gerhard Johann David von (1755–1813), a German general: his efforts to liberate Germany, **18**, 375, 379; his mission to Austria, **17**, 307; death of, **18**, 382
Schässburg, southeastern Europe: battle of (1849), **15**, 301
Schauenburg (late 18th century), French general: his campaign in Switzerland, **13**, 510
Schauensee, Meyer von (late 18th century), Swiss patriot: his speech before the Helvetic Society, **13**, 503
Schaumburg-Lippe, Frederick William, Count of (1724–1777), a German soldier: takes command of Portuguese army, **8**, 473
Schehadeddin (15th century), Turkish commander: his expedition against Hungary, **17**, 157
Schenck, Martin (d. 1590), Dutch soldier: career of, **13**, 155
Schenck Robert Cumming (late 19th century), American statesman: in Joint High Commission, **24**, 883
Schenectady, New York: attack on (1690), **23**, 158
Scheremetjev: see Sheremetriev
Schérer, Barthélemy Louis Joseph (1747–1804), French soldier: his campaigns against the allied forces, **9**, 293; commands army in Italy, 308
Schering, Captain (late 19th century), German naval officer: annexes Angra Pequena to Germany, **19**, 104
Scherr, Thomas (early 19th century), Swiss educator: directs training school for teachers, **13**, 542
Schertlin, Sebastien (early 16th century), German soldier: campaigns of, **18**, 250, 254
Scheuchzer, Johann Jakob (1672–1733), Swiss scientist: sketch of, **13**, 482, 488
Scheveling, Holland: battle of (1653), **13**, 230
Schibi, Christian (d. 1653), Swiss revolutionist: leads insurrection, **13**, 472; death of, 473
Schiefer, Wolfgang (Severus) (16th century), Austrian scholar: his influence on Maximilian II of Austria, **17**, 179
Schill, Ferdinand von (1776–1809), Prussian soldier: defends Colberg, **18**, 372; revolt of, 376
Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von (1759–1805), German poet: at Weimar, **18**, 353, 381
Schilling, Diebold, of Berne (14th century), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 427
Schilling, Diebold, of Lucerne (14th century), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 427
Schimmelmann, Count (18th century), Danish statesman: ministry of, **16**, 240
Schinner, Matthew, Bishop of Sion (early 16th century), Swiss ecclesiastic and statesman: raises troops for the Pope, **13**, 421
Schism Act, a measure to force conformity to the Church of England (1714): account of, **11**, 466
Schlegel, Frederick (1772–1829), German scholar and critic: in the Austrian service, **17**, 320
Schlegel, Johann Heinrich (1724–1780), German historian: in Denmark, **16**, 240
Schleppegrell, General (early 19th century), German general: in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 271
Schleswig (Slesvig, Slesvick), Germany: Olaf invested with, **16**, 72; incorporated with Denmark, 226, 236; added to the German empire, **18**, 107; restored to Denmark, 125; controversy between Denmark and Russia about, **15**, 80;

controversy settled, 117; revolt of, 18, 399, 404; Austria and Prussia dispute Denmark's possession of, 17, 390, 18, 408

Schley, Winfield Scott, an American naval officer: born at Frederick, Maryland, October 9, 1839; graduated at the Naval Academy in 1860; served in the Gulf Squadron in the Civil War, and in 1871, as lieutenant-commander took part in the attack on the Salu River forts in Korea; in 1884, commanded the Greely relief expedition and rescued Lieutenant Greely and six companions at Cape Sabine, Greenland; was captain of the "Baltimore" at Valparaiso, Chili, in 1891; in the same year, carried Captain Ericsson's body to Sweden, receiving a gold medal from the king of that country; was made commodore, February, 1898, and commanded the Flying Squadron in Cuban waters during the war with Spain; commanded the blockading fleet at the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, July 3, 1898; was promoted rear admiral in August, 1898

Rescues the Greely party, 16, 320; commands Flying Squadron, 24, 1028; in battle of Santiago, 1030; controversy with Sampson, 1035

Schlick, Count of (early 17th century), Austrian politician: leads conspiracy, 17, 201

Schlippenbach, General (early 17th century), Swedish military officer: campaigns of, 15, 41

Schlüsselburg, Russia: occupied by the Russians (1702), 15, 44

Schmalkalden League, The, an association of Reformers in Germany: sketch of, 18, 249

Schmalkalden League, War of, war between the Catholics and Lutherans (1546–1555): account of, 18, 254

Schmerling, Anton von (1805–1893), Austrian jurist and statesman: made prime minister, 17, 386; resigns, 389

Schmidt (early 19th century), a lawyer of Vienna: made president of the diet of Vienna (1849), 17, 374

Schmied, Konrad (16th century), Swiss monk and reformer: reforms of, 13, 436

Schnell, Karl (early 19th century), Swiss barrister and politician: demands a reform in the constitution, 13, 533

Schnell, Ludwig (early 19th century), Swiss reformer of German birth: demands a reform in the constitution, 13, 533; sketch of, 534

Schoeffer, Peter (15th century), German printer: partner of Fust, 18, 221

Schofield, John McAllister (1831-1906), American general and statesman: in Sherman's march to Atlanta, 24, 794; attacked by Hood, 803; joins Sherman at Goldsboro, 808; Secretary of War, 855; retires from Cabinet, 861; retained in Grant's Cabinet, 861

Schomberg, Friedrich von, Duke of Schomberg (1615–1690), Protestant soldier of German birth: campaign of, in Ireland, 11, 437, 12, 141; death of, 12, 142

Schomberg, Henry, Count of (1575–1632), French marshal: draws up the Edict of Nantes, 9, 171

Schomburgh, Sir Robert (1804–1865), German traveler: his mission to Venezuela, 21, 263

Schönbrunn, Germany: Napoleon at, 18, 367, 377

Schönbrunn, Treaties of:

1805. An offensive and defensive alliance between France and Prussia, 9, 326

1809. A treaty concluded between Napoleon I and Francis I of Austria, 17, 299

Schoolmen, The, mediæval Scholastic philosophers: account of, 11, 192

Schools, Public: established in Massachusetts, 23, 140; in the South, 24, 589

Schoosshalde, Switzerland: battle of (1289), 13, 361

Schreiner, William P., Premier of Cape Colony, 1898-1900: leads Afrikander Bund, **20**, 232
Schuhmacher, Placidus (d. 1764), Swiss citizen: leads burgesses of Lucerne, **13**, 499
Schulenberg, Johan Matthias, Count von (1661-1747), Prussian general: at the battle of Punitz, **16**, 217
Schumacher, Peder: see **Griffenfeld, Peder Schumacher, Count**
Schurman, Jacob Gould (1854——), American educator: member of the Philippine commission, **20**, 316, **24**, 1042
Schurz, Carl (1829-1906), American publicist of German birth: joins liberal movement, **24**, 890; Secretary of the Interior, 916; opposes election of Blaine (1884), 946
Schuyler, Eugene (1840-1890), an American diplomat and author: investigates Bulgarian troubles, **14**, 477
Schuyler, Philip (1733-1804), an American general and politician: appointed major-general, **23**, 231; abandons Fort Edward, 253; censured, 252; relieved from command of army in New York, 254; in first Congress, 343
Schwaderloo, Switzerland: battle of (1499), **13**, 418
Schwanstadt, Austria: battle of (1800), **9**, 317
Schwarz (late 18th century), a Russian educator: coöperates with Novikov, **15**, 194
Schwarz, Martin (late 15th century), a German soldier: joins insurrection of Lambert Simnel, **11**, 225
Schwarzenberg (Schwartzenberg), Count (late 16th century), a German diplomatist: proclaims the friendliness of the princes of the empire toward the Belgians, **13**, 86; at the Breda Conference, 119
Schwarzenberg, Felix Ludwig Johann Friedrich, Prince von (1800-1852), an Austrian diplomat: made prime-minister, **17**, 377; ministry of, **18**, 403
Schwarzenberg, Karl Philipp, Prince von (1771-1820), an Austrian general: his campaign against France, **15**, 214; protects the Poles, 256; commands Austrian troops in Napoleon's Russian campaign, **17**, 305; his mission to Paris, 306; given supreme command of coalition forces, **17**, 307, **18**, 383; defeated at Dresden, **15**, 261, **18**, 384; defeated by Napoleon, **18**, 387
Schwatka, Frederick (1849-1892), an American army officer and explorer: commands Franklin search party, **16**, 314
Schweidnitz, Prussia: taken by the Prussians (1578), **18**, 338; taken by Laudon (1761), 342; siege of (1762), 343
Schweinfurth, Georg August (1836-1925), an African explorer and botanist: arouses an interest in Africa, **19**, 59
Schweizer, Alexander (1808-1888), a German theologian of the Reformed Church: sketch of, **13**, 584
Schweizer, Kaspar (17th century), a Swiss scholar: sketch of, **13**, 482
Schwerin, Count Kurt Christoph (1684-1757), a German general: campaigns of, **18**, 329, 335
Schwyz, a Swiss canton: secures independence, **18**, 184
Schwyz, Diets of:
1802. A diet called to receive the new Swiss constitution, **13**, 518
1833. A special diet in which the Sonderbund was formed, **13**, 541
Science:
ANTARCTIC REGIONS: geographic, **16**, 333
ARABIA: Grecian influence, **1**, 345; skilled in medicine, 348; knowledge of anatomy, botany, and chemistry, 348; astronomy, 348
ARCTIC REGIONS: contributions to, **16**, 295; geographic, 305; Franklin search, 311; Weyprecht's contributions to, 318
BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA: astronomy and astrology, **1**, 109; knowledge of mathematics, 110;

books on astronomy and astrology, 110
BELGIUM: establishment of state in Congo Valley, **13**, 311
BOHEMIA: founding of the Royal Society of Sciences, **17**, 275
CHINA: scientific writings, **6**, 34; advances in, 39
DENMARK: scientific research, **16**, 198; encouragement of, 240
EGYPT: mathematical papyrus, **1**, 21; early examples of, 51; early medicine and anatomy, 15, 52
ENGLAND: Francis Bacon, **11**, 302; Royal Society founded, 392, 419; Victorian era, 612; nautical, **20**, 122
EUROPE: growth of astronomy and geography, **13**, 168; eastern influences, **18**, 172
FRANCE: advances in, **9**, 490; Observatory of Astronomical Studies, **10**, 363
GERMANY: establishment of Academy of Science, **18**, 320
HUNGARY: founding of the Royal Society of Sciences, **17**, 341
INDIA: of the Brahmans, **5**, 47
IRELAND: medical manuscripts, **12**, 7
ITALY: progress of Tartaglia, **4**, 296; Galileo's additions to, 321; electricity, 339; Vico's "Scienza Nuova," 438
JAPAN: instruction in, **7**, 4; book on botany, 142; encouraged, 149
NETHERLANDS: founding of University of Louvain, **13**, 63; Gerard Mercator, navigation, **20**, 122; progress of 17th century, **13**, 219
PERSIA: original research, **5**, 327; astronomical observatory, 331
PHŒNICIA: influenced by neighbors, **1**, 133
PORTUGAL: academy of sciences, **8**, 476
RUSSIA: Academy of Sciences, **15**, 82, 113
SPAIN: encouragement of, **8**, 72; Astronomical Tables, 156; natural history, 425
SWEDEN: encouraged by Christina, **16**, 204
SWITZERLAND: institutions for advancement of, **13**, 583
TURKEY: books on, **14**, 164
Scinde: see **Sind**
Scione, in ancient Greece: revolts from Athens, **2**, 315; retaken, 318
Scipio, Publius Cornelius (d. 212 B. C.), a Roman general: defeated at battle of Vercellae, **3**, 116; his campaigns in Spain, **3**, 122, **8**, 16; death, **3**, 125
Scipio, Quintus Metellus Pius (d. 46 B. C.), a Roman politician and soldier: becomes consul (52 B. C.), **3**, 321; Pompeius marries daughter of, 326; at the Corcyra council of war, 350; succeeds to command of Pompeian army, 355; at battle of Thapsus, 358; death, 359
Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor, Publius Cornelius, a Roman general: born about 185 B. C.; he was liberally educated and was well versed in Greek literature and philosophy; in 168 B. C., fought at the battle of Pydna; formed an intimate friendship with the historian Polybius; as military tribune he went to Spain in 151 B. C., and killed a gigantic Spanish chief; in the third Punic War, which began about 149, he displayed great military ability in Africa; returned to Rome in 148; was elected consul for, 147; became censor with Lucius Mummius in 142; endeavored to restrain the growing love of luxury of the Romans and to maintain the simple habits and austere virtues of their ancestors; but in this he was not successful; having been elected consul in 134 B. C., obtained the chief command in Spain; was an inflexible supporter of the aristocratic party and approved the execution of Tiberius Gracchus, but lost his popularity by his course in this affair; was found dead in his bed in 129 B. C.; although the public

suspected he was murdered, no person was convicted of the crime

Reduces Numantia, **3**, 162, **8**, 19; at the siege of Carthage (149 B. C.), **3**, 164; made consul, 164; captures Carthage, 165; favors suspension of the land commission, 178; establishes the pretorian cohort, 198; death, 179

Scipio Africanus Major, Publius Cornelius, a Roman general: born in 235 or 234 B. C.; fought at the battle of the Ticino, and rescued his wounded father there, in 218 B. C.; in 216, as military tribune, took part in the battle of Cannae; was elected aedile in 212 B. C., and appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Spain in 210; was successful in several campaigns and became master of nearly all Spain; having completed the conquest of Spain, in 206 B. C., returned to Rome and was elected consul for 205, although under the legal age; was refused an army to carry the war into Africa, so he raised an army of volunteers, invaded Africa in 204, and was joined by King Massinissa; was successful in several battles; in October, 202, Scipio defeated Hannibal in the memorable battle of Zama, which decided the fate of Carthage; on his return to Rome, in 201, was received with great enthusiasm and obtained the surname of Africanus; the people proposed to make him dictator for life, but he declined the honor; he was chosen censor in 199, and consul in 194 B. C.; about 187 B. C. was publicly accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus; was prosecuted and made a speech in his defense, which was partially successful, as his enemies and judges abandoned the case; deeply affected by the ingratitude of the people he left Rome and died at Liternum in 183 B. C.

Chosen extraordinary general of army, **3**, 126; his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 18; at battle of Baecula, **3**, 127; chosen consul, 129; invades Africa, **2**, 518, **3**, 129; in the war with Antiochus, **3**, 144; changes the seating of members of the senate, 154; death, 146

Scipio Asiaticus, Lucius Cornelius, Roman consul, 190 B. C.: elected consul, **3**, 225; his soldiers desert him for Sulla, 226

Scipio Calvus, Gnaeus Cornelius, Roman consul, 222 B. C.: captures Milan, **3**, 109; his campaigns in Spain, **3**, 122, **8**, 16; death, **3**, 125

Scipio Nasica Corculum, Publius Cornelius, a Roman jurist, consul, 155 B. C.: opposes plan to destroy Carthage, **3**, 163

Scipio Nasica Serapio, Publius Cornelius, Roman consul, 138 B. C.: begins civil war against the Gracchi, **3**, 176

Sciritis, a district in Greece: taken from Sparta, **2**, 479

Sclopis de Salerano, Count Federigo (1798–1878), an Italian politician and jurist: in Geneva commission, **24**, 885

Scodra, the ancient name of Scutari, a city in Albania: capture of, **3**, 150

Scone, Monastery of, an abbey in Scotland: founded, **12**, 262

Scordisci, a Celtic tribe in Austria: location of, **17**, 11; defeated by the Romans, **3**, 192; defeat the Boü, **17**, 12

Scoresly, William (1789–1857), English physicist and Arctic navigator: exploration of, in Arctic seas, **16**, 315

Scot, Michael (d. ca. 1290), Scottish writer: sketch of, **12**, 269

Scotch, natives of Scotland: included in Penn's Colony, **23**, 113

Scotch-Irish, Scotch Protestant settlers in Ireland: arrive in Virginia, **23**, 67; aid settlement of Pennsylvania, 113; in Pennsylvania and other colonies, 126

Scotland: the Gaelic period, **12**, 247; the English period, 261; invaded by Hakon, **16**, 99; struggle for independence, **12**, 271; the independent

kingdoms, 282; the Jameses, 291; the Reformation, **11**, 335, **12**, 311; the Union of the crowns, **11**, 457, **12**, 332; discontent with the Union, **12**, 360

Scotland, Leper King of: see **Robert Bruce**, King of Scotland

Scotland, The Hammer of: see **Edward I**, King of England

Scotland, The Joshua of: see **Robert Bruce**, King of Scotland

Scotland, The Scourge of: see **Edward I**, King of England

Scots, or **Scoti**, a Gaelic tribe of Ireland and Scotland: sketch of, **12**, 248; harass Romans, **11**, 15

Scott, Dred (19th century), American negro slave: famous case of, **24**, 658

Scott, Robert Falcon (1868-1912), English naval officer and explorer: commands British National Antarctic Expedition, **16**, 334

Scott, Sir Walter (1771–1832), English novelist and poet: sketch of, **11**, 577

Scott, Winfield, an American general: was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786; studied law at William and Mary College and was admitted to the bar, 1806; in 1807 he became a volunteer in a troop of horse, called out under the proclamation which President Jefferson issued; was then appointed a captain of artillery; in 1809 was ordered to New Orleans to join the army under General Wilkinson; having indiscreetly censured the conduct of his general and even intimated his complicity with the treason of Burr, Scott was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be suspended for one year; he spent the year of his suspension in studying and laid the foundation of his thorough acquaintance with Military Science; at the outbreak of the War of 1812, he was made a lieutenant-colonel and ordered to the Canada frontier; succeeded Colonel Van Renselaer as chief commander of the American troops; in 1813, joined General Dearborn's army as adjutant-general; distinguished himself at Fort George in May, 1813; was taken prisoner at Queenstown; was made brigadier-general, 1814; was at the capture of Fort Erie, July 3, 1814, and at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814; for his services was raised to the rank of major-general and received a gold medal from President Monroe; declined the offer of secretary of war; in 1832, the nullification difficulties began in South Carolina and General Scott was sent by President Jackson to take measures to prevent, or, if need be to quell the threatened insurrection and he was successful; on the death of General Macomb in June, 1841, Scott succeeded to position of commander-in-chief of the army of the United States; in the war with Mexico, Scott was in chief command of the army in Mexico, and was successful in all engagements; in 1852, Scott was nominated by the Whig party as candidate for Presidency; in 1855 the honorary rank of lieutenant-general was conferred upon Scott; in 1861, Scott resigned his active duties in Washington and retired to private life; died at West Point, May 29, 1866

In War of 1812, **23**, 421, 424, 433; victory at Chippewa, 425; sent to Canadian border, 515; proposed as nominee for Whig Party, **24**, 521; sent to Mexico, 549; takes command in Mexico, **22**, 301; at battle of Cerro Gordo, **24**, 549; opposes peace commissioner, 551; candidate for President, 557; receives Presidential nomination (1852), 620; in the campaign of 1852, 621; advises the garrisoning of Southern forts, 696; protects Lincoln at inauguration, 707; approves plan of battle for Bull Run, 734; succeeded by McClellan, 757; early army comrade of Lee, 760

Scottish Antarctic Expedition (1903), **16**, 336

Scottish Reformers, The Apostle of the: see **Knox, John**
Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Colin Campbell (1836-1908), English colonial officer: president of the irrigation commission, **5**, 280
Scourge of Europe, The: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte**, Emperor of the French
Scourge of God: see **Attila**
Scourge of Scotland, The: see **Edward (I)**, King of England
Scourge of the English, The Hammer and: see **Wallace, William**
Scranton, Pennsylvania: riots at, during railroad strikes, **24**, 919
Scribonia, wife of Octavius: marriage, **4**, 20
Scrope, Richard (ca. 1350–1405), Archbishop of York: leader of insurrection, **11**, 194
Sculpture: see **Art**
Scutage, a tax on a knight's fee: origin of, **11**, 100
Scutari: see **Scodra**
Scylax of Caryanda (ca. 500 B. C.), Greek admiral, **2**, 131
Scythian Era: see **Saka Era**
Scythians, in ancient history the inhabitants of an undefined region in the north and eastern part of Europe and in central and northern Asia: invade India, **5**, 72; territory of, invaded by Alexander, **2**, 500; territory of, invaded by Darius, **1**, 165, **2**, 131; Greek relations with, **2**, 81
Sea, King of the: see **Edward III**, King of England
Sea, The Queen of the: see **Tyre**
Sea of Darkness: see **Atlantic Ocean**
Sea of Japan: battle of (1905), **7**, 316, **15**, 364
Seabury, Samuel (1729–1796), American divine: consecrated, **12**, 372
Seadeddin (14th century), Oriental historian, **14**, 30, 35 note; quoted, 37; influence on Mohammed III of Turkey, 205, 206, 207
Seal Fisheries: dispute in Behring Sea, **24**, 979
Seankh-ka-ra, King of Egypt, ca. 2000 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 18
Search Warrants, General: issued by British Government to be used in colonies, **23**, 205
Seas, The Queen of the Northern: see **Elizabeth**, Queen of England
Seasons, Society of the, French secret organization: instigates a riot, **9**, 417
Sebasteia: see **Sivas**
Sebastian (1554–1578), King of Portugal, 1557–1578: birth of, **8**, 440; reign of, 440
Sebastiani, Count François Horace Bastien (1772–1851), French soldier and diplomat: ambassador to Turkey, **9**, 330, **14**, 396, 398; his relations to the revolution of 1830, **9**, 391; made minister for foreign affairs, 399
Sebastopol (Sevastopol), Russia, called the Queen of the Euxine: Russian port founded by Catherine, **14**, 350; siege of (1854–1855), **9**, 447, **11**, 616, **14**, 455, **15**, 314
Secession in the United States: threats of disunion in Constitutional Convention, **23**, 326; agitated in New England in War of 1812, 431; threatened by Georgia on account of interference in land surveys, 471; agitated on account of protective tariff, 472; suggested by the opposition to admission of Louisiana, **24**, 568; Calhoun's speech of 1850, 604; proposed by Nashville Convention (1850), 611; advocated in Mississippi, 611; in campaign of 1856, 655; South threatens, 678; campaign of 1860, 683; of Southern States, 684; Greeley quoted on right of, 714
"Secretary Dynasty," a name given to the first four presidencies after John Adams: growth of opposition to, **23**, 463
Sectional feeling, between portions of the United States: on land question, **23**, 489; increased by Jackson's methods, 499; exemplified in attitude toward execution of John

Brown, **24**, 675; see also **Civil War**
Sections, The, political divisions of Paris during the Revolution: reduction in the meetings of, **10**, 323; disperse the insurgents of Germinal, 337
Security, Act of, an act passed by the Scottish Parliament, providing that the successor to the Scottish Crown, after the queen's death, should not be the same person as the successor to the crown of England (1703), **11**, 457
Sedan, France: battle of (1870), **9**, 464, **18**, 423
Sedan, The Man of: see **Napoleon III**, Emperor of the French
Sedgemoor, tract of land in Somersetshire, England: battle of (1685), **11**, 422
Sedgewick, John (1813–1864), American soldier: retreats before Lee, **24**, 771
Sedition Act, an act passed by the United States Congress, the object of which was to destroy freedom of speech and of the press (1798), **23**, 377
Sef ben Sultan (17th century), Imaun of Oman: his campaign in Africa, **19**, 39
Segauli, Treaty of, an agreement concluded between England and Nepal (1815), **5**, 207
Segesta: see **Siscia**
Segestes (1st century A. D.), Cheruscan chief: his feud with Hermann, **18**, 19; death of, 21
Sego or **Segu**, Africa: captured by the French (1890), **19**, 151
Segur (17th century), French statesman: in council of Louis XIV, **9**, 207
Seid Bokhari (15th century), Mohammedan dervish: leads Turkish assault, **14**, 59
Seidlitz (Seydlitz), Friedrich Wilhelm von (1721–1773), Prussian cavalry leader: in the Seven Years' War, **18**, 336, 338
Sei-Shōnagon (10th and 11th centuries A. D.), Japanese writer: works of, **7**, 43
Seiwa (9th century A. D.), Emperor of Japan: reign of, **7**, 46
Sejanus Ælius (d. 31 A. D.), favorite and minister of Emperor Tiberius: his influence over Tiberius, **4**, 50; death, 52
Sekenen-Ra (Seqenen-Ra) I (ca. 1600 B. C.), Prince of Thebes: defeats the Hyksos, **1**, 21
Sekigahara, Japan: battle of, **7**, 124
Sekunder: see **Sikandar**
Sekydianos: see **Sogdianos**
Selectmen, town officials in United States: election and duties of, **23**, 123
Seleucia, Asia Minor: siege of, **3**, 322; destroyed, **4**, 89
Seleucus (I) Nicator (ca. 358–280 B. C.), Macedonian general: receives Bactria and India, **5**, 69; death of, **2**, 515
Self-denying Ordinance, The, in English history, a measure intended to remove inefficient commanders from the army (1644), **11**, 351
Self-denying Ordinance, The, in French history, an act which provided that no member of the national assembly might sit in the legislative assembly (1791), **10**, 145 note
Selim I (ca. 1465–1520), Sultan of Turkey, 1512–1520: intrigues for sovereignty, **14**, 115; accession of, 117; reign of, 119; at war with Persia, **5**, 341; conquers Egypt, **1**, 36, **20**, 42; death of, **14**, 137; compared to Suleiman I, 146
Selim II (d. 1574), Sultan of Turkey, 1566–1574; intrigue to secure succession of, **14**, 168; accession of, 178; reign of, 191; concludes a treaty with Hungary, **17**, 220; at war with Venice, **4**, 309; death of, **14**, 200
Selim III (1761–1808), Sultan of Turkey, 1789–1807: reign of, **14**, 355; forced abdication of, 400; death of, 401; his encouragement of education, 412

Selim Ghirai (17th century), Khan of the Crimea; flight before Sobieski, **14**, 250; aids Kiuprili against Austrians, 258, 259

Selim Ghirai (18th century), Khan of the Crimea: account of, **14**, 330

Selinus, Sicily: at war with Segesta, **2**, 328; aids Syracuse, 339; destroyed by Carthaginians, 408

Seljirks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in 11th, 12th and 13th centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljirk: overrun Asia Minor, **14**, 4; rise of, **5**, 329; establish empire, **14**, 10

Selkirk, Thomas Douglas, Earl of (1771–1820), Scottish colonizer and author: receives grant of land from the Hudson Bay Company, **20**, 168

Sellasia, Greece: battle at (221 B. C.), **2**, 517

Selous, Frederick (1851-1917), English hunter: his work in South Africa, **19**, 228

Selymbria, in ancient geography a town in Thrace, situated on the Propontis: taken by Athenians, **2**, 367

Séminara, Italy: battle of (1503), **9**, 133

Seminary Ridge, Pennsylvania: in battle of Gettysburg, **24**, 780; Lee masses forces on, 780

Seminole Indians, a tribe of North American Indians: location, **23**, 8; removed to Indian Territory, 488, 515; trouble with, 506; Indian Territory acquired from, **24**, 985

Seminole Wars:
1817–1818. Account of, **23**, 444
1835–1842. Account of, **23**, 507; cost of, 515; Taylor defeats Indians, **24**, 592

Semmes, Raphael (1809–1877), a Confederate naval commander: commands the "Alabama," **24**, 881

Sempach, Switzerland: battle of (1386), **13**, 381, **17**, 106, **18**, 197

Sempach, Convention of, a military ordinance formed by the Swiss states (1393), **13**, 383, 387

Sempach, Society of, a patriotic society in Switzerland: work of, **13**, 530

Sempronius, Tiberius, Roman consul, 218 B. C.: at battle of the Trebia, **3**, 117

Senate of Rome: see **Roman Senate**

Senate of the United States, the upper branch of the legislature: composition, **23**, 332; salary of members, 346

Senators in France: under Napoleon (1799), **10**, 436

Seneca, Lucius Annæus (ca. 4 B. C.–65 A. D.), a Roman Stoic philosopher: charged with education of Nero, **4**, 62; retires from court, 64; joins conspiracy against Nero, 65

Senef (Seneffe), Belgium: battle of (1674), **9**, 211, **13**, 240

Senegal, a colony in western Africa: taken by the English, **9**, 246; ceded to England, **23**, 198

Senegal Company, French, a company in Africa: oppose settlement of Swedes in Africa, **20**, 130

Senegambia, a region in western Africa: description of, **20**, 281

Senhouse, Sir Fleming (19th century), an English admiral: in China, **6**, 137

Seniofredo (10th century), Count of Barcelona: reign of, **8**, 225

Senlac, a hill in England, near Hastings: battle of (1066), **11**, 66

Senlis, Treaty of, a treaty in which Charles VIII of France gave up some land to Maximilian of Austria (1495), **9**, 129

Sennacherib, King of Assyria, 705–681 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 87; invades Judah, 397

Sens, France: battle of (ca. 600 A. D.), **9**, 30

Sentinum, the old name for Sentino, Italy: battle of (295 B. C.), **3**, 72

Senufs, a race of Africans: sketch of, **19**, 148

Separatists: see **Puritans**

Sepharvaim: see **Sippara**

Sephuris: see **Snefru**

Sepoy Mutiny, The, the revolt against

British authority in India (1857–1858), **5**, 232
September, Laws of, in French history, laws restricting the freedom of the press (1835), **9**, 408
September Massacres, a series of murders during the French Revolution (1792), **11**, 541
Septennial Act, in English history, an act which prolonged to seven years the possible life of Parliament (1716), **11**, 470
Septimius, Lucius (1st century B. C.), a Roman politician: assassinates Pompeius, **3**, 351
Sepulveda, Spain: battle of, **8**, 144
Seqenen-Ra I: see **Sekenen-Ra**
Sequani, an ancient people of eastern Gaul: at war with the Haedui, **3**, 300; form alliance with Arverni, **18**, 10
Serajevo (Serajewo), the capital of Bosnia: insurrection in (1878), **17**, 423
Serampur (Serampore), Bengal, British India: founded, **5**, 171
"Serapis," a British man-of-war: fight with the "Bonhomme Richard," **23**, 290
Serfdom: see also **Slavery**
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: revolt of peasants, **17**, 168, 173; reform of, 256; abolished in Moravia, Galicia, and Hungary by Joseph II, 268; abolished in Polish Galicia by Francis II, 289
BOHEMIA: oppressive to peasants, **17**, 119; after Thirty Years' War, 213
DENMARK: decline of peasantry, **16**, 94; steps toward freedom, 190; reimposed restrictions, 193; under Frederick III, 233; under Christian V, 234; efforts to abolish, 238; abolition of, 255
ENGLAND: serfs, **11**, 52; Wycliffe's influence, 171; Wat Tyler's rebellion, 174; Jack Cade's rebellion, 209
FRANCE: position of serfs, **9**, **23**, **65**
GERMANY: under Charlemagne, **18**, 87; condition of serfs, 177
GREECE: the Helots, **2**, 71
IRELAND: condition of peasants, **12**, 174
MEXICO: under Spanish conquerors, **22**, 104
NETHERLANDS: time of Charlemagne, **13**, 16; 11th century, 28
NORWAY: under Danish rule, **16**, 233
RUSSIA: condition of peasants under Polish landlords, **15**, 11; instituted by Boris Godunov, 19; conditions under Peter the Great, 73; conditions under Catherine the Great, 182; efforts for emancipation, 264; emancipation of serfs, 323
SCOTLAND: colliers and salters, **12**, 370
SWITZERLAND: 13th century, **13**, 351; villainage abolished, 437
TURKEY: position of the Rayas, **14**, 99, 186
UNITED STATES: early New York, **23**, 102
Sergeant, John (1779–1852), an American jurist and statesman: as delegate to Panama Congress, **23**, 468
Sergent, Antoine François (1751–1847), a French revolutionist: leader of the commune, **10**, 203
Sergius (1857–1905), Grand Duke of Russia: assassination of, **15**, 365
Seringapatam (Srirangapatam), Mysore, India: siege of (1799), **5**, 200, **20**, 145
Serpa Pinto: see **Pinto, Alexandre Alberto da Rocha Serpa**
Serpent Mound, a mound in Ohio, supposed to have been made by a prehistoric race, **23**, 5
Serrano y Dominguez, Francisco, Duke de la Torre (1810–1885), a Spanish statesman and general: joins revolutionists, **8**, 508; made president of provisional government, 510; regent of Spain, **9**, 461; president of the republic, **8**, 513
Serre, Pierre François Hercule, Comte de (1776–1824), a French orator and

minister of state: made keeper of the seals, **9**, 370
Serrurier, Jean Mathieu Philibert, Comte (1742–1819), a French general: his campaign against the allied powers, **9**, 294; his campaigns under the directory, 299
Sertorius, Quintus (d. 72 B. C.), a Roman general: member of conspiracy against Sulla, **3**, 221; his campaigns against Sulla, **8**, 20; attempts to raise new levies in Etruria, **3**, 226; his career in Spain, 256; assassination of, **3**, 257, **8**, 21
Servants, Indented, a social class in the early days of America: status of, **23**, 130
Servet (d. ca. 1543), Spanish heretical Calvinist: death of, **13**, 449
Servia, a kingdom in southeastern Europe: conquered by the Turks, **17**, 155; leads Slav revolt, **14**, 32; independent from Turkey, 63; reconquered by Turks, 68; made Turkish province, 82; troubles in, 386; independent principality formed, **17**, 324; reconquered by Turks, **14**, 410; in Treaty of Adrianople, 432; incorporated in Hungary, **17**, 398; declares war against Turkey (1876), 419; brought into close relationship with Austria-Hungary, 424
Servian Wall, one of the boundaries of early Rome: built, **3**, 22
Servians, race of southeastern Europe: emigrate to Russia, **15**, 124; revolt against Turkey, 332
Servilian Rogation, a bill for the founding of colonies in Italy: directed against Pompeius, **3**, 279; proposed and withdrawn, 281
Servilius, Publius, Roman consul, 490 B. C.: suspends the law of debt, **3**, 40
Servilius Geminus, Gnaeus, Roman consul, 217 B.C.: his army defeated by Hannibal, **3**, 118; death of, **3**, 121
Servilius Vatia, Publius (Isauricus), Roman consul, 79 B. C.: defeats the pirate fleet, **3**, 260
Servius Tullius, legendary King of Rome: reforms of, **3**, 18
Sesé, Martin (late 18th century), Mexican botanist: establishes a botanical garden, **22**, 217
Seskar, Island of, Gulf of Finland: battle of the (1790), **15**, 188
Seslavin (early 19th century), Russian commander: his guerrilla warfare, **15**, 246
Sesostris, The Corsican: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French
Sesshn (14th century), Japanese artist: sketch of, **7**, 106
Sestos, Thrace, northern Greece: taken by Athenians, **2**, 222; Athenian fleet at, 364
Seta, Japan: battle of, **7**, 62
Seti Menephtah I (Sethos) (14th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 25
Set-Nekht (12th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 28
Settlement, Act of, a bill regulating the occupation of Irish lands (1661), **11**, 390, **12**, 129
Settlement, Act of, a bill by which the succession to the English throne was settled after Anne's death on Sophia, Electress of Hanover and her descendants (1701), **11**, 448
Seul, Korea: uprising of 1884, **7**, 256; captured by the Japanese, 260
Sevastopol: see **Sebastopol**
Seven Cities of Cibola, Arizona and New Mexico: search for, **23**, 41
Seven Days' Battles, in the American Civil War: account of, **24**, 761
Seven Days' King, The: see **Masaniello**
Seven Hills, City of the: see **Rome,** also **Constantinople**
Seven Months' War, The: see **Franco-Prussian War**
Seven Pines, Virginia: battle of (1862), **24**, 758
Seven Weeks' War (1866), between Prussia and Austria, **9**, 455, **18**, 410, 412
Seven Years' War, The, conflict maintained by Frederick II of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France (1756–1763): mentioned, **9**, 244, **11**,

497, 13, 256, 14, 318, 16, 228; cause, 15, 131, 18, 334; Frederick invades Prussia, 18, 335; siege of Prague (1757), 335; Frederick defeated at Kollin (1757), 335; Frederick routs the French at Rossbach (1757), 336; Frederick routs the Austrians at Leuthen (1757), 337; French driven from northern Germany (1758), 338; Frederick defeats the Russians at Zorndorf (1758), 338; Frederick is defeated at Kunersdorf (1758), 339; Berlin surrendered to Austria and Russia (1760), 341; peace with Russia and Sweden (1762), 343; peace at Hubertsburg (1763), 344; effect of, in India, 5, 179; on England's colonial possessions, 20, 76

Seven Years' War, The Scandinavian (1562–1569): account of, 16, 162, 196

Seventh of March Speech, Webster's, in favor of compromise, 24, 605

Seventy Isles, City of the: see **Venice**

Severus, Flavius Valerius, Roman Emperor, 306–307 A. D.: becomes Caesar for Constantius, 4, 116

Severus, Libius, Roman Emperor, 461–465 A. D.: reign of, 4, 149

Severus, Lucius Septimus, Roman Emperor, 193–211 A. D.: reign of, 4, 100; visits Britain, 11, 11, 12, 249

Severus, Marcus Aurelius Alexander (Alexander Severus), Roman Emperor, 222–235 A. D.: reign of, 4, 105

Sevier, Ambrose H. (early 19th century), American statesman: plenipotentiary to Mexico, 22, 378

Sevier, John (18th century), American Revolutionary leader: at the battle of King's Mountain, 23, 279

Seville, Spain: conquest of (713 A. D.), 1, 315, 8, 51; sieges of (1015), 8, 80; (1247), 106; taken by French (1810), 9, 337

Seville, Treaty of, a peace between England, France, and Spain (1729): account of, 8, 410, 13, 253

Sewall, Arthur (d. 1900), American politician: nominated for Vice-President (1896), 23, 1014

Sewall, Samuel (1652–1730), American jurist of English birth: first anti-slavery agitator in Massachusetts, 23, 130

Seward, William Henry, an American statesman: born at Florida, Orange Co., New York, May 16, 1801; was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., which he entered in 1816; taught school in one of the southern States for six months in 1819 and returned to Union College in 1820; was admitted to the bar in 1822; became a resident of Auburn, N. Y., in 1823; acquired a high reputation as a lawyer and in criminal trials acted almost exclusively as counsel for the defendant; in 1828 he was president of the State Convention which favored the reëlection of John Quincy Adams to the Presidential chair; joined the Anti-Masonic party by which he was elected to the Senate of New York in 1830, by a large majority; in 1832 he made a speech in favor of the United States Bank, became leader of the opposition party in his own State and a supporter of the national party which afterwards was named Whig; in 1833 he crossed the Atlantic and made a tour through Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France; published some observations on those countries in a series of letters; was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of New York in 1834, but was defeated; in 1838 elected Governor of the State; supported General Harrison for President in 1840 and at that time was reëlected for Governor for two years; declined to be a candidate in 1842, and resumed the practice of law; in the Presidential election of 1844 he was an active supporter of Henry Clay, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States; in 1848, advocated the nomination and election of Taylor to the Presidency; in 1849 was elected by the State legislature to the Senate of the

United States; soon became an intimate friend and favorite counsellor of President Taylor; in March, 1850, made a speech in favor of the admission of California into the Union; in 1852 voted for Scott, Whig candidate for President, and was one of the chief founders of the Republican party; reëlected a Senator of the United States in 1855; visited Europe a second time in 1859; was appointed Secretary of State in March, 1861; made a tour around the world, 1870–1871; died at Auburn, N. Y., October 1, 1872

Opposes nomination of Clay for Presidency, **24**, 520; influence over Taylor, 594; speech on compromise measures, 607; aids slaves to escape from South, 617; proposes repeal of Missouri Compromise, 633; answers Douglas's speech (1853), 634; leader of Republican Party, 653; favors Douglas's reëlection, 664; speech at Rochester, 671; his principles blamed for John Brown's raid, 676; qualifications for presidential candidate, 680; quoted on Buchanan's speech of December 4, 1860, 698; Lincoln's Secretary of State, 708; denies that the Confederacy is an independent nation, 709; disavows act of Captain Wilkes, 729; quoted on Sherman and Farragut, 801; in Hampton Roads Conference, 809; attempted assassination of, 826; advises Johnston as to reconstruction of the South, 832; prepares veto message for Tenure of Office Act, 853; and French occupation of Mexico, 876; acquires Alaska for the United States, **20**, 305, **24**, 878; ambitious for American expansion, **24**, 878; alarm over the "Alabama," 882; negotiates treaty with China, 919

Sextius, Lucius, a Roman tribune, 377 B. C.: reforms of, **3**, 49

Seychelles, a group of islands east of Zanzibar: sketch of, **19**, 213; taken by England, **20**, 263

Sey'id Burghash (late 19th century), Sultan of Zanzibar: his negotiations with the British, **19**, 84

Sey'id Majid (19th century), an Imaum of Muscat: confirmed in his possessions, **19**, 53

Sey'id Said (early 19th century), an Imaum of Muscat: sketch of, **19**, 53

Seymour, Edward, Duke of Somerset (1500–1552), an English politician: his campaigns in Scotland, **11**, 262, **12**, 305, 306; made Protector, **11**, 264; death of, 268

Seymour, Sir Edward Hobart (1840–——), an English admiral: in Boxer Rebellion, **6**, 281, 300, 304, **7**, 279

Seymour, Sir George (early 19th century), an English admiral: in California, **22**, 297

Seymour, Sir George Hamilton (1797–1880), a British diplomat: his interviews with Nicholas I of Russia, **14**, 447, **15**, 304

Seymour, Horatio (1810–1886), an American politician: governor of New York, **24**, 779; in Democratic convention, 800; nominated President, 859

Seymour, Jane (ca. 1510–1537), the third queen of Henry VIII: marries Henry VIII, **11**, 256; death of, 258

Seymour, Sir Michael (1802–1887), a British admiral: takes Canton, **6**, 160

Seymour, Thomas, Lord Sudely (ca. 1508–1549), lord high admiral of England: executed, **11**, 266

Seymour, William (early 17th century), an English nobleman: his claims to the throne of England, **11**, 304

Sèze, Raymond, Count de (1748–1828), a French advocate and royalist: counsel for Louis XVI, **9**, 280, **10**, 234

Sforza, Blanca Maria (late 15th century), an Italian noblewoman, niece of the Duke of Milan: marries Maximilian I of Germany, **18**, 226

Sforza, Francesco (1401–1465), an Italian soldier: leader of the condottieri, **4**, 254

Sforza, Galeazzo Maria (1444–1476),

Duke of Milan: career of, **4**, 265, 289
Sforza, Giacomuzzo Attendolo (ca. 1370–1424), an Italian soldier of fortune: leader of the condottieri, **4**, 253
Sforza, Gian Galeazzo Maria (1468–1494), Duke of Milan: reign of, **4**, 289, **9**, 130
Sforza, Ludovico (Louis), surnamed **Il Moro (The Moor)** (1451–1510), Duke of Milan: attempts to unite Italy in one body, **9**, 130; usurps duchy of Milan, **4**, 265, 271, 289; joins league against Charles VIII of France, **9**, 131; defeated by the French, **13**, 420
Sforza, Massimiliano (Maximilian) (d. 1530), Duke of Milan: drives French out of Lombardy, **4**, 293; given the key of Zurich, **13**, 421
Sha River, Manchuria: battle of, **7**, 311
Shabaka: see **Sabako**
Shabats, Fortress of, a fortress on the Save river in Austria: built, **17**, 163
Shabatuk (8th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 30
Shadrach, a Virginia negro: rescued by Boston mob, **24**, 615
Shad-ul-Mulk (15th century), a Persian woman: her relations with Kulil Sultan, **5**, 339
Shafter, William Rufus (1835-1906), an American general: in the Spanish-American War, **22**, 459, **24**, 1029; receives surrender of Santiago, **24**, 1030
Shaftesbury, Earls of: see **Berkeley** and **Cooper**
Shah Alam (Schah-Alem) II (d. 1806), Emperor of India: claims Bengal, **5**, 185; at war with the English, 135, 187
Shah Jahan (Shah-Jehan) (d. 1666), the fifth Mogul Emperor of India: reign of, **5**, 119; captures Hugli (1629), 150
Shah Rokh (d. 1446), Persian ruler: reign of, **5**, 339
Shahab-ud-din: see **Mohammed of Ghor**
Shahin Ghirai (18th century), Khan of the Crimea: account of, **14**, 331, 345
Shahji Bhonsla (17th century), Maratha soldier: rise of, **5**, 130
Shahpur (Sapor) I, King of Persia, ca. 240–ca. 273 A. D.: reign of, **5**, 316
Shahpur (II) the Great, King of Persia, 310–ca. 381 A. D.: reign of, **5**, 318
Shahr Barz (7th century A. D.), Persian general: defeated by Heraclius, **5**, 321
Shakban Khan (16th century), leader of Uzbegs: overthrows the Timurid dynasty in Turkestan, **5**, 341
Shakespeare, William, English poet and dramatist: was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England, in April (probably on the 23rd), 1564; of his childhood after his christening, which took place on April 26, and his early youth we know absolutely nothing; married in his nineteenth year Anne Hathaway; appears soon after his marriage to have gone to London, where he followed the profession of an actor; tradition says he fled from Warwickshire in consequence of having been detected in deer-stealing; it is not known when he first began to write plays or which he wrote first; his first published play appeared in 1594; passed, it is said, the last years of his life in his native Stratford in honor and affluence; died at Stratford, April 23, 1616
Sketch of, **11**, 302
Shakloviti (17th century), Russian conspirator: death of, **15**, 31
Shakovski, Prince (19th century), Russian commander; occupies Moscow, **15**, 242
Shallum ben Jabesh, King of Israel, 770 B. C.: usurps throne, **1**, 393
Shalmaneser II, King of Assyria, 860–824 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 80; besieges Damascus (842 B. C.), 392
Shalmaneser IV, King of Assyria, 727–722 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 84; besieges Tyre, 124; compels Tyre to

resume homage, **2**, 78; besieges Samaria, **1**, 394
Shamash-shum-ukin (7th century B. C.), Assyrian prince: made viceroy of Babylon, **1**, 90; revolt of, 91
Shamshi-Adad I, King of Assyria, 1830–1810 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 78
Shamshi-Adad II, King of Assyria, ca. 1800 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 81
Shang (Yin) Dynasty, The, Chinese rulers, 1766–1153 B. C., **6**, 7
Shanghai, China: evacuation of (1902), by allied forces, **7**, 292; boycott of American goods at, **6**, 320
Shangti Hui, a society established in China by a man named Hung (1851), **6**, 148
"Shannon," British frigate: defeats "Chesapeake," **23**, 423
Shantung, China: province of, **6**, 278; attacks on foreigners in, 299
Shargani-shar-ali: see **Sargon I**
Sharp, Granville (1734–1813), English philanthropist: his efforts in behalf of slaves, **19**, 40, **20**, 130
Sharp, James (1618–1679), Scottish prelate: made archbishop, **12**, 344; death of, 347
Sharp, John (1644–1714), English prelate: James II orders suspension of, **11**, 424
Sharp Knife: see **Jackson, Andrew**
Sharpay (17th century), English sea captain: obtains grant of free trade at Aden, **5**, 160
Sharpsburg, Maryland: battle of Antietam near (1862), **24**, 765
Sharrukin: see **Sargon I**
Shavirov, Baron (18th century), Russian diplomat: his negotiations with Turkey, **15**, 60; sketch of, 89; his negotiations with Persia, 116
Shawnee Indians, North America: belong to Algonquian stock, **23**, 8; trouble in Northwest, 416
Shays, Daniel (1747–1825), American insurgent: leads insurrection, **23**, 315
Shays's Rebellion, a popular revolt in Massachusetts (1786–1787), caused by economic distress, and precipitated by heavy taxation, **23**, 316, 321
Sheares, Henry (d. 1798), Irish barrister and insurgent: arrest and death of, **12**, 209
Sheares, John (d. 1798), Irish barrister and insurgent: arrest and death of, **12**, 209
Sheba: see **Saba**
Shechem, ancient city of Palestine: battle of (11th century B. C.), **1**, 380
Sheehy, Nicholas (18th century), Irish priest: trial of, **12**, 175
Sheerness, seaport in Kent, England: captured by the Dutch (1667), **13**, 234
Shehaddedin Pasha (15th century), Turkish general: account of, **14**, 61
Sheil, Richard Lalor (1793–1851), Irish orator and patriot: his efforts for Catholic emancipation, **12**, 220
Sheïn, Alexei (17th century), Russian commander: campaign of, **15**, 32
Shelburne, William Petty, Earl of (1737–1805), English statesman: member of Rockingham's ministry, **11**, 522; made Prime Minister, 523
Shelby, Isaac (1750–1826), American officer: at battle of King's Mountain, **23**, 279
Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792–1822), English poet: sketch of, **11**, 577
Shémarpa (18th century), Chinese traitor: invites invasion by Gurkhas, **6**, 100
"Shenandoah," vessel of American Confederacy: built in English shipyard, **24**, 882
Shenandoah Valley, valley in Virginia: settled by Scotch-Irish, **23**, 67; occupied by General Patterson, **24**, 734; campaign in, 759; Jackson's military genius in, 772; Sheridan's campaign in, 791; political effect of devastations in, 801
Shenir, Syria, Asia Minor: battle of (842 B. C.), **1**, 81
Shennung (ca. 2000 B. C.), Chinese leader: reign of, **6**, 5
Shepherd, Oliver L. (ca. 1845), American officer: in the Mexican War, **22**, 349
Shepherd, The Gentle: see **Grenville, George** (1712–1770)

Shepherdstown, West Virginia: Lee arrives at, **24,** 779

Shepley, George Forster (1819–1878), American soldier and jurist: military governor of Louisiana, **24,** 833

Shepses-ka-f (Asykhis) (3rd century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1,** 16

Shepstone, Sir Theophilus (1817–1893), British soldier and colonial officer: his mission to South Africa, **20,** 229

Sher Ali (Shere Ali) (1825–1879) amir of Afghanistan, 1863–1878: disputed accession of, **5,** 247; intrigues with Russia, 256

Sher Shah (d. 1545), governor of Bengal: defeats Humayun the Mogul, **5,** 110

Sheremetiev (Sheremetrev, Scheremetjev), Count Boris Petrovitch (1652–1719), Russian soldier: his campaign against Turkey, **15,** 32; travels of, 36; his campaigns against Sweden, 39; at battle of the Pruth, **14,** 279; becomes hostage to Turkey, 282

Sheremetiev, Michael (18th century), Russian commander: at the battle of Rapino, **15,** 42

Sheridan, Philip Henry, an American general: born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831; graduated at West Point, 1853; served several years in Oregon; promoted captain at the outbreak of the Civil War, 1861; appointed quartermaster of the army in the southwest, December, 1861, and was quartermaster under Halleck during the advance on Corinth, 1862; was appointed colonel of cavalry, May 22, 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers, July 1, 1862; was division commander at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, and at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863; appointed major-general of volunteers, December 31, 1862; served at Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge, 1863; became commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, April, 1864; was in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; was assigned to the command of the Middle Military Division, August 7, 1864; attacked Early on the 19th near Winchester, defeated him and took several thousand prisoners; was also victorious at Fisher's Hill on the 20th; soon after this battle was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army; after being successful at Cedar Creek and Strasburg on October 19, was appointed a major-general of the regular army, November, 1864; on February 27, 1865, starting out with 10,000 cavalry, destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad, The James River Canal and was successful at the battle of Waynesboro; rejoined Grant before Petersburg, March 27; commanded at the battle of Five Forks, March 31–April 1; pursued Lee's army, which was retreating from Richmond and Petersburg, attacked it near Sailor's Creek on April 6 and took about 6000 prisoners; in 1867 was appointed commander of the Fifth Military District, comprising Louisiana and Texas, but incurring the displeasure of President Johnson, was removed and ordered to take command of the Department of the Missouri; during the Franco-German war (1870–1871), visited Europe and was entertained with distinguished consideration at the headquarters of the German army; in March, 1869, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general; in 1883 succeeded General Sherman as commander-in-chief; received the rank of general from Congress, June 1, 1888; died at Nonquitt, Mass., August 5, 1888

Sent to attack Lee's flank, **24,** 788; in Shenandoah Valley, 791; defeats Early at Opequan Creek, 792; criticised for devastations, 793; at Five Forks, 810; sent to Texas, 877

Sheriff, the chief civil officer charged with administering justice within a

county, under direction of the courts or of the crown or other executive head of the state: origin and duties of, **11**, 53

Sheriffmuir, plateau in Scotland: battle of (1716), **11**, 470, **12**, 363

Sheriffs, The Inquisition of the, an inquiry held by Henry II of England into the conduct of the sheriffs (1170), **11**, 104

Sherman, John (1823–1900), an American statesman and financier: in contest for Speaker of the House, **24**, 677; Secretary of the Treasury, 916; prepares for resumption of specie-payments, 922; Presidential nominee, 926; nominated by Garfield, 928; loses Presidential nomination to Garfield, 929; candidate for Presidential nomination, 965; prepares Anti-trust Act, 971; the fur seal controversy, 1020

Sherman, Roger (1721–1793), an American patriot: delegate to first Continental Congress, **23**, 223; member of committee to draft a declaration of independence, 240; in Constitutional Convention, 324; in first Congress, 342

Sherman, William Tecumseh, an American general: born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820; after the death of his father, which occurred in 1829, was adopted as a son by Thomas Ewing, through whose influence he was admitted into the military academy of West Point in 1836; graduated from there, June, 1840, standing sixth in the order of general merit among a class of forty; immediately after his graduation was appointed second lieutenant in the artillery and ordered to Florida; became first lieutenant, January, 1842, a few months after which his company was stationed at Fort Moultrie near Charleston; went with his company to California by sea in 1846, returned to the Atlantic States in 1850, and in May, 1850, married Ellen Ewing, a daughter of Thomas Ewing; in 1851 obtained the rank of captain and in 1853 resigned his commission in the army and engaged in the business of banker at San Francisco, in the early part of 1860 he accepted position of superintendent of a new military academy founded by the State of Louisiana; resigned his office in January, 1861; in March he went to Washington and endeavored in vain to convince the authorities, who were then unable to realize the greatness of the crisis, of the necessity of preparing for war on a large scale; received a commission as colonel of the thirteenth regiment of infantry in June, 1861, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21; on August 3, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers; in March, 1862, obtained command of the fifth division of Grant's army of the Tennessee; he displayed great coolness, energy, and skill in the battle of Shiloh on April 6–7, 1862; he received a commission as major-general and his division took a prominent part in the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated on May 29; appointed commander of the military post of Memphis, July, 1862; was in the campaign against Vicksburg; was appointed commander of the department of the Tennessee, October, 1863, and moving his army by rapid marches, joined the army of Grant at Chattanooga, about November 15; occupied Missionary Ridge on the 24th; rendered important services at the battle of Chattanooga; moved his army to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville; returned to Chattanooga and thence to Memphis, arriving January, 1864; marched from Vicksburg, destroying railroads and entered Meridian about February 14; after destroying depots and arsenals at Meridian, returned to Vicksburg; in 1864 was appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi; on May 6

moved from Chattanooga against General Joseph E. Johnston in Dalton, Georgia; after several battles in which Sherman was successful, General Hood, who had succeeded Johnston, attacked Sherman near Atlanta and was repulsed with great loss; in August, 1864, Sherman was appointed a major-general in the regular army; leaving Atlanta in ruins, Sherman began his famous march to the sea, November 14, with about 65,000 men, and arrived safe, December 10; he left Savannah on January 15, 1865, marched northward, and took Columbia on February 17. After being successful in several smaller battles he entered Raleigh on the 13th, had an interview with Johnston on the 17th and agreed with him on a basis of peace, which was disapproved by the President and cabinet; on April 26, Johnston surrendered his army and the war ended. Sherman was appointed lieutenant-general in place of Grant, promoted, 1866; he was nominated general by brevet in February, 1868, by President Johnson, but declined; succeeded Grant (when Grant became President) in March, 1869, as general and commander-in-chief of the army, but retired from the command in the fall of 1883; went to St. Louis, but later removed to New York, where he died February 14, 1891

At battle of Pittsburg Landing, **24**, 747; in siege of Vicksburg, 775; at Vicksburg, 777; his Georgia campaign, 786; expels inhabitants of Atlanta, 797; political effect of his victories, 801; official report of his march through Georgia, 806; approves Lincoln's reconstruction plans, 836

Sherman Silver Law, an act of Congress (1890): account of, **24**, 974; causes panic of 1893, 994

Sherwood (early 19th century), an Englishman in Russia: sketch of, **15**, 267

Sheshank I (10th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 29

Sheshbazzar (6th century B. C.), a governor of Jerusalem: appointment of, **1**, 401

Sheshkovski (18th century), a Russian official: head of the secret police, **15**, 153

Shiahs (Shiites), a division of the Mohammedans: rise of, **1**, 243; aid Korkud and Ahmed, **14**, 115; their schism with the Sunnites, 122

Shield of Rome, The: see **Fabius Maximus, Quintus**

Shigemori, Taira-no-: see **Taira-no-Shigemori**

Shih Hwangti (3rd century B. C.), a Chinese ruler: establishes Chinese Empire, **6**, 11

Shih K'ofa (17th century), a Chinese scholar: champions the Ming cause, **6**, 55

Shiites: see **Shiahs**

Shijōnawate, Japan: battle of, **7**, 90

Shiloh, an ancient town in Palestine: the Ark placed in, **1**, 377

Shiloh, Battle of: see **Pittsburg Landing**

Shimabara, Japan: rebellion of, **7**, 137

Shimazu Hisamitsu (19th century), a Japanese Samurai chief: attempts to restore tranquillity to Japan, **7**, 161; causes a breach between Japan and England, 162

Shimazu Narishige (19th century), a Japanese baron: attempts to restore tranquillity to Japan, **7**, 161

Shimonoseki, Treaty of, a treaty which settled the hostilities between Japan and the other countries whose ships had been fired on in the Strait of Shimonoseki (1895), **7**, 165, **15**, 350

Shimonoseki Affair, The, the trouble caused by Japan's firing on foreign vessels in the Strait of Shimonoseki, **7**, 163, 165

Shingon Sect, a Buddhist sect in Japan: founded, **7**, 41

Shinsai, Korea: battle of, **7**, 121

Shipka Pass, a pass in the Balkans: battle of (1877), **14**, 481, **15**, 334

Shippen, Margaret (late 18th century), a Philadelphia woman of Tory family: engaged to Benedict Arnold, **23**, 275
Shiragi, Korea: revolt of, **7**, 25
Shirakawa, Emperor of Japan, 1073–1087: gives influence to Buddhist priests, **7**, 54
Shiraz, Persia: siege of (1790), **5**, 356
Shires, the name given to counties in England: origin and growth of, **11**, 53
Shirley, English minister to Russia, 1762: at the Russian court, **15**, 155
Shirley, Sir Anthony (1565–1630), an English traveler and navigator: reorganizes Persian army, **5**, 343
Shirley, Robert (ca. 1570–1628), an English traveler, brother of Sir Anthony: reorganizes Persian army, **5**, 343
Shirley, William (ca. 1705–1771), an Anglo-American governor: plans capture of Louisburg, **23**, 164; son killed at Fort Duquesne, 179; plans attack on Fort Niagara, 182
Shiroyama, Japan: battle of, **7**, 182
Shisen, Korea: battle of, **7**, 121
Shishkin, a contemporary Russian statesman: appointed minister of foreign affairs, **15**, 348
Shishkov (Schischkow), Alexander Semenovitch (1754–1841), a Russian writer and minister of state: made minister of public instruction, **15**, 265; memoirs of, 201, 204
Shiva-worship: see **Siva-worship**
Sho Tai (19th century), King of Loochoo: his relations with Japanese government, **7**, 193
Shōhei-kō, a school in Japan: growth of, **7**, 141
Shokei (Keishoki) (15th century), a Japanese artist: sketch of, **7**, 106
Shōkō, Emperor of Japan, 1413–1429: accession of, **7**, 93
Shōkoku-ji, a temple in Kyōto, Japan: built, **7**, 93
Shōmei, Emperor of Japan, 629–642: accession of, **7**, 20
Shōmu, Emperor of Japan, 131–192: reign of, **7**, 10; aids the spread of Buddhism, 32; marriage of, 45
Shōni Kagesuke (late 13th century), a Japanese soldier: his campaign against the Chinese, **7**, 76
Shoovalof: see **Shuvalov**
Shore, John, Lord Tiegnmouth (1751–1834), an English statesman and writer: financial reforms of, **5**, 196; made governor-general of India, 196
Short Parliament, The, in English history, the Parliament which sat from April 13 to May 5, 1640: account of, **11**, 337
Shōtoku (5th century), a Japanese prince: distinguishes himself as a scholar, **7**, 14
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley (ca. 1650–1707), an English admiral: his services for the Dutch, **13**, 250
Shozui (16th century), a Japanese potter: aids the development of ceramics, **7**, 107
Shrewsbury, England: battle of (1403), **11**, 193
Shrewsbury, Parliament of, a Parliament called by Richard II (1398): account of, **11**, 184
Shu Shun (d. 1861), a Chinese conspirator: account of, **6**, 188, 189
Shuban (early 15th century), a Japanese painter: sketch of, **7**, 106
Shuiski, Vassili Ivanovitch: see **Vassili (IV or V) Shuiski**
Shuja (early 19th century), an Afghan ruler: exiled, **5**, 216; attempts to regain his throne, 217
Shuja-ud-daula, governor of Oudh, 1753–1775: reign of, **5**, 126; at war with the English, 187
Shumla (Shumna), Bulgaria: surrenders to the Turks (1389), **14**, 34; Russians repulsed at, 427; surrenders to the Russians (1829), 430
Shun (ca. 2000 B. C.), a Chinese emperor: reign of, **6**, 6
Shunchih (17th century), a Chinese emperor: reign of, **6**, 57
Shushan: see **Susa**
Shuvalov (Shoovalof), Count Ivan

Ivanovitch (1727–1798), a Russian statesman: favorite of Elizabeth, **15**, 145; educational work of, 149; commissioned by Catherine, 197

Shuvalov (Shoovalof), Count Paul (1830-1908), a Russian general and diplomat: appointed governor of Poland, **15**, 345

Shuvalov (Shoovalof), Count Peter (1827–1889), a Russian diplomat: at Berlin Congress, **14**, 487

Siam, kingdom of southeastern Asia: concludes treaty with France, **20**, 273

Siamese Tribute, a tribute paid by Siam to China, **6**, 118

Sian Fu: see **Hsian Fu**

Siberia, Russian possession in Asia: sketch of, **16**, 317; conquest of, **15**, 18

Sibilla (14th century), queen of Pedro IV of Aragon: treatment of, by Juan I of Aragon, **8**, 257

Siboney (Las Guasimas), Cuba: battle of (1898), **22**, 459

Sibylla (16th century), wife of John Frederick: defends Wittenberg, **18**, 256

Sicambrians, a German tribe: location of, **18**, 6; relation of, to Franks, 28

Sicarius (7th century A. D.), Frankish envoy: his mission to Samo the Merchant, **17**, 20

Siccius Dentatus, Lucius (5th century B. C.), Roman soldier: murder of, **3**, 45

Sicels (Siceleotes or Siculi), native Sicilian people: aid the Athenians, **2**, 337

Sicilian Vespers, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **4**, 257, **9**, 85, **18**, 170

Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, called the Jewel of Europe: Phœnician colonization in, **1**, 121; Greek colonization in, **2**, 83, 84; early history of, 214; Athenians send reinforcements to, 301; invaded by the Athenians, 328; ravaging in, 408; invaded by Carthaginians, 409; in the power of Dionysius I, 413; freed by Timoleon, 417; after death of Timoleon, 515; succumbs to Rome, **2**, 516, **3**, 100; Hasdrubal invades, **3**, 102; surrenders to Pompeius, 228; conquered for Caesar, 342; recovered by Belisarius, **2**, 532; conquered by the Saracens, **1**, 353; united with Aragon, **4**, 263; condition under Spanish rule, 323; revolts against the King of Naples, 353; insurrection in (1860), 377; condition under the kingdom of Italy, 400

Sickingen, Franz von (1481–1523), German soldier: power of, **18**, 228; befriends Luther, 239

Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1822-1914), American general: at Gettysburg, **24**, 780

Sicyon, city of Peloponnesus, Greece: revolt from oligarchy in, **2**, 76; joins Laconian League, 77; tryanny in, 94; sends ships to Salamis, 199; attacked by Athenians, 246; taken by Epaminondas, 443; joins Achæan League, 516

Siddhartha: see **Buddha**

Sidi Ali (16th century), Turkish admiral: eminence of, **14**, 164

Sidi Okba: see **Okbah**

Sidler, Landammann (19th century), Swiss statesman: joins movement for revision of the Confederation, **13**, 539

Sidmouth, Henry Addington, Viscount: see **Addington, Henry, Viscount Sidmouth**

Sidney, Algernon (ca. 1622–1683), English politician: trial of, **11**, 415

Sidney, Sir Philip (1554–1586), English general and author: aids the Dutch Republic, **11**, 293; sketch of, **13**, 157

Sidon, Phœnicia, called The Fishing City: location of, **1**, 119; supremacy of, in Phœnicia, 124; destroyed (680 B. C.), **1**, 89, **2**, 78; (351 B. C.), **1**, 168; return to commercial power, **1**, 126; Sigurd Jorsalafari at the capture of, **16**, 97

Sidonia, Spain: battle of, **8**, 102

Siebnerkonkordat, an alliance formed between seven of the Swiss cantons

for the mutual security of their new constitutions, and for the carrying out of Federal reform (1832), **13**, 540
Siedlice, Russian Poland: massacre of (1906), **15**, 368
Siegfried (9th century), Norse king: at the siege of Paris, **16**, 23
Siegric, King of Leire, ca. 9th century A. D.: driven from his throne, **16**, 21
Siegwart-Müller, Konstantin (19th century), Swiss chancellor: leads the Ultramontanists, **13**, 547
Siemashko, Joseph (19th century), leader of the Russian Greco-Uniate bishops: his petition to the tsar, **15**, 297
Siena, Italy: siege and fall of (1554–1555), **4**, 307, **9**, 147
Sierakowski (19th century), Russian insurgent: in the Polish insurrection, **15**, 328
Sierra Leone, Africa: English attempt to colonize, **19**, 37, **20**, 130; sketch of, **20**, 257
Sieyès, Count Emmanuel Joseph (1748–1836), French publicist and statesman: his pamphlet on the third estate, **10**, 38; elected member of the States-General, 39; instigates the formation of a national assembly, **9**, 262; at the meeting of the assembly (1789), **10**, 52; directs the Feuillant Club, 128; demands the recall of the proscribed conventionalists, 331; elected a member of the directory, 361; replaced by Carnot, 361; made member of the directory, **9**, 309; forms alliance with Napoleon, 310; appointed consul, **9**, 315, **10**, 432; labors to establish legal reform, **9**, 405; attacks the Jacobins, 408; sketch of, **10**, 83
Siffin: battles of (ca. 657 A. D.), **1**, 246
Sigbrit (16th century), mother of Dyveke: influence of, **16**, 191
Sigebut (8th century A. D.), King of the Goths: restored to his throne, **1**, 319
Sigeric, King of the Goths, ca. 415 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 36
Sighelmus of Sherborne (ca. 883), English envoy: said to have visited India, **5**, 156
Sigibert (Sigbert) I (d. 575 A. D.), King of Austrasia: reign of, **9**, 26, **18**, 61
Sigibert II (ca. 601–613), King of Austrasia: reign of, **9**, 31
Sigibert III (d. 654 A. D.), King of Austrasia: reign of, **9**, 33
Sigibert (d. 509 A. D.), King of the Ripuarian Franks: assassination of, **9**, 21
Sigismund (1361–1437), Holy Roman Emperor, 1410–1437, called The Light of the World: receives Brandenburg, **18**, 194; marries Mary of Hungary, **17**, 153; his accession to the throne of Hungary, 117; makes war on the Turks, **14**, 37, 38; appointed vicar of the empire, **18**, 198; imprisons Wenzel, 199; elected emperor, **17**, 122; reign of, **18**, 201; sanctions the Council of Constance, **13**, 396; invades Bohemia, **17**, 129; Erik appeals to, **16**, 126; his reign as king of Hungary, **17**, 141, 155
Sigismund, Burgundian King, 516–524 A. D.: conversion of, **13**, 337; aids spread of Christianity, 338; death of, **9**, 24
Sigismund I (1467–1548), King of Poland, 1507–1548: reign of, **15**, 379
Sigismund (II) Augustus (1520–1572), King of Poland, 1548–1572: his relations with the Russians, **15**, 17; reign of, 425
Sigismund (III) Vasa (1556–1632), King of Poland, 1587–1632, and Sweden, 1592–1604: elected to the throne of Poland, **16**, 166; reign of, **15**, 428; oppresses the Cossacks, 25; his reign in Sweden, **16**, 168; deposed from the throne of Sweden, 171; supports pretenders to the Russian throne, **15**, 19, 20; aids Ferdinand II of Germany, **18**, 270; at war with Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 179

Sigismund, Duke of Austria, 1439–1496: accession of, **17,** 107; opposes Swiss leagues, **13,** 403; his relations with Charles the Bold of Burgundy, **18,** 216; acquires part of the Ten Jurisdictions, **13,** 394; death of, **18,** 227

Sigismund Korybutovicz (15th century), Polish prince: invades Bohemia, **17,** 132; accepts regency of Bohemia, 133; leads Bohemian army, 134; driven out of Bohemia, 134

Sigovesius (4th century B. C.), a Celtic chief: tradition of, **17,** 10

Sigrid (16th century), a Scandinavian princess, daughter of Erik XIV: sketch of, **16,** 164

Sigsbee, Charles Dwight (1845-1923), an American naval officer: advises against haste in the Maine Affair, **24,** 1024

Sigtrygg (9th century), a Viking chief in Ireland: establishes his kingdom, **16,** 43

Sigurd (late 8th century), King of Skaania and the Danish Islands: the legend of, **16,** 20

Sigurd (early 10th century), Prince of Norway, son of Harald Haarfager: defeated by Erik Blodöxe, **16,** 52

Sigurd (late 9th century), a Scandinavian chief in the Orkneys: made earl, **12,** 255

Sigurd (late 11th century), pretended son of Magnus Barfod: career of, **16,** 98

Sigurd Jarl (10th century), a Scandinavian courtier: at the Drontheim Thing, **16,** 53

Sigurd Jorsalafari (Sigurd I) King of Denmark, 1103–1130: career of, **16,** 97

Sigurd Ring, King of Denmark, 736–750: at the battle of Bravalla, **16,** 19

Sihon (15th century B. C.), King of the Amorites: defeated by the Hebrews, **1,** 376

Sikandar (Sekunder) (16th century), an Afghan military leader: at battle of Sirhind, **5,** 110

Sikh War, a war between the British and the Sikhs in India (1848–1849): assassination of British officers at Multan, **5,** 225; general rising in the Punjab, 226; battle of Chilianwala, 226; British victory at Gujrat, 226; the Punjab becomes a British province, 226

Sikhs, the members of a politico-religious community in India: sketch of, **5,** 220

Siladitya (7th century A. D.), an Indian king: reign of, **5,** 63

Silanus, Marcus Junius, Roman consul, 109 B. C.: defeated by Cimbri, **3,** 193

Silanus, Marcus Junius (d. 196 B. C.), Roman soldier: accompanies Scipio to Spain, **3,** 126

Silanus, Marcus Junius, Roman consul, 19 A. D.: death of, **4,** 56

Silchester, England: ruins of old church found at, **11,** 14

Silence, The Man of: see **Napoleon III,** Emperor of the French

Silesia, a region of central Europe: conquered by Bohemia, **17,** 64; German influence in, **15,** 421; invaded by the king of Poland, **17,** 142; part of, given to Hungary (1475), 163; ceded to Frederick II of Prussia, **17,** 241, **18,** 330; in the struggle against the French Revolution, **17,** 286

Silesian Wars, The, wars waged by Frederick the Great of Prussia against Austria for the possession of Silesia:

(1), a war in which Prussia was allied with Saxony, Bavaria, and France, and Austria with Great Britain (1740–1742): Breslau surrenders to Frederick, **18,** 329; Prussian victory at Mollwitz, 329; Maria Theresa yields Silesia to Prussia, **17,** 241, **18,** 330

(2), a war in which Austria was aided by Saxony (1744–1745): Frederick invades Bohemia, **18,** 330; retreats, 330; Prussian victories at Hohenfriedberg, Svor, and Kesselsdorf, 331; peace concluded at Dresden, 331

Silistria, Bulgaria: Russian defeat at

(1773), **14**, 334; taken by Russians (1810), 406; siege of (1854), **11**, 615, **14**, 453
Silk: production and manufacture of, introduced into Japan, **7**, 18
Silken Lord, The: see **Kildare, Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of**
Sillery, Charles Alexis Brulart, Marquis de, Count de Genlis (1737–1793), a French officer: aids Dutch Protestants, **13**, 113; death of, **10**, 279
Silliman, Benjamin (1779–1864), an American scientist: his work, **23**, 481
Silly: see **Marlborough, John Churchhill, Duke of**
Silly Billy: see **William IV**, King of England
Silo, King of Asturias and Leon, 774–783: reign of, **8**, 131
Silva, Lucius Flavius (1st century A. D.), a Roman military leader: captures Masada, **1**, 412
Silveira, Gonsalvo da (d. 1561), a Portuguese missionary in Africa: explorations of, **19**, 23
Silvela, Premier of Spain, 1899–1900 and 1902–1903: first ministry of, **8**, 520; second ministry of, 521
Simancas, Spain: battle of (939 A. D.), **8**, 136
Simba (19th century), a sultan of Witu, Africa: his relations with Europeans, **19**, 133
Siméon, Joseph Jerome (1749–1842), a French minister of state: made minister of the interior, **9**, 373
Simeon, Tribe of, one of the tribes of the Israelites: attempts to win Canaan, **1**, 377
Simla, a district in the northern part of British India: sketch of, **5**, 207
Simmler, Josias (16th century), a Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 454
Simms, William Gilmore (1806–1870), an American novelist, historian, and poet: his work, **23**, 76
Simnel, Lambert (ca. 1487–1525), a pretender to the throne of England: insurrection of, **11**, 224, **12**, 72
Simon I (3rd century B. C.), high priest of Jerusalem: reign of, **1**, 404
Simon III (2nd century B. C.), high priest of Jerusalem: becomes high priest, **1**, 407
Simon, Jules (Jules François Simon-Suisse) (19th century), a French statesman and philosopher: in the elections of 1869, **9**, 458
Simon ben Giora (1st century A. D.), one of the leaders of the Zealot party during the Judeo-Roman war: leader of Jewish revolt (67 A. D.), **1**, 411
Simon ben Kochba (2nd century A. D.), a Jewish leader: leads Jewish revolt (132 A. D.), **1**, 413
Simon de Montfort: see **Montfort, Simon de**
Simon-Suisse, Jules François: see **Simon, Jules**
Simovich, Count (early 19th century), a Russian envoy to Persia: his influence in Persia, **5**, 360
Simplon Tunnel, a tunnel through the Simplon Mountain, Switzerland: built, **13**, 578
Simpson, Sir James (1792–1868), a British general: in the Crimean War, **9**, 447
Simpson, Thomas (1808–1840), a British explorer: explorations of, **16**, 309
Sims, a Georgia negro, arrested in Boston (1851): case of, **24**, 616
Sinclair, Malcolm (18th century), an English officer in the Swedish service: account of, **15**, 111; murder of, **16**, 227
Sind (Sinde, Scinde, or Sindh), a province of British India: conquered by the Moguls (1592), **5**, 113
Sineus (9th century), a Scandinavian leader: settles in Russia, **16**, 40
Singapore, an island south of the Malay Peninsula: growth of, **20**, 251
Siniavin (early 19th century), a Russian admiral: gains victory over Turkish fleet, **14**, 398; surrender of, **15**, 218

Sinnott, David (17th century), an Irish military leader: defends Wexford, **12**, 124
Sinope (Sinub), Asia Minor: rise of, **2**, 81; destroyed by Simmerians, **1**, 144, **2**, 116; taken by Cossacks, **14**, 211; battle of (1853), **11**, 615, **14**, 451, **15**, 307
Sin-shar-ishkun (7th century B. C.), King of Assyria: reign of, **1**, 91
Sinub: see **Sinope**
Sinuessa, in Italy: established, **3**, 73
Sion, Switzerland: battle of (1475), **13**, 407
Siouan Indians, a stock of North American Indians: independent of other families, **23**, 7; early migrations, 8
Sioux Indians, a tribe of North American Indians: war with the United States, **24**, 905
Sippara (Sippar or Sepharoaim), Mesopotamia: battle of (539), **1**, 401
Siqueira, Diogo Lopes de, Portuguese governor in India, 1518: administration of, **8**, 331
Siraj-ud-daula (Surajah Dowlah) (d. 1757), nawab of Bengal: at war with English, **5**, 182
Sirensk, Russia: taken by Sheremetiev, **15**, 42
Sirhind, India: battle of (1556), **5**, 110
Siris, in ancient geography, a small river in southern Italy: battle of, **3**, 77
Sirmium (Sirmia), an ancient city of Slavonia: abandoned to Attila, **17**, 16; conquered by Bajan (584 A. D.), 19
Sirmium, Council of, a council held at Sirmium in which the doctrines of Arius were condemned (380 A. D.), **17**, 15
Sirovotskov (early 19th century), a Russian Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 306
Siscia (Sisca or Segesta), an ancient town in Austria-Hungary, the modern Sisek: becomes a Roman military post, **17**, 12; battle of (389 A. D.), **4**, 135; see also **Sisek**
Sisebert (d. 621), King of the Goths: reign of, **8**, 44
Sisek, a town in Bosnia, Austria-Hungary, the ancient Siscia: battle of (1592), **17**, 223; see also **Siscia**
Sistova, a town in Bulgaria: occupied by the Russians (1877), **15**, 333
Sistova, Treaty of, a treaty between Turkey and Austria (1791), account of, **14**, 357, 386, **17**, 276
Sisvan (14th century), King of Bulgaria: account of, **14**, 30, 34
Sisygambis (4th century B. C.), mother of Darius III: captured by Alexander, **2**, 493, 499
Sitabaldi, India: battle of (1817), **5**, 209
Sitalces (d. 424 B. C.), King of Thrace: reign of, **2**, 284
Sitklan Island, a small island on the coast of Alaska: awarded to United States, **24**, 1069
Sitric of the Silken Beard (11th century), King of Dublin: at war with Brian Boru, **12**, 42
Sitting Bull (ca. 1837–1890), an American Indian chief: leader of Indian war, **24**, 905
Sittius, Publius (1st century B. C.), a Roman military officer: aids Caesar, **3**, 358
Sitvatorok, Treaty of, a treaty between Austria and Turkey (1606): account of, **14**, 208, 210, 374
Siu-yen, Manchuria: battle of (1894), **7**, 208; captured by Japanese (1904), 310
Sivaji (Sivajee), a Maratha leader: at war with Aurangzel, **5**, 122; career of, 130; pillages Surat, 165
Sivas, a city in Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Sebasteia: annexed by Bayezid, **14**, 38; assailed by Timur, 47
Siva-worship, the worship of Siva or Shiva, a Hindu god: description of, **5**, 81
Siward (d. 1055), Earl of Northumberland: at war with Macbeth of Scotland, **12**, 257
Six Acts, The, measures passed by the English Parliament (1819), **11**, 572

Six Articles, Statute of, in English history, an act passed 1539, **11**, 259
Six Nations: see **Iroquois Indians**
Six Weeks' War, a war between Prussia and Austria (1866): Austrian defeat at Sadowa, **16**, 275; Prussia becomes supreme in Germany by Treaty of Prague, 276
1660, Act of: see **Act of 1660**
Sixth of George I, The, an act of the English Parliament (1719), **12**, 171
Sixtus IV (Francesco della Rovere), (1414–1484), Pope, 1471–1484: intervenes between Bohemia and Hungary, **17**, 147; contention with Lorenzo de' Medici, **4**, 269; disapproves the Spanish Inquisition, **13**, 83 note
Sixtus V (Felice Peretti) (1521–1590), Pope, 1585–1590: pontificate of, **4**, 313; excommunicates Henry of Navarre, **9**, 161; concludes an alliance with the Swiss Catholics, **13**, 458; excommunicates Henry III of France, **9**, 165
Skalitz, Bohemia: battle of (1866), **18**, 411
Skanderbeg: see **Scanderbeg**
Skandersborg, Denmark: battle of (1841), **16**, 114
Skariatin (d. 1849), a Russian general: death of, **15**, 301
Skavronskaya, Martha: see **Catherine I,** Empress of Russia
Skeffington, Sir William (d. 1535), a British statesman, lord deputy of Ireland: besieges Maynooth, **12**, 80
Skiold, a mythical King of Denmark: the legend of, **16**, 17
Skioldungs (Skjoldungs), the descendants and followers of Skiold: founders of the dynasty of, **16**, 9
Skjold: see **Skiold**
Skjoldungs: see **Skioldungs**
Skobelev (Skobeleff), Mikhail (1845–1882), a Russian soldier: in Russo-Turkish War, **14**, 482; at siege of Plevna, **15**, 335; storms Geok Tepe, **5**, 367
Skoropadski (early 18th century), a Cossack chief: election of, **15**, 51
Skraelingar (Skrellings), the name given by Leif Ericson to the natives of Vinland: attacks of the, **16**, 49; description of, **23**, 20
Skrzynecki, Jan Boncza (1787–1860), a Polish general: in the Polish insurrection, **15**, 294
Skytte (Schroderus), Johan (1577–1645), a Swedish statesman and writer: educates Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 175; leads the democrats, 204
Slade, William (early 19th century), an American statesman: champion of the abolitionists, **24**, 578
Slaghoek, Didrik (early 16th century), a Swedish officer of state: provokes the blood bath of Stockholm, **16**, 149; regent of Sweden, 152
Slankamen: see **Salankeman**
Slashes, The Mill-boy of the: see **Clay, Henry**
Slatin Bey (19th century), a Turkish military officer in Egypt: defeat of, **19**, 271
Slatius, Henry (early 17th century), an Armenian preacher: plots against life of Maurice of Nassau, **13**, 205
Slaughter Act, an act passed in Switzerland to amend the constitution (1893), **13**, 587
Slavata, William of (early 17th century), an Austrian statesman: accused of inciting the Emperor Mathias against the Protestants, **17**, 201
Slave Kings, Dynasty of, a dynasty in India in the early 13th century: founded, **5**, 97
Slaves, Slavery, and Slave Trade:
AFRICA: main treatment, **19**, 35; colonization of Sierra Leone, 37; sketch of, 38; colonization of Liberia, 49; Arabian slave trade, 58; combination of powers to suppress, 115, 122, 310; domestic slavery, 185, 279, 310; abolished in the Witu country, 200; in the Lake Nyasa region, 238; in the Congo Free State, 252; slave-trade abolished at the Cape, **20**, 221; present condition of, **19**, 310
ARABIA: purchase of female slaves, **1**, 288; price of slaves, 305
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: traffic forbidden in Dalmatia, **17**, 39; St.

Stephen of Hungary improves condition; 49
BELGIUM: plans for the suppression of, **13**, 311
DENMARK: slave trade abolished, **16**, 255, **19**, 40, **20**, 297
EGYPT: the mamelukes, **1**, 36, **14**, 127
ENGLAND: method of securing slaves, **11**, 20; conversion of freemen into serfs, 51; Englishmen transported to West Indies, 423; successful attempt to abolish slave trade, 540, 558, 559; slavery abolished in colonies, **11**, 592, **20**, 240; slave trade in Africa, **19**, 30; slave trade in Africa abolished, 40; influence on African slave trade, 84
EUROPE: Christians sold into slavery, **9**, 142
FRANCE: slaves, **9**, 5; emancipation in colonies, **20**, 134
GERMANY: classes of slaves, **18**, 8, 57
GREECE: debtors sold as slaves, **2**, 103; slaves freed by Cleisthenes, 146; women and children abducted by Turks, 544
HOLLAND: slave trade in Africa, **19**, 30
INDIA: absence of, **5**, 70
MEXICO: abolished, **24**, 532
PHOENICIA: inhabitants of Tyre sold as slaves, **1**, 126
PORTUGAL: slave traffic, **8**, 322; freeing of slaves, 473, 526; slave trade in Africa, **19**, 17, 28
ROME: position of slaves, **3**, 11; introduction of slaves, 41; captives sold into slavery, 151, 303; increased use of slaves, 160; trade in slaves becomes a profession, 172; slave insurrections, 173, 186; evils of slavery, 261
SCOTLAND: abolition, **12**, 370
SOUTH AMERICA: abolished in Ecuador, **21**, 107; abolished in Paraguay, 155; in Brazil, 163; not recognized by the constitution of the empire of Brazil, 172; slave-trade abolished in Peru, 202; abolished in Chili, 217; abolished in Brazil, 248
SPAIN: slavery decreased, **8**, 32; condition of slaves, 55
TURKEY: origin of Janissaries, **14**, 20; position of slaves, 100; sale of Christians, 152
UNITED STATES: among the Indians, **23**, 14; introduced into Virginia, 61; slaves brought to South Carolina, 75; use of Indians as slaves, 77; in Georgia, 80, 81; law against fugitive slaves in New England Confederation, 96; slavery practiced in Penn's colony, 112; statistics at the outbreak of the Revolution, 126, 128; status at outbreak of the Revolution, 128; proposal to prohibit it in the Northwest Territory, 318; prohibited in Northwest Territory, 319; slave trade compromise of the Constitution, 328; affects of the Louisiana purchase, 399; importation of slaves forbidden, **19**, 40, **20**, 130, 240; suppression of slave trade agreed to in Treaty of Ghent, **23**, 430; fugitives seek refuge in East Florida, 444; comparison of conditions in North and South, 450; effect of cotton gin, 450; slave-holding territory extended, 451; growth of sentiment against, 452; Missouri Compromise, 455; prohibited in Maine, 455; agreement between Great Britain and United States for suppression of slave trade, **24**, 531; controversy over annexation of Texas, 535; presidential election of 1848, 559; rise of the controversy, 561; in the territories, 594, 630, 659, 766; prohibited in California, 598; Compromise of 1850, 601; Calhoun's idea of slavery, 604; Dred Scott case, 658; constitutionality of exclusion from territories, 659; citizenship of the negro under Federal Constitution, 660; plenary powers of Congress, 660; Lecompton Constitution, 662; feeling in Kansas, 663; Lincoln's utterances respecting slavery, 667; John Brown's convictions concerning, 673; Helper's view of the system, 677; secession of the southern States, 684; slave importation

prohibited by Confederacy, 695; the Civil War, **19**, 58, **24**, 714; abolished by purchase in District of Columbia, **24**, 766; abolished in territories, 766; Confiscation Act (1862), 766; preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, 767; abolished by thirteenth amendment, **11**, 623, **20**, 240, **24**, 841; negro suffrage question, **24**, 858, 932; negro suffrage endorsed by Chase, 859; negro suffrage in Democratic platform (1868), 860; influence of carpet bag rule in South, 864; the Ku-Klux-Klan, 868; rights of the negro in South, 874; Force Bill, 970

WEST INDIES: introduction of negroes into the West Indies, **20**, 74; slaves imported from Africa, **19**, 38; condition of slaves, **20**, 132; slave-trade in the West Indies, **13**, 315, **20**, 238; slave-trade and slavery abolished by Denmark in Danish West Indies, **16**, 255, **20**, 297; effect of Haytian independence, **20**, 492; slave revolt in San Domingo, **10**, 161, 445, **20**, 138; abolishing of, in Cuba, **20**, 327

Slavonia, a region in Austria-Hungary: Scordisci settle in, **17**, 11; comes under Frankish rule, 38; incorporated in Hungary, 398

Slavs or Slavonians, race of eastern Europe: location of, **15**, 4, 9; contribute to Austrian history, **17**, 5; influence of, 8; history of, 18; invade the Roman empire, **17**, 15, **2**, 533

Sleeman, Sir William Henry (1788–1856), English officer and writer: suppresses "thags" in India, **5**, 214

Slesvig: see **Schleswig**

Slesvig, the capital of the province of Slesvig-Holstein: burned by Harald Haardrade, **16**, 67; battle of (1848), 270

Slesvig-Holstein, a province of Prussia: Knud Hlaford invested with, **16**, 76; bestowed on Albert, 85; its union with Denmark, 135; the history of, 265; see also **Slesvig-Holstein Wars** and **Schleswig**

Slesvig-Holstein Wars: first, **16**, 95; (1412), 124; (1848), 270; (1864), 274

Sleswick: see **Schleswig**

Slidell, John (1793–1871), American politician: sent to Mexico, **22**, 283, **24**, 544; appointed Confederate representative at Paris, **24**, 728; see also **Mason and Slidell Incident**

Slivinitza, Bulgaria: battle of (1885), **14**, 494, **15**, 343

Sloat, John Drake (19th century), American naval commander: in the Mexican War, **22**, 289; sent to seize California, **24**, 548

Slobasia, Truce of, between Russia and Turkey (1807), **14**, 398, 400, 403

Slocum, Henry Warner (1827–1894), American soldier and politician: commands army of the Cumberland, **24**, 804; commands Sherman's left, 806

Sloughter, Henry (d. 1691), colonial governor of New York: appointment of, **23**, 106

Slovenes, a slavic race: origin of, **17**, 19; history of, 37

Sluys or **Sluis**, Netherlands: naval battle of (1340), **11**, 160, **13**, 33; surrenders to the States-General, **13**, 178

Smalkalde, League of, league formed at Smalkalde by several Protestant princes against Charles V (1531), **9**, 142

Small Germans, a political party of Germany: sketch of, **18**, 399, 402

Smendes (Nes-bi-n-dedi) (Se-Amen), King of Egypt, ca. 1090 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 29

Smerwick, Ireland: battle of (1580), **11**, 291, **12**, 90

Smirnov, Madame (18th century), Russian writer: memoirs of, **15**, 200

Smith, King: see **Louis Philippe, King of France**

Smith, Adam (1723–1790), Scottish philosopher and political economist: publishes his "Wealth of Nations," **18**, 345, **23**, 201; writings of, **20**, 134

Smith, Adamson (18th century),

American statesman: in first Congress, **23**, 342

Smith, Caleb (19th century), American statesman: Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, **24**, 708

Smith, Charles Euan (1842——), British statesman: British consul-general in Africa, **19**, 140; recommends expedition to Uganda, 191

Smith, Charles Ferguson (1806–1862), American general: at siege of Fort Donelson, **24**, 744

Smith, Edmund Kirby (1825–1893), American general: in the Mexican War, **22**, 364; at battle of Bull Run, **24**, 735; surrenders the forces of the West, 814

Smith, Gerrit (1797–1874), American philanthropist: member of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574; heads negro rescue at Syracuse, 616; aids cause of negro abduction, 617; John Brown aided by, 673; becomes insane, 675

Smith, Green Clay (1832–1895), American general and lawyer: nominated for President, **24**, 909

Smith, Harry (1788–1860), English general: wins battle of Aliwal, **5**, 221

Smith, Hoke (1855——), American lawyer: Secretary of the Interior, **24**, 993 note

Smith, Hyrum (19th century), an American Mormon: murdered by mob, **24**, 982

Smith, J. M. (19th century), American military officer: in the Mexican War, **22**, 349

Smith, Jacob Hurd (1840-1918), American general: court-martialed, **24**, 1043

Smith, John (1579–1631), English explorer and historian: sketch of, **23**, 58; explores coast of New England, 86

Smith, Joseph (1805–1844), American religious leader: founder of Mormonism, **24**, 982

Smith, Maxwell J. (living), wireless telegraph expert: member of the Wellman Expedition, **16**, 341

Smith, Persifor F. (19th century), American military officer: in the Mexican War, **22**, 345

Smith (Smythe), Sir Thomas (ca. 1558–1625), governor of the English East India Company: administration of, **5**, 158; appointed councilor, **23**, 57

Smith, William (19th century), English whaler: his discoveries in the Antarctic, **16**, 333

Smith, Sir William Sidney, often called **Sir Sidney Smith,** an English admiral: born at Westminster, July 21, 1764; entered the navy at the age of eleven; won a lieutenancy in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, January, 1780; advised the King of Sweden in his war with Russia, 1788–1790; joined Lord Hood at Toulon, 1793; was captured by the French 1796, and sent to Paris, but escaped in 1798; was sent to Constantinople as plenipotentiary, 1798; went to the relief of St. Jean d'Acre and compelled Napoleon to raise the siege, 1799; was at the battle of Aboukir, 1799; was member of Parliament for Rochester, 1802; was sent to Sicily and Naples on secret service, 1805; joined Sir John Duckworth against the Turks, 1807, and destroyed the French fleet at Abydos, February 7, 1807; died at Paris, May 26, 1840

In Franco-Turkish war, **14**, 382, 383, 384; defends Saint Jean d' Acre, **9**, 309

Smolensk, Russia, called **The Key of Russia**: under the Varangians, **15**, 5; battle of (1812), **10**, 485, **15**, 223, **18**, 380

Smolka (19th century), Polish statesman: made vice-president of the diet of Vienna (1849), **17**, 374; elected president of the diet, 377

Smuggling: in the Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 45; in New England prior to the Revolution, 205; under Jefferson's Embargo Act, 410; troubles in East Florida, 444

Smyrna, Asia Minor: sacked by Timur

(1402), **14**, 51; taken by Mohammed I of Turkey, 55; Turkish massacre at, **2**, 543; taken by Ibrahim Pasha, 290
Smythe, Alexander (19th century), American general: succeeds Van Rensselaer, **23**, 421
Snefru (Sephuris) (ca. 2840 B. C.), King of Egypt: founds the fourth dynasty, **1**, 15
Sneyders (Snyders), Francis (1579–1657), a Flemish painter: sketch of, **13**, 220
Snorre Sturleson (Snorri Sturluson) (1178–1241), an Icelandic poet and scholar: sketch of, **16**, 8, 99
Snow Queen, The: see **Christina**, Queen of Sweden
Snowstorms in Mexico, 22, 187 note
Snyders: see **Sneyders**
Sō Yoshitomo (16th century), Japanese statesman; invites the king of Korea to visit Japan, **7**, 116
Soares, Lope (early 16th century), a Portuguese viceroy in India: his campaigns in the East, **8**, 328; made viceroy of India, 330
Sobeslav I, King of Bohemia, 1126–1140: reign of, **17**, 66
Sobieski, John: see **John (III) Sobieski**
Sobraon, India: battle of (1846), **5**, 221
Social Conditions:
AFRICA: of the Boers, **19**, 276
ARABIA: freedom of the Arabians, **1**, 193; condition of Christians, 324
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: the Slavs, **17**, 23, 26; latter part of 17th century, 189; 18th century, 331
BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA: early civilization, **1**, 105, 112
CHINA: 13th century, **6**, 19; the miaotzŭ, 94; position of foreigners, 142, 145, 278, 282
DENMARK: development of feudalism, **16**, 94; under Christian II, 189; under Christian VI, 238
EGYPT: as pictured by the papyri, **1**, 55; early civilization, 58
ENGLAND: Roman influence, **11**, 9, 12; influence of the Angles and Saxons, 19; morality of the clergy, 48; 10th century, 54; feudal system, 74, 84; persecution of Jews, 112, 145; decay of asceticism, 115; Chaucer's England, 177; under Edward IV, 215; under Elizabeth, 298; under Charles II, 384, 417, 420; under George III, 535; early Victorian era, 599; early condition of Jews, **1**, 419; naturalization of Jews, 422
EUROPE: after the crusades, **18**, 172
FRANCE: the Gauls, **3**, 294, **4**, 115, **9**, 5; feudalism, **9**, 63, 65; before the revolution, **10**, 7, 17, 21; remnants of feudalism destroyed, 75; abolition of titles, 120; of 1815, **9**, 368; early condition of Jews, **1**, 419; bettered condition of Jews, 422
GERMANY: early civilization, **18**, 7; under Maximilian I, 230; end of 16th century, 264; after the Thirty Years' War, 296; middle of 18th century, 325; early condition of Jews, **1**, 420; later condition of Jews, 422
GREECE: in Homeric state, **2**, 35; in Sparta, 66; Solon's division of classes, 105; at present time, 550
HUNGARY: 10th century, **17**, 45; European influence, 61; under Vladislav, 168; 19th century, 430
ICELAND: under Christian VI, **16**, 239; from Sagas, 299
INDIA: pursuits of the people, **5**, 16; overcrowding of the people, **21**; of various tribes, 27; castes, 43, 77; of the Brahmans, 44, 49; abolition of inhumane rites, 113; abolition of widow-burning, 213
IRELAND: early civilization, **12**, 9; 5th and 6th centuries, A. D., 33; after Bruce's invasion, 61; forced migration of, 1654, 126; position of Catholics, 163; improved condition of Catholics, 224; growth of the temperance cause, 225
ISRAEL: changes in, **1**, 378
ITALY: town life in the 12th century, **4**, 188; town life in the 13th century, 207; divisions of Florentine society, 226; at present day,

401; early condition of Jews, **1**, 418
JAPAN: primitive civilization, **7**, 7; Korean and Chinese influences, 17; establishment of charitable institutions, 32; degeneration, 44, 45; feudal system, 78; 18th century, 144; house construction, 148; classes of society, 150; growth of dissolute habits, 153; decline of feudalism, 223
LYDIA: early civilization, **1**, 152
MEXICO: the Aztecs, **23**, 7; 19th century, **22**, 262
NETHERLANDS: ancient civilization, **13**, 4, 7; feudalism, 28; progress of the common people, 30; after the Reformation, 61; after victories of Prince of Parma, 146; early 17th century, 222; asylum for Jews, **1**, 421
PERSIA: early civilization, **1**, 180; degenerate character, **5**, 370
PERU: Spanish influence in Lima, **21**, 213
PHŒNICIA: commercial spirit of, **1**, 135
POLAND: 16th and 17th centuries, **15**, 378; early condition of Jews, **1**, 420
PORTUGAL: 18th century, **8**, 476
ROME: comparison of Greek and Roman society, **3**, 5; family life, 11; land tenure, 37; changes of 445 B. C., 47; mercantile spirit, 160; decadence of society, 248; under Caesar, 378, 382; Nero's persecution of the Christians, **4**, 65; under Domitian, 84; trouble between Jews and Christians, 90; persecution of the Christians by Marcus Aurelius, 97; provincials made citizens, **4**, 103; Christians under Julian, 129
RUSSIA: Western influence, **15**, 14; marriage festivals, 57; in the 18th century, 70, 71; creation of a middle class, 84, 85; late 18th century, 175; middle classes, 182
SCANDINAVIA: 9th century, **16** 11; 11th century, 63, 64; under Gustavus III of Sweden, 247
SCOTLAND: compared with England, **11**, 335; influence of England, **12**, 269; French influence, 307; feudal system, 329; after the union with England, 357; feudalism overthrown, 377
SOUTH AMERICA: after the Spanish conquest, **21**, 46; natives of the Amazon plain, 310
SPAIN: early civilization, **8**, 4, 5, 8, 9; classes of society, 54; early customs, 57; condition of the Jews, **1**, 416, **8**, 209; reign of Carlos III, **8**, 419
SWITZERLAND: lake dwellings, **13**, 327; Roman influence, 332; feudalism, 340, 350; 15th century, 429; before the Reformation, 432; after the Reformation, 450; 17th century, 484; bigotry of the aristocracy, 497
TURKEY: early condition of Jews, **1**, 421
UNITED STATES: of the Indians, **23**, 10; women brought to Virginia, 62; classes of society, 129; of the negro, **24**, 874; condition of Jews, **1**, 424
Social Democrat, a German newspaper: issued, **18**, 446
Social Democratic Party, a political party in the United States: Debs nominated President by, **24**, 1081
Social Democrats (Socialists), a political party in Germany; description of, **18**, 437
Social War, The, a war in which Athens was defeated by Byzantium, Chios, Cos, and Rhodes (ca. 357–355 B. C.): account of, **2**, 454
Socialism:
AUSTRALIA: of the state, **20**, 215
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: increasing strength of, **17**, 438, 446, 453
BELGIUM: Socialist uprising, **13**, 309; rise of, 310
BOHEMIA: newspapers, **17**, 429
FRANCE: the commune, **9**, 470, 471; growth of, 486
GERMANY: Social Democrats, **18**, 437, 446; state's care of the working classes, 447

ITALY: spread of, 4, 399
NETHERLANDS: dissensions in Socialist party, 13, 320
NEW ZEALAND: of the state, 20, 215
PORTUGAL: elements of, 8, 539
ROME: teaching of Stoic philosophers, 4, 103
SWEDEN: tendency toward, 16, 280
SWITZERLAND: formation of communes, 13, 353; state ownership of railroads, 575; growth of, 581
UNITED STATES: Socialist Labor Party, 24, 991, 1081; Social Democrats, 1081

Socialist Labor Party, a political party in the United States: nominates Simon Wing for President (1892), 24, 991; Presidential nomination of 1904, 1081

Society Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean: made a French protectorate, 20, 276

Society of Jesus: see **Jesuits**

Socorro, Colombia, South America: rebellion of, 21, 52

Socotra: see **Sokotra**

Socrates, a Greek philosopher: born at Athens about 470 B. C.; at first followed the profession of his father, a sculptor, but soon devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of philosophy; served as soldier during the Peloponnesian War and was present at Potidaea (431), Delium (424), and Amphipolis (422); was president of the prytanes, 406, and opposed the Thirty Tyrants; was accused of impiety and of corrupting the Athenian youth, 399; defended himself in a famous speech, which enraged his judges and he was condemned; drank the poisonous hemlock in prison, surrounded by his disciples
Opposes the decrees of Callixenus, 2, 74; death of, 397

Sodaditas Damebiana, an academic society in Vienna, Austria; founded 17, 175

Sofala, eastern Africa: factory founded at, 20, 46

Soffarides: see **Saffarid Dynasty**

Sofia (Sophia), Bulgaria: occupied by the Russians (1878), 15, 336

Sofia (13th century), Queen of Sweden: divorce of, 16, 104

Sofia Amalia, Queen of Denmark and Norway, 1648–1670: the position of, 16, 230

Soga Dasoku (early 15th century), a Japanese artist: sketch of, 7, 106

Soga Sukenari (ca. 12th century), a Japanese soldier; kills father's foe, 7, 152

Soga Tokimune (ca. 12th century), a Japanese soldier: kills father's foe, 7, 152

Soga-no-Emishi (7th century), a Japanese prince: influence of, 7, 20

Soga-no-Iname (6th century), a Japanese statesman: counsels the acceptance of Buddhism, 7, 14

Soga-no-Iruka (7th century), a Japanese prince: influence of, 8, 20

Soga-no-Mako (late 6th century), a Japanese statesman: works for the acceptance of Buddhism in Japan, 7, 15

Soga-no-Umako (late 6th century), a Japanese statesman: builds temples and pagodas for Buddha, 7, 15; feud with Monobe Moriya, 19

Sogdianos (Sekydianos) (5th century B. C.), son of Artaxerxes I, King of Persia: reign of, 1, 167

Sohr: see **Soor**

Soissons, France: battles of (486 A. D.), 18, 46; (720 A. D.) 9, 36

Sokolli (16th century), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, 14, 176; death of, 201

Sokotra (Socotra), Island of, an island in the Indian Ocean: annexed by England, 5, 255, 19, 85, 20, 252

Solano (late 18th century), a Spanish general: his campaigns in America, 22, 212

Solaro, Count (early 18th century), an Italian soldier: at siege of Turin (1704), 4, 328

Solebay (Southwold), Suffolk, Eng-

land: battle of (1672), **9**, 210, **13**, 236

Solemn League and Covenant, a bond between England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the preservation of reformed religion, and the extirpation of papacy (1643), **11**, 347

Soleure, Massacre of (1382), **13**, 379

Soleure, Treaty of, an alliance between Switzerland and France (1663), **13**, 477

Solferino, Italy: battle of (1859), **4**, 373, **9**, 451, **17**, 385, **18**, 405

Soliman, Pasha (16th century), a Turkish admiral: besieges Diu, **8**, 435

Soliman: see **Solyman** or **Suleiman**

Solis, Juan Diaz, de (ca. 1470–1516), a Spanish navigator: traces the coasts of Central America, **21**, 16; explores the bay of Rio de Janeiro, 17

Sollium, Greece: retained by Athens, **2**, 317

Solomon, King of Israel, 993–953 B. C.: was a son of King David and Bathsheba; was born about 1033 B. C. and succeeded his father in 1015; formed an alliance with Pharaoh, King of Egypt, whose daughter he married; soon after his accession, began to build the magnificent temple which bore his name; founded the city of Tadmor or Palmyra; in his reign the Jewish kingdom rose to its highest prosperity and greatest power; he wrote, or compiled, the collections of Proverbs which form one of the canonical books of the Bible; also the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Canticles; died 953 B. C., after a reign of forty years, and was succeeded by his son Rehoboam

Anointed and crowned, **1**, 386; reign of, 387; equips fleets for commercial voyages, **19**, 6

Solomon, The British: see **James I** and also **Henry VII**, Kings of England

Solon, an Athenian legislator, born in the island of Salamis about 638 B. C.: was a son of Execestides and a descendant of Codrus; in his youth he was a merchant and visited foreign countries; he gained distinction by his poetical talents in the early part of his life and fragments of his poetry are still extant and highly prized; first recorded public service of Solon was his successful expedition to Salamis, which he recovered from the Megarians; in 594 B. C. he was elected archon; he relieved debtors by a reduction of the rate of interest and cancelled debts and liberated lands from mortgage; he refused to make himself King of Athens; repealed the laws of Draco, except those made for the punishment of murder; he established the council, or court, of the Areopagus, and he remodelled the political constitution; ordained that new measures should be first considered in the senate, and if approved by that body, be proposed to the popular assembly, which had power to adopt or reject them; after finishing his legislative task he obtained leave of absence for ten years and visited Egypt and Asia Minor; he returned to Athens in his old age and opposed the ambitious designs of Peisistratus; he began a poem the subject of which was the fabulous island of Atlantis, but did not live to finish it; died about 558 B. C.

Consults oracle of Delphi, **2**, 44; life of, 102; legislation of, 104; travels and later life, 108

Solothurn: see **Soleure**

Solouque (Faustinus I), negro politician, President of Hayti, 1847–1852, Emperor of Hayti, 1852–1858: election of, **22**, 499

Soloviov (d. 1879), a Russian conspirator: his attempt to assassinate the tsar, **15**, 339

Soltichika, The, the trial and imprisonment of a Russian noblewoman for cruelty to her serfs: case of, **15**, 182

Soltikov, Count Nicholas Ivanovitch (1736–1816), a Russian field-marshal, regent of the empire, 1813–

1815): promotes Araktcheiev, **15**, 203
Soltikov, Count Peter (ca. 1700–1772), a Russian field-marshal: made commander, **15**, 148; in the Seven Years' War, **18**, 340
Soltyk (18th century), a Polish ecclesiastic: imprisonment of, **15**, 174
Solway Moss, a district in England: battle of (1542), **12**, 304
Solyman (Suleiman or Soliman) I (surnamed "The Magnificent") (ca. 1490–1566), Sultan of Turkey, 1520–1566; reign of, **14**, 143; power of, **5**, 101; his sovereignty contested, 120; attempts to conquer India, **5**, 150; in Persia, 342; his campaign against Hungary, **17**, 169; aids John I of Hungary, 216; conquers Buda, 217; in Germany, **18**, 249; besieges Malta, **8**, 355; death of, **14**, 176, **17**, 220; extent of empire of, **14**, 179; estimate of, 189
Solyman II, Sultan of Turkey, 1687–1691: reign of, **14**, 255; death of, 260
Solyman, King of Cordova, 1012–1015: reign of, **8**, 80
Solyman (8th century), Mohammedan caliph: death of, **1**, 331
Solyman ben Abderalman (late 8th century), a brother of Hixem, ruler of Mohammedan Spain: revolts against Alhakem, **8**, 72
Somaliland (Somali Coast Protectorate), British, a British protectorate in eastern Africa: under British protection, **19**, 209; description of, **20**, 262
Somaliland, French, a French protectorate in eastern Africa: government of, **20**, 282
Somaliland, Italian, an Italian protectorate in eastern Africa: description of, **20**, 300
Sombrero, Mexico: siege of (1817), **22**, 250
Sombreuil, Charles Virot de (1769–1795), a French royalist soldier: pleads with the mob at the Hôtel des Invalides, **10**, 63; capture and death of, **9**, 294
Somers, Sir George (d. 1610), an English colonist: takes possession of the Bermudas, **20**, 249
Somers, John, Baron Somers (1652–1716), an English statesman and jurist: Lord Keeper of the Seal, **11**, 441; directs the Board of Trade and Commerce, **20**, 89; impeached, **11**, 450
Somerset, Dukes of, see **Beaufort, John**, and **Seymour, Edward**
Somerset, Earl of: see **Carr, Robert**
Somerset, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of (d. 1455), an English politician: favorite of Henry VI, **11**, 210; death of, 211
Somerset, Edward, Marquis of Worcester, titular **Earl of Glamorgan**, and called **Herbert of Raglan** (1601–1667), an English peer: concludes treaty with the Irish, **11**, 354
Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry, Baron Raglan: see **Raglan, Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron**
Sommar, Magnus (16th century), Bishop of Strängnäs, a Swedish ecclesiastic: at the diet of Vesteraas, **16**, 158
Sommerhausen, Germany: battle of (1647), **9**, 200
Somov, Orestes (early 19th century), a Russian conspirator: in the plot of the Dekabrists, **15**, 273
Sonderhausen, Germany: battle of (1758), **9**, 245
Song-hwan, Korea: battle of, **7**, 262
Sonntag, Miss, a contemporary semi-official Russian diplomat in Korea: represents Russia at Seul, **7**, 296
Sonoma, California: taken by the Americans, **22**, 296
Sons of Liberty, associations formed in American colonies to resist the aggressions of the British government (1765): of New York, propose general congresses, **23**, 222
Soochow, China: negotiations for surrender of, **6**, 203; capture of, 204
Soor (Sorr or Sohr), Bohemia: battle of (1745), **18**, 331
Sopatu (3rd century B. C.), a Macedonian military leader: comes to the aid of Carthaginians, **3**, 129
Sophi: see **Safi**

Sophia (d. 1877), Queen of Holland, wife of William II: influence of, **13**, 314
Sophia (15th century), a Byzantine princess: marries Ivan the Great (1472), **15**, 14
Sophia (1630–1714), Electress of Hanover: made heir of English crown, **11**, 448
Sophia (early 15th century), wife of Wenzel, King of Bohemia: favors the Hussites, **18**, 202, 205
Sophia, a contemporary Prussian princess: becomes consort of Greek heir apparent, **2**, 548
Sophia: see also **Sofia**
Sophia of Anhalt-Zerbst: see **Catherine (II) the Great,** Empress of Russia
Sophia of Mecklenburg, wife of Frederick II, King of Denmark: sketch of, **16**, 200
Sophia Alexievna (1657–1704), a Russian princess: guardian of her brothers, **15**, 24; foments an outbreak of the strelitz, 26; regency of, 27, 29; banished to a convent, 31
Sophia Dorothea (1666–1726), Electress of Hanover: mother of Frederick the Great, **18**, 326
Sophia Magdalena of Kulmbach-Bayreuth, wife of Christian VI, of Denmark: sketch of, **16**, 238
Sophocles (495–405 B. C.), Greek tragedian: commands at Samos, **2**, 260
Sophronius (7th century), patriarch of Jerusalem: treats for capitulation of Jerusalem, **1**, 283
Sora, Italy: Romans capture, **3**, 65
Sorata, South America: siege of (1780), **21**, 52
Soreas, John de (16th century), Protestant leader of the Netherlands: leads rebellion, **13**, 101
Soria, Marquis de (late 18th century) Spanish soldier: his campaign in Portugal, **8**, 415
Sorr: see **Soor**
Sosius, Gaius, Roman consul, 32 B. C.: nominee of Antonius, **4**, 24
Sota la Marina, Mexico: siege of (1817), **22**, 249
Sotan Ogure (15th century), Japanese artist: sketch of, **7**, 106
Sōtarō Iba (early 20th century), Japanese politician: assassinates Tōru Hoshi, **7**, 229
Sotero, General (late 19th century), South American statesman: leads rebellion, **21**, 101
Sothel, Seth (17th century): American colonial statesman: governor of Carolina, **23**, 74
Soto, Hernando (or **Fernando**) **de,** a Spanish explorer: born in Estremadura, about 1500; served with distinction under Pizarro in Peru and acquired great wealth; returned to Spain in 1536; soon after he was appointed governor of Cuba and Florida; he conducted an expedition from Spain to Florida in 1539, discovered the Mississippi River, and died in Louisiana in 1542
His expedition to Florida, **22**, 447; explorations of, **23**, 42; death of, 43
Sotomayor, General (late 19th century), Chilian commander: wins the battle of Calama, **21**, 234
Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur de (1585–1642), French nobleman: revolt of, **9**, 183
Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince (1715–1787), French general: in the Seven Years' War, **9**, 245, **18**, 336, 342
Souham, Joseph (1760–1837), French general: his campaign against the allied forces, **9**, 289
Soulé, Pierre (1802–1870), American jurist: minister to Spain, **24**, 625; Ostend Manifesto, 628; resigns as minister, 629; demands indemnity for Black Warrior Affair, 643
Soult, Nicholas Jean de Dieu, Duke of Dalmatia (1769–1851), French general, called the Old Fox: made marshal of the empire, **9**, 322; at battle of Corunna, **8**, 529; his campaigns in Spain, **9**, 334; made min-

ister of war, 359; made minister of war in Périer's cabinet, 399; first ministry of, 402; second ministry of, 417; third ministry of, 420

Sousa, Alfonso de (1500–1564), Portuguese explorer: viceroy of the Indies, **8**, 435

South, The, a geographical, political and social division of the United States: opposes government aid in internal improvements, **23**, 442; effect of cotton gin on conditions in, 450; attitude towards the question of a prohibitive tariff, 457, 472; comparison of present population with that of the time of Jackson, 479; attitude toward Carolina and nullification, 495; military governments withdrawn from, **24**, 870; political disabilities removed, 873; reclaimed from carpet-bag rule, 873; becomes Democratic "solid South," 932; regard for McKinley, 1049; see also **Confederacy, The**

South, The Demon of the: see **Philip II,** King of Spain

South, The Empire State of the: see **Georgia**

South Africa: history of, **20**, 218; South African Republic founded, 226; South African wars, **11**, 640, **20**, 22

South Africa Company, British: see **British South Africa Company**

South African Wars: first (1880–1881), **20**, 229; second (1899–1902), **11**, 640, **20**, 232

South America: discovery of, **21**, 3, **23**, 33; conquest of, **21**, 14; colonization of, 36; independence of, **21**, 54, **23**, 445, **24**, 1021; Holy Alliance interferes with, **23**, 446; the United States of Colombia (1824–1876), **21**, 77; the United States of Venezuela (1829–1876), 94; the Republic of Ecuador (1831–1876), 105; the Argentine Republic (1820–1876), 118; the Republic of Uruguay (1828–1876), 137; the Republic of Paraguay (1811–1876), 146; the Empire of Brazil (1808–1876), 162; Bolivar and Bolivia (1825–1876), 181; Peru (1825–1876), 192; Chili (1825–1876), 215; the Andine States and Venezuela (1876–1906), 233; Brazil (1876–1906), 248; the states of the La Plata (1876–1906), 256; boundary disputes (1890–1906), 261; conclusion, 266; the future, 328; condition of black race in republics of, **23**, 469

South Australia: organized (1829), **20**, 190; ratifies the new Constitution (1899), 206

South Carolina, a state of the United States, called the Palmetto State: settlement of Port Royal, **23**, 47; colony planted in, 74; united with North Carolina, 74; made a royal province, 75; first permanent settlement, 75; Scotch-Irish settle in, 127; slave code, 129; the cultivation of rice, 137; the cultivation of indigo, 137; colonial newspapers, 144; colonial suffrage laws, 148; Church of England established, 149; sends supplies to Boston, 222; refuses to surrender power of regulating commerce, 311; fails to pay her share of national government expenses (1781), 313; chooses delegates for constitutional convention, 323; ratifies the Constitution, 336; favors financial plans of Hamilton, 350; denounces protective tariff, 458, 472, 493; ordinance of nullification passed, 493; test oath for public office, 494; not represented in second Democratic national convention, 509; delegates oppose slavery cause in Declaration of Independence, **24**, 563; abolition literature taken from the mails at Charleston, 576; opposition to compromise measures (1850), 610, 617; delegates withdraw from Democratic convention (1860), 679; secession, 684; Confederates seize Forts Pinckney, Moultrie, and Sumter, 691; appoints commissioners to negotiate for delivery of government property to State authorities, 703; indignation over Major Anderson's occupation of Fort Sumter, 703; takes possession of Fort Moultrie, 704; legislature approves ac-

tion of troops who fired on the "Star of the West," 705; Sherman's march through, 806; loss of military population, 824; efforts towards Reconstruction in, 864; negroes enfranchised in, 873; Presidential election of 1876 in, 910; collapse of the "negro carpet bag" governments, 915

South Carolina Exposition, name given to Calhoun's statement of nullification, **23,** 491

South Church, Old: see **Old South Meeting House**

South Dakota, a State of the United States: part of Northwest Territory, **23,** 631; admitted to the Union, **24,** 985; Presidential election of 1892, 993; Presidential election of 1900, 1040

South Mountain, Battle of: see **Boonsboro, Battle of**

South Sea: see **Pacific Ocean**

South Sea Company, a company formed in England to trade with Spanish America, **11,** 473, **20,** 103

South Sea Company of Sweden, a company formed by Gustavus Adolphus (1624): founds settlements in Delaware, **23,** 108; abandons settlements on Delaware, 103

Southampton, England: burned by the French (1340), **11,** 160

Southampton County, Virginia: slave uprising, **24,** 575

Southern Gentlemen: see **Gentlemen, Southern**

Southern Pacific Railroad: Gadsden Treaty, **24,** 641

Southland, New Zealand: formed, **20** 213

Southwark, England: burned by William the Conqueror, **11,** 67

Southwold: see **Solebay**

Souza-Holstein, Pedro de: see **Palmella, Duke of**

Soyeshima Taneomi (19th century), Japanese councilor: counsels war with Korea, **7,** 178

Sozopetra, Asia Minor: siege of (ca. 840 A. D.), **1,** 357

Spafield's Riot, a disturbance in London (1816), **11,** 570

Spain, kingdom of Europe: early history of, **8,** 3; in relation to Ægean civilization, **2,** 22; the Romans in Spain, **3,** 127, 136, **8,** 16; political and religious state under the Romans, **3,** 161, **8,** 28; submits to Sullan officers, **3,** 228; receives the Latin rights, **4,** 81; overrun by barbarians, 139; history of the Goths, **8,** 35; Goths found kingdom in, **4,** 145; condition of the people under the Goths, **8,** 53; Arabs conquer, **1,** 314, **14,** 4; dominion of the Arabs, **1,** 320, **8,** 63; the Asturias, Leon and Castile, **8,** 129; Counts of Barcelonia, 218; kingdom of Navarre, 194; dominion of the Africans, 85; kingdom of Aragon, 230; kingdom of Granada, 104; struggle of Christians and Moors in, **14,** 33; expulsion of Jews (1492), **1,** 418; the house of Austria, 339; union of kingdoms of, **14,** 143; discoveries and conquests, 144; the house of Bourbon, **8,** 386; general condition of the monarchy, 421; events of the critical era to the close of the first Carlist War, 479; Pinckney's treaty with, **23,** 364; cedes Louisiana to France, 395; invasion of, **10,** 474; boundary dispute with the United States, **23,** 443; cedes Florida, 444; last years of Maria Christina and the era of Queen Isabella II, **8,** 499; leads movement to restore Pius IX to the Pontifical throne, **4,** 367; in joint intervention against Mexico, **24,** 876; the brief reign of Amadeus, and the Bourbon restoration, **8,** 510; Cuban insurrection (1868), **24,** 887; concludes treaty with Japan, **7,** 189; decline of her power in the Western Hemisphere, **24,** 1021; arbitration treaty with United States, 1090; present African possessions of, **19,** 247

Spalato (Spalatro) Dalmatia: made metropolis of Croatia, **17,** 22

Spalato, Council of, a council held to combat the Slav liturgy, **17,** 38

Spandau, Prussia: occupied by Gustavus Adolphus (1632), **18,** 279; surrender of (1806), 372

Spanden, Prussia: battle of (1807), **9**, 331

Spanish-American Colonies: extent **23**, 43; government, 43; education, 45; commerce and trade, 45

Spanish-American War, a war waged between Spain and the United States in 1898: causes, **8**, 519, **20**, 328, **22**, 458, **24**, 1022; Congress authorizes President to interfere in Cuba, **24**, 1025; first shot fired, **22**, 458, **24**, 1026; President calls for troops, **24**, 1026; battle of Manila Bay (1898), 8, 520, **22**, 458, **24**, 1028; surrender of Santiago de Cuba, **20**, 329, **22**, 460, **24**, 1030; conquest of Porto Rico, **24**, 1030; protocol signed, **20**, 329, **22**, 462, **24**, 1031; treaty of peace signed, **8**, 520, **24**, 1032

Spanish Armada: see **Armada, Spanish**

Spanish Blanks, The, blank papers, signed by English nobles, seized on the person of George Kerr as he was leaving the coast of Scotland (1592), **12**, 327

Spanish Era, began 38 B. C., **8**, 24

Spanish Fury, The, a name given to the sack of Antwerp by Spanish troops (1576), **13**, 122

Spanish Main, Three Old Ports of, **21**, 318

Spanish Marriages, The (1846), **9**, 425

Spanish Succession, War of: see **Succession, War of the Spanish**

Sparre, General (17th century), Swedish general: at the siege of Copenhagen, **16**, 209

Sparre Erik (16th century), Swedish statesman: the punishment of, **16**, 166

Sparta, southern Greece: geography of, **2**, 16, 17; early state of, 61; discipline of, ascribed to Lycurgus, 66; supremacy of, 70; struggle with Argos, 74; allied to Croesus, 123; refuses to aid Ionia, 134; expels Cleisthenes, 141; at war with Argos, 156; sends troops too late for Marathon, 170; sends Leonidas to Thermopylæ, 186; troops of, at Platæa, 209; attacked by revolted Helots, 246; subdues Helots, 246; at war with Athens, 247; makes peace, 249; support the Corinthians against Athens, 271; resources of, at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war, 274; supremacy of, 379; after battle of Leuctra, 436; attacked by Epaminondas, 448; continues war with Messene, 451; makes war on Megalopolis, 453; aids the Phocians, 462; attacked by troops of Philip, 470; refuses to submit to Philip, 479; opposes Alexander, 485, 491, 506; joins Achaean League, 516; attempts to regain supremacy, 517; end of monarchy in, 517; dispute with Aratus, **3**, 138

Spartacus (d. 71 B. C.), Thracian gladiator: leader of Gladiators War, **3**, 261; defeated, 262

Spasski, Peter: see **Photius**

Spauro, Count, Bavarian statesman: aids Pius IX to escape from Rome, **4**, 365

Special legislation: evil of, shown by Jackson, **23**, 489

Speckbacher (early 19th century), Tyrolese leader: mentioned, **17**, 297

Speckled Book, an ancient Irish religious book: account of, **12**, 7

"Speedwell," English vessel: carries Pilgrims from Leyden, **23**, 84

Speke (19th century), African explorer; arouses an interest in Africa, **19**, 59

Spencer (early 17th century), English statesman: represents England at the Hague peace commission (1607), **13**, 186

Spencer, Charles: see **Sunderland, Earl of**

Spencer, John Charles, 3rd Earl Spencer, **Lord Althorpe** (1782–1845), English statesman: member of Grey's ministry, **11**, 586

Spener, Philipp Jakob (17th century), German religious writer: account of, **18**, 308

Spenser, Edmund (1552–1599), English poet: sketch of, **11**, 302; lives in Ireland, **12**, 93

Speranski, Count Michael (1772–1839), Russian statesman: banishment of, **15**, 264; draws up proclamation, 271
Spey, Scotland: battle of (1690), **12**, 353
Speyer (Speier, Spire, Speres), Bavarian town: a member of the Union of Rhenish Cities, **18**, 174; taken by the French (1792), 356
Speyer (Spires), Diet of, a council called by Ferdinand of Austria to take part against the Turks (1529): account of, **18**, 246
Sphacteria (Pylos), Greece: blockaded, **2**, 303; captured, 307
Sphinx of Gizeh, The, Egypt: material of, **1**, 8
Sphitridates (4th century), Persian satrap: mentioned, **2**, 489
Sphodrias (4th century B. C.), Spartan officer: attempts to seize Athens, **2**, 428
Spiaguine (d. 1902), Russian minister of the interior: assassination of, **15**, 356
Spicheren, Germany: battle of, (1870), **18**, 421
Spinola, Ambrose (1570–1630), Italian soldier in the service of Spain: career of, **13**, 177; his campaign in the palatinate, **13**, 203; member of peace commission, **13**, 186
Spinola, Frederick (d. 1603), Italian scholar: career of, **13**, 177
Spires, see **Speyer**
Spiridov, Admiral (late 18th century), Russian naval officer: at the battle of Tchesmé, **15**, 178
Spitzbergen, Arctic regions: discovered, **13**, 167
Splitter, The Rail: see **Lincoln, Abraham**
Spoils System, in American politics: introduced by Jefferson, **23**, 391; development of, **24**, 937
Spooner Act, authorizing the purchase of the property and franchises of the Panama Company (1901), **20**, 319, **24**, 1072
Sports:
DENMARK: knightly accomplishments, **16**, 74
ENGLAND: New Forest, **11**, 78; tournaments of Edward III, 163; "Declaration of Sports," 330
EGYPT, pictures of a hunt on walls of a tomb, **1**, 16
GERMANY: tournaments, **18**, 107
GREECE: Olympian games, **2**, 42
IRELAND: horse races and games, **12**, 14
JAPAN: hunting and fishing, **7**, 8; outdoor, 45; encouragement of, 146
NETHERLANDS: archery, **13**, 61
PERSIA: early methods of hunting, **1**, 180
ROME: gladiatorial combats, **3**, 61, 382
SPAIN: bull-fights, **8**, 5
SWEDEN: of Charles XII, **16**, 214
SWITZERLAND: shooting matches, **13**, 429, 530
TURKEY: falconry, **14**, 28; Bayezid's hunting, 49
UNITED STATES: Indian games, **23**, 16; disapproval of the congress of 1774, 224
Spot Resolutions, affirming that the first blood of the Mexican War was shed not upon American but upon Mexican soil: introduced by Lincoln, **24**, 666
Spottiswood, John (1565–1639), Bishop of Glasgow: consecrated, **12**, 332
Spottswood, Alexander (1676–1740), colonial governor of Virginia, 1710–1722: account of, **23**, 66
Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia: battle of (1864), **24**, 789
Spring Hill, Tennessee: battle of (1864), **24**, 803
Springfield, Illinois: Lincoln removes to, **24**, 666; Populist Party convention at, 1081
Spurinna (1st century B. C.), Roman augur; attempts to warn Cæsar, **4**, 5
Spurs, Battle of the: see **Courtray**: Battle of (1302); see also **Guinegate**: Battle of (1513)
Spytihnev I, King of Bohemia, 894–912: reign of, **17**, 62

Spytihnev II (d. 1061), Prince of Bohemia: reign of, **17**, 64
Squanto, New England Indian: instructs Pilgrims in agriculture, **23**, 85; negotiates treaty with Massasoit, 85
Squatter Sovereignty, name derisively applied to Douglas's doctrine of "popular sovereignty" by which the question of slavery in new States was left to the inhabitants without congressional interference, **24**, 618, 647
Staal, Baron de (late 19th century), Russian statesman: presides at The Hague, **15**, 351
Stadek, Rudolf von: see **Rudolf von Stadek**
Stadion, Count Franz Seraph (1806–1853), Austrian statesman: his administration as governor of Galicia, **17**, 347; his policy during the revolution of 1848, 366; made minister of internal affairs, 377; becomes insane, 380
Stadion, Count Johann Philipp Karl Joseph von (1763–1824), Austrian statesman: made minister of finance, **17**, 328; ministry of, **18**, 375, 378
Stadtlohn, Germany: battle of (1623), **18**, 273
Stael-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de (Madame de Stael) (1766–1817), a French writer: leads constitutional party, **9**, 358
Staempfli, Jacob (1820–1879), Swiss politician: in Geneva commission, **24**, 885
Staffarde, Italy: battle of (1690), **4** 326, **9**, 218
Stafford, Henry, Duke of Buckingham: see **Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of**
Stagnelius, Erik Johan (1793–1823), a Swedish poet: sketch of, **16**, 264
Stahremberg, Count Ernest Rüdiger (1635–1701), an Austrian field-marshal: in siege of Vienna (1683), **14**, 248, **17**, 184, **18**, 303
Stair, John Dalrymple, Earl of (1619–1695), a Scottish lawyer and statesman: negotiates treaty with France, **9**, 228; in the War of the Austrian Succession, 238
Stakelberg, a contemporary Russian general: defeated by Oku, **15**, 361; his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 310
Stalder (early 19th century), a Swiss clergyman: sketch of, **13**, 521
"Stalwarts," The, in United States history, a faction in the Republican party: Guiteau, a member of, **24**, 935; accession to power, 935
Stambulov (Stambuloff), Stephen (1853–1895), a Bulgarian liberal politician: career of, **15**, 333; his anti-Russian policy, 342; a member of the regency, 344; ministry of, **14**, 495
Stamford, England: battle of (1470), **11**, 216
Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, England: battle of (1066), **11**, 66
Stamp Act, a British measure of taxation imposed on the American colonies (1765): general treatment, **11**, 509, **20**, 127; proposed, **23**, 207; passed (1765), 210; opposition to, in America, 211; opposition to, in England, 212; repealed, 214
Stämpfli, Jakob (1820–1879), a Swiss liberal politician: at the head of the government of Berne, **13**, 563
Standard, Battle of the, a victory gained by the English over the Scots under King David (1138), **11** 93, **12**, 264
Standard Oil Trust, an industrial combination in the United States: character of, **24**, 971
Stängebro, Sweden: battle of (1598), **16**, 170
Stanhope, James, Earl Stanhope (1673–1721), an English general and politician: becomes head of the government, **11**, 472; death of, 474
Stanislaus (I) Leczinski (1677–1766), King of Poland, 1704–1709: accession of, **15**, 46, **16**, 217, **18**, 317; career of, **18**, 317, 323; reign of, **15**, 429; his relations with Mazeppa, 47, 50; deposed, 55; retires to Deux Ponts, 62; reëlected to the throne,

118; receives Lorraine, 120; death of, 119

Stanislaus (II) Augustus (Poniatowski) (1732–1798), King of Poland, 1764–1795: accession of, **14**, 321, **18**, 345; reign of, **15**, 173, 429; resists the partition of Poland, 189; resigns the crown, 191

Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith, 14th Earl of Derby (1799–1869), an English statesman; his Irish policy, **11**, 591; abolishes slavery, 592; member of Peel ministry, 602; becomes head of Protectionists, 606; first ministry of, 609; second ministry of, 621; third ministry of, 624

Stanley, Edward Henry Smith, 15th Earl of Derby (1826–1893), an English statesman: opposes settlement of Alabama claims, **24**, 882

Stanley, Henry Morton (originally **John Rowlands**) (1841–1904), an African explorer: explorations of, **19**, 52; influence of his explorations, 59; goes to the relief of Emin Pasha, 138; his faith in the Cape to Cairo Railroad, 230

Stanley, Sir William (d. 1495), an English soldier: death, **11**, 227

Stanley, William (late 16th century), an English governor in the Netherlands: treachery of, **13**, 152

Stans, Covenant of, a covenant among the Swiss states (1478), **13**, 412

Stanton, Edwin McMasters (1814–1869), an American statesman and jurist: alarm over victories of "Merrimac," **24**, 755; aids governor of Indiana, 818; announces Lincoln's death, 827; quarrel with President Johnson, 850; prepares veto message for Tenure of Office Act, 853; resigns as Secretary of War, 855; appointed justice of Supreme Court, 855; his removal causes breach between Johnson and Grant, 861

Stanwix, Fort, New York: British attempt to capture, **23**, 254

Stapel, Richard (late 16th century), an English merchant: sent to Constantinople, **14**, 202; promotes the English East India Company, **5**, 158

Stapfer (late 18th century), a Swiss malcontent: banished, **13**, 505

Stapfer, Albrecht (late 18th century), a Swiss educator and statesman: service of, **13**, 514

Star Chamber, Court of, in English history, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, **11**, 225

Star of Reformation, The Morning: see **Wycliffe, John**

Star of the North, The: see **Gustavus (II) Adolphus,** King of Sweden

"Star of the West," a United States steamship: sent to Charleston, **24**, 704

"Star Route" Frauds, frauds in the United States postal service: account of, **24**, 936

"Star Spangled Banner," a patriotic song in the United States: written, **23**, 427

Star State, The Lone: see **Texas**

Starhemberg, Count: see **Stahremberg**

Stark, John, an American general of the Revolution: born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 28, 1728; he served with distinction in the war against the French in 1754, and fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton; in August, 1777, he gained a signal victory over the British at Bennington for which he was made a brigadier-general and received the thanks of Congress; he joined the army of General Gates in September, 1777, served in Rhode Island in 1779, and in New Jersey in 1780; he had the command of the Northern Department, with his headquarters at Saratoga, in 1781; died at Manchester, N. H., May 8, 1822

Serves in expedition against Ticonderoga, **23**, 189; joins troops at Boston, 228; estimate of, 234; defeats British at Bennington, 253; made brigadier-general, 253

"Starving-time" at Jamestown, an event in early American history: account of, **23**, 60

State, Department of, a department

of the United States government: organized, **23**, 344
State Banks, banks in the United States: government deposits in, under Jackson, **23**, 503
States, political divisions of the United States: powers limited in Constitution, **23**, 331; power of Congress to impose conditions on admission of, 452
States Rights, the rights of the individual states as opposed to the United States government: in Washington's administration, **23**, 367; reaction in favor of, 379; agitated in War of 1812, 432; in decisions of Supreme Court, 440; sovereignty maintained by Georgia, 471; Jackson's sympathy with, 488
States-General, the legislative assemblies in France before the revolution of 1789: establishment of, **10**, 41; conduct of, on the departure of the king, 137; commissions Montmorin to inform the European powers of their pacific intentions, 137; orders arrest of anyone leaving the kingdom, 138; question of the king's trial, 140; closed by the king, 146
Statilius, Lucius (1st century B. C.), a Roman conspirator: arrested, **3**, 283
Statira, the wife of Alexander the Great: death of, **2**, 511, 544
Statistical Survey of India: organized, **5**, 250
Statutes, Charters, and Codes:
B. C.
ca. 2250. Code of Hammurabi, **1**, 112
ca. 625. Lombard Code, **4**, 168
621. Code of Draco, **2**, 100
451. The Twelve Tables, **3**, 44
A. D.
100–500. Code of Manu, **5**, 49
438. Theodosian Code, **9**, 23
500. Code of Yaj-Navalkya, **5**, 49
511. Salic Law, **9**, 23, 90
ca. 511. Loi Gombette, **9**, 23
ca. 511. Code of the Ripuarian Franks, **9**, 23
529. Justinian Code, **9**, 82, **18**, 150
701. Taihō Code, **7**, 22, 30
928. Icelandic Code, **16**, 47
Statutes, Charters, and Codes, cont.:
1166. Assize of Clarendon, **11**, 118
1181. Assize of Arms, **11**, 108
1212. Municipal code of the towns of Enns, **17**, 95
1215. Magna Carta, **9**, 77, **11**, 127, 130, 149
1221. Code granted to Vienna, **17**, 96
1222. Golden Bull, **17**, 56, 116
1241. Jutish code, **16**, 89
1258. Provisions of Oxford, **11**, 138
1271. Norse Code, **16**, 299
1278. Charter given to Nicholas III, **4**, 220
1279. Statute De Religiosis (Statute of Mortmain), **11**, 145, 183
1290. Statute Quia Emptores, **11**, 145
1295. Swedish code of laws, **16**, 106
1319. Charter of Denmark, **16**, 113
1349. Statute of Labours, **11**, 163
1351. Statute of Provisors, **11**, 168, 183
1352. Statute of Treasons, **11**, 164
1353. Statute of Praemunire, **11**, 169, 183
1364. Statute of Kilkenny, **12**, 64, 74
1370. "Priests' Charter," **13**, 387
1390. Statute prohibiting maintenance, **11**, 183
1397. Calmar Act of Union, **16**, 122, 132
1401. Statute Dehaeretico Comburendo, **11**, 192
1416. "Statuta Subandiæn," **4**, 277
1424. Beginning of statute law, **12**, 293
1436. Compactata, **17**, 144, 146
1453. Charter granted to the Greeks of Constantinople, **14**, 81
1465. Acts passed by Irish Parliament, **12**, 71
1489. Charters of Waldmann, **13**, 467
1494. Poyning's Law, **11**, 227, **12**, 74
ca. 1520. Kanuni Raya, **14**, 186
1531. "Charter of Kappel," **13**, 445
1532. Act of Annates, **11**, 250

Statutes, Charters, and Codes, cont.:
1533. Act of Appeals, **11**, 250
1534. Act concerning condition of the clergy, **11**, 252
1534. Act concerning Peter's pence, **11**, 252
1534. Act of Succession, **11**, 254
1534. Act of Supremacy, **11**, 254
1534. Act of Treasons, **11**, 254
1534. Second Act of Annates, **11**, 252
1536. Act of Succession, **11**, 256
1539. Statute of Six Articles, **11**, 259
1539. Acts of Henry VIII, **11**, 260
1544. Act of Succession, **11**, 262
1547. Act concerning Chantries, **11**, 266
1551. Acts of Parliament to Anglicize the Irish, **12**, 85
1554. Statutes against heretics, **11**, 271
1559. Act of Supremacy, **11**, 275, **12**, 86, 108
1559. Act of Uniformity, **11**, 275, **12**, 86, 108, 130
1579. "Union of Utrecht," **13**, 133
1581. Recusancy laws, **11**, 292
1585. Act of Banishment, **11**, 293
1593. Act against Separatists, **11**, 301
1600. Charter of East India Company, **5**, 158, **11**, 501
1606. Charter for the London and the Plymouth Companies, **23**, 56
1618. "Great Charter or Commissions of Privileges, Orders, and Laws," **23**, 61
1621. Dutch West India Company Charter, **23**, 102
1628. Petition of Right, **11**, 324
1629. Charter for Massachusetts Bay Colony, **23**, 87
1629. Code of French law, **9**, 185
1640. Triennial Act, **11**, 337, 385
1641. Acts stripping crown of extraordinary powers, **11**, 339
1641. "Body of Liberties," **23**, 89
1643. Charters of Rhode Island, **23**, 94
1648. Act of Classes, **12**, 341
1649. Code of Laws, **15**, 71
1649. Toleration Act, **12**, 372, **23**, 71
1649. Ulozhenie, **15**, 181
1651–1696. Act of Navigation, **11**, 364, 609, **12**, 344, **20**, 22, 70, 78, 128, 163, **23**, 66, 67, 72, 99, 104, 202, 204, 205
1653. Reform Bill, **11**, 365
1659. Act Rescissory, **12**, 344
1660. Act of Indemnity, **11**, 381
1661. Corporation Act, **11**, 382, 583
1661. Act of Settlement, **11**, 390
1662. Act of Indemnity, **12**, 345
1662. Act of Uniformity, **11**, 382
1663. Charter of Rhode Island, **23**, 94
1663, 1665. Charters of the Carolinas, **23**, 73
1663–1699. Acts against Irish commerce, **12**, 165, 167
1664. Conventicle Act, **11**, 385
1665. Five Mile Act, **11**, 387
1670. Conventicle Act, **11**, 394
1673. Act prohibiting colonial exportation, **23**, 203
1673. Test Act, **11**, 399, 423, 472, 583, **12**, 181
1679. Habeas Corpus Act, **11**, 407 571, **12**, 206
1680. Cohabitation Act, **23**, 155
1685. Code Noir, **20**, 75
1689. Toleration Act, **11**, 435
1689. Act of Settlement repealed, **12**, 135
1689. Mutiny Act, **11**, 435, **12**, 185
1690. Act of Grace, **11**, 438
1694. Triennial Act, **11**, 442
1695. Penal Code, **12**, 158
1701. Act of Settlement, **11**, 448
1703. Act of Security, **11**, 457, **12**, 356
1704. Act against dissenters, South Carolina, **23**, 78
1711. Occasional Conformity Bill, **11**, 463, 472
1713. Pragmatic Sanction, **17**, 191, 215, 253, **18**, 319
1714. Schism Act, **11**, 466, 472, **12**, 161
ca. 1716. Criminal Code of Japan, **7**, 145

Statutes, Charters, and Codes, cont.:
1716. Septennial Act, **11**, 470
1719. "The Sixth of George I," **12**, 171
1720. Swedish charter, **16**, 243
1731. Swedish East India Company, **5**, 175
1733. British Sugar Act, **23**, 135, 203
1765. Stamp Act, **11**, 208, 210, 509
1766. Code of Catherine the Great, **15**, 181
1766. Declaratory Act, **11**, 509, **23**, 214
1767. Act imposing import duties on America, **11**, 510
1767. Octennial Bill, **12**, 177
1767. Townshend Acts, **23**, 215
ca. 1768. Pacta Conventa, **15**, 382
1773. Regulating Act, **11**, 526
1774. Boston Port Act, **23**, 220
1774. Quartering Act, **23**, 221
1774. Quebec Act, **20**, 151, **23**, 221
1774. Regulating Act, **23**, 220, 226
1774. Transportation Act, **23**, 221
1775. Charter to Russian nobles, **15**, 181
1781 and 1783. East India Company, charter renewed, **5**, 239
1782. Economical Reform Bill, **11**, 522
1782. Act of Repeal, **12**, 188
1782. Acts for the relief of Catholics in Ireland, **12**, 187
1783. Act of Renunciation, **12**, 189
1789. Tariff Act, **23**, 347
1789. Judiciary Act, **23**, 389
1793. Act against foreigners, **11**, 542
1793. Convention Act, **12**, 201
1793. Fugitive Slave Law, **24**, 567
1793. Gunpowder Act, **12**, 201
1793. Law of Maximum, **9**, 286, **10**, 426
1793. Treasonable Correspondence Act, **11**, 542
1795. Military code of France, **10**, 342
1796. Insurrection Act, **12**, 207
1798. Naturalization Act, **23**, 376, 392
1798. Alien and Sedition Acts, **23**, 377, 379
1800. Act of Union, **11**, 550, **12**, 225
1801. Act of Union, **12**, 217
1801. Civil code of France, **9**, 319
1803. Act of Mediation, **9**, 320, **13**, 519
1803. Penal code of Austria-Hungary, **17**, 303
1804. Code of Napoleon, **11**, 555, **13**, 271
1807. Embargo Act, **23**, 410
1809. Of Alexander I, **15**, 217
1809. Non-Intercourse Act, **23**, 411
1809. Swedish charter, **16**, 252
1811. Civil code of Austria-Hungary, **17**, 303
1811. Code-Henri, **22**, 495
1813. East India Company's charter renewed, **5**, 239
1814. Constitutional Charter of France, **9**, 356
1815. Act of Union, **16**, 261, 281
1815. Additional Act, **9**, 361, 368
1815. Corn Law, **11**, 600
1816. Act of Independence of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, **21**, 70
1816. National Bank Act, **23**, 439
1816. Tariff Act, **23**, 437
1817. Electoral Law, **9**, 369
1820. Electoral Law, **9**, 374, 398, 459
1821. Plan of Iguala, **22**, 252
1824. Tariff Act, **23**, 456
1825. Acts for giving freedom to labor, **11**, 576
1826. Charter of Portugal, **8**, 535, 539
1826. Code Rural, **22**, 497
1828. Tariff Act, **23**, 473
1829. Emancipation Act, **12**, 158, 222
1830. Charter of France, **9**, 395, 408
1832. British Reform Act, **11**, 589, **12**, 377
1832. Tariff Act, **23**, 493
1833. Force Act, **23**, 496
1834. Poor Law, **11**, 592
1835. Laws of September, **9**, 408
1835. Municipal Corporations Bill, **11**, 595
1837. Civil code of Ecuador, **21**, 108

Statutes, Charters, and Codes, cont.:
1837. Penal code of Ecuador, **21,** 108
1838. Poor Law for Ireland, **11,** 596
1838. Tithe Act, **11,** 596
1840. Act of Union, **20,** 157
1841. Independent Treasury Act, **23,** 514
1842–1847. Acts for bettered labor conditions for women and children, **11,** 603
1843. Arms Act, **11,** 604
1846. Tariff Act, **24,** 554
1848. Coercion Act, **11,** 607
1848. Encumbered Estates Act, **11,** 607
1849. Indemnity Law, **20,** 159
1850. Australian Government Act, **20,** 198
1850. Fugitive Slave Law, **24,** 602, 610, 614, 672
1852. Australian Colonies Act, **20,** 194
1853. East Indian Company, charter renewed, **5,** 240
1854. Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **24,** 629, 630
1858. Great Charter, India, **5,** 242
1859. Bengal Tenancy Act, **5,** 244
1860. Penal Code, **5,** 244
1861. Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, **5,** 244
1861, 1862. Confiscation Acts, **24,** 739, 766
1861. Indian Councils Act, **5,** 240
1861. Indian Civil Service Act, **5,** 241
1861. Indian High Courts Act, **5,** 241
1862. Legal Tender Act, **24,** 819
1863. National Bank Law, **24,** 820
1864. Law of the Vilayets, **14,** 472
1866. Civil Rights Act, **24,** 844
1866. Freedman's Bureau Act, **24,** 844
1867. British North American Act, **20,** 167, 174
1867. Reconstruction Acts, **24,** 846
1867. Tenure of Office Act, **24,** 850, 863, 951
1868. Oudh Tenancy Act, **5,** 245
1868. Civil code of Uruguay, **21,** 145
1868. The Second Reform Act of Great Britain, **11,** 624
1870. Education Act, **11,** 626
1870. Enforcement Act, **24,** 870, 873
1870. Irish Land Act, **11,** 625
1870. Ku-Klux Acts, **24,** 870, 873
1870. Tariff Act, **24,** 939
1871. Civil Service Act, **24,** 938
1871. Rivet-Vitet Law, **9,** 475
1872. Ballot Act, **11,** 627
1872. Indian Evidence Act, **5,** 251
1872. Tariff Act, **24,** 939
1873. Demonetization Act, **24,** 899, 922
1874. "May Laws," **17,** 412
1875. Resumption Act, **24,** 899
1876. Royal Titles Act, **5,** 255
1877. Electoral Commission Act, **24,** 912
1877. Factory Act, **13,** 570
1877. German criminal code, **18,** 434
1878. Bland-Allison Act, **5,** 384, **24,** 922
1878. Vernacular Press Act, **5,** 256
1880. Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, **5,** 256
1881. Land Act, **11,** 633, 636
1882. Edmunds Act, **24,** 983
1883. Pendleton Civil Service Act, **24,** 938, 951
1883. Tariff Act, **24,** 939
1884. Reform Act, **11,** 635
1885. Bengal Tenancy Act, **5,** 244
1885. Bengal and Oudh Rent Acts, **5,** 260
1886. Crimes Act, **11,** 636
1886. "Home Rule" Bill, **11,** 636
1886. Monopoly Act, **13,** 579
1886. Presidential Succession Act, **24,** 953
1887. Act concerning importation, **13,** 579
1887. Edmunds-Tucker Act, **24,** 983
1887. United States Electoral Count Law, **24,** 954
1887. Interstate Commerce Act, **24,** 956

Statutes, Charters, and Codes, cont.:
1888. Act prohibiting immigration of Chinese laborers, **24**, 957
1889. Charter of British South Africa Company, **19**, 224
1890. Anti-lottery laws, **24**, 973
1890. "Original package" law, **24**, 972
1890–1891. Statutes of reorganization in Japan, **7**, 185
1890. McKinley Tariff Law, **24**, 968
1890. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, **24**, 971
1890. Sherman Silver Purchase Act, **5**, 384, **24**, 974, 994
1892. Indian Councils Act, **5**, 271
1893. Coinage Act, **5**, 384
1893. Slaughter Act, **13**, 587
1894. Finance Act, **11**, 637
1894. Wilson Tariff Law, **24**, 995
1895. Accounting law, **13**, 576
1896. Irish Land Act, **11**, 637
1897. Agricultural Employers' and Workmen's Act, **17**, 452
1897. German Commercial Code, **18**, 434
1898. Federal Bankruptcy Act, **24**, 1020
1900. Australian Constitution Act, **20**, 207
1900. Foraker Act, **24**, 1040
1900. German civil code, **18**, 434
1902. Philippines Civil Government Act, **20**, 319
1902. Spooner Act, **24**, 1072
1903. Elkins Law, **24**, 1066
1904. Universities Act, **5**, 291
1905. Police Reform Act, **5**, 292
1906. National Pure Food Law, **24**, 1096
1906. National Quarantine Law, **24**, 1096
1906. Railway Rate Bill, **24**, 1082
1906. National Meat Inspection Law, **24**, 1097

Stavuchani, Russia: battle of (1739), **15**, 124

Stcherbatov (18th century), a Russian general: in the Pugatchev insurrection, **15**, 169

Steady Habits, Land of: see **Connecticut**

Steamboat: invention of, **23**, 401; on western waterways, 479

Stearns, George P. (19th century), an American merchant: John Brown aided by, **24**, 673

Stedinger, a Teutonic people dwelling along the lower Weser: extermination of, **18**, 162

Steele's Bayou, Mississippi: in Vicksburg campaign, **24**, 776

Steen, Johannes Wilhelm Christian (1827-1906), a Norwegian statesman: government of, **16**, 285

Steenkirk (Enghien), Belgium: battle of (1692), **9**, 218, **11**, 440, **13**, 245

Steibrsky, Jaboubek: see **Stribro, Jakoubek de**

Steiger, Von (late 18th century), a Swiss politician: leads peace party in Berne, **13**, 511

Stein, Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron von (1757–1831), a Prussian statesman: forms alliance with Russia, **18**, 373; reforms of, 374, 381

Steinkirk: see **Steenkirk**

Steinmetz, Karl Fredrich von (1796–1877), a Prussian military officer: in the Franco-Prussian War, **9**, 463

Stellaland, an ephemeral Boer republic founded in 1882: founded, **19**, 214

Stenay, France: battle of (1870), **9**, 464

Stenbock (17th century), a Swedish general: at the siege of Copenhagen, **16**, 209

Stenbock, Count Magnus von (1664–1717), a Swedish general: campaign of, **15**, 56; defeats the Danes, **16**, 221; seeks shelter in Holstein, **15**, 80

Stenkil, King of Sweden, 1056–1066; reign of, **16**, 101

Stephanie (19th century), Princess of Hohenzollern: marries Pedro V of Portugal (1857), **8**, 538

Stephanus (1st century A. D.), a Roman steward: assassinates Domitian, **4**, 85

Stephen II, Pope, 752–757: makes treaty with Astolphus, **4**, 172; asks aid from Pippin I, **9**, 40, **18**, 76

Stephen IV, Pope, 816–817: visits Lewis the Pious, **18,** 90

Stephen II (d. 1090), King of Dalmatia and Croatia: reign of, **17,** 39; death of, 51

Stephen I (1105–1154), King of England, 1135–1154: his struggle for the crown, **9,** 72; accession, **11,** 93; reign of, 93; struggle with David of Scotland, **11,** 93, **12,** 263; civil war of the barons, 94; quarrels with the clergy, 94; captured by Matilda, 95; death, 96

Stephen (I), Saint, King of Hungary, 997–1038: baptism of, **17,** 46; reign of, 47; his war with Albert of Austria, **18,** 126

Stephen II, King of Hungary, 1114–1131, called The Lightning or The Thunderbolt: reign of, **17,** 53

Stephen III, King of Hungary, 1161–1173: reign of, **17,** 54

Stephen IV (d. 1164), King of Hungary: made King of Styria, **17,** 59

Stephen V (or IV), King of Hungary, 1270–1272: opposes annexation of Carinthia and Carniola to Bohemia, **17,** 74

Stephen (I) Dusan, Czar of Servia, 1336–1355: account of, **14,** 32

Stephen (1817–1867), Archduke of Austria: at the head of the Bohemian government, **17,** 350; made palatine, 354; resigns as palatine, 370

Stephen, General (late 18th century), an American general: at battle of Germantown, **23,** 260

Stephen, The Realm of St.: see **Hungary**

Stephen Bathory: see **Bathory, Stephen**

Stephen Laserovic, King of Servia (late 14th century), yields as vassal to Turkey, **14,** 37; in battle of Nicopolis, 42; at battle of Angora, 50; does homage to the King of Hungary, **17,** 156; death of, **14,** 60

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812–1883), an American statesman: fathers Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **24,** 637; opposes secession of Georgia, 688; Vice-President of Confederacy, 692; earlier career, 693; concludes convention with Virginia, 718; in Hampton Roads Conference, 809

Stephens, James (1824–1901), an Irish agitator: founds Fenian Brotherhood, **12,** 234

Stephens, Thomas (16th century), an English traveler: visits India (1579), **5,** 156

Stephenson, George, an English engineer and inventor: born at Wylam in Northumberland, England, June 9, 1781; at the age of fourteen he became an assistant fireman in a colliery; learned to read and write at a night school; promoted to brakesman, married Fanny Henderson about 1802; exercised his mechanical skill in mending clocks, studied mechanics and acquired a knowledge of steam-engines; in 1812 he became chief engineer of Killingworth Colliery; his first locomotive engine was completed in July, 1814, and drew eight loaded cars four miles an hour; he made another with important improvements, and applied the steam blast-pipe, in 1815, and soon after improved the construction of the railway; in 1822 he was employed to construct a railway from Stockton to Darlington, which was opened in 1825 and was the first railway made for public use; about 1824 Mr. Stephenson and Edward Pease, of Darlington, established a manufactory of locomotives at Newcastle; he was chief engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, finished in 1830; a prize of 500 pounds for the best locomotive was awarded to the "Rocket," made by Stephenson and his son Robert, 1830; this engine is said to have run 30 miles an hour; he was employed as engineer of the Grand Junction Railway, of that which connects London with Birmingham and of others; his latter years were spent in the superintendence of extensive coal mines

which he owned; died at Tapton, August 12, 1848
Invents a locomotive, **11**, 590
Sterling, General (late 18th century), an American Revolutionary soldier: taken prisoner by English, **23**, 243
Sternberg, Adam of (early 17th century), an Austrian official: accused of inciting the Emperor Mathias against the Protestants, **17**, 201
Stettin, Prussia: occupied by Gustavus Adolphus, **18**, 279; taken by the Great Elector, 301; acquired by Prussia, **15**, 64
Stettin, Peace of, a peace recognizing the dissolution of the union of Denmark and Sweden (1570), **16**, 166
Stettler, Michael (17th century), a Swiss chronicler: sketch of, **13**, 482
Steuben, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von (1730–1794), a Prussian-American general: drills American soldiers, **23**, 262; his services to America, 269; in centennial of Cornwallis's surrender, **24**, 940
Stevens, John L., United States minister to Hawaii, 1893: recognizes the provisional government of Hawaii, **24**, 998
Stevens, Thaddeus (1793–1868), an American statesman: aids cause of negro abduction, **24**, 617; opposes Lincoln, 799; opposed to Lincoln's reconstruction plans, 836
Stevenson, Adlai Ewing (1835-1914), an American lawyer and politician: nominated for Vice-President, (1892), **24**, 989; (1900), 1038
Stewart, Alexander Turney (1803–1876), an American merchant and capitalist: chosen by Grant for Cabinet, **24**, 861; declared ineligible, 861
Stewart, Sir Donald Martin (1824–1900), an English soldier: his campaigns against the Afghans, **5**, 257; made commander-in-chief of Indian forces, 261
Stewart, James (late 19th century), a British engineer: constructs a railroad in Africa, **19**, 83; establishes industrial school in Africa, 205
Stewart, Robert, 2nd **Marquis of Londonderry** (also known as **Viscount Castlereagh**) (1769–1822), a British statesman: aids Pitt to secure union of Ireland and Great Britain, **11**, 550; member of Portland ministry, 559; at the Congress of Vienna, **15**, 262; his interview with Metternich, **17**, 325; quoted on Jefferson's Embargo Act, **23**, 411; death of, **11**, 573
Steyer, Armistice of, a truce between the French and the Austrians (1800), **10**, 442
Sthenelaïdas (5th century B. C.), Spartan ephor: opposes the Athenian supremacy, **2**, 270
Stig, Marshal (d. 1293), Danish rebel: death of, **16**, 110
Stigand (d. 1072), Archbishop of Canterbury: made archbishop, **11**, 63
Stilicho, Flavius (d. 408 A. D.), Roman general and statesman: career of, **4**, 137; **18**, 35; death, 139
Stirling, royal burgh of Scotland: battles of (1297), **11**, 150, **12**, 275; (1314), **12**, 279; (1746), 367
Stirling, Earl of: see **Alexander, William**
Stirum, Count (early 19th century), leader of the Dutch: leads patriotic movement, **13**, 272
Stith, William, Virginia colonial clergyman: historical writings of, **23**, 143
Stockach, Germany: battle of (1799), **9**, 308, **10**, 403
Stockholm, Sweden: foundation of, **16**, 104; battle of (1518), 140; the blood bath of (1520), 149; taken by Gustavus Vasa, 154; revolutionary uprisings in (1848), 277
Stockholm, Treaties of:
1719. A treaty between Sweden and Hanover, **18**, 318
1720. A treaty between Sweden and Prussia, **18**, 318
Stockings, The Little Man in Red: see **Leopold I,** Holy Roman Emperor
Stock-raising: in the colonies, **23**, 134
Stockton, Robert Field (1795–1866), American naval officer and politician: in the Mexican War, **22**, 289, **24**, 548

Stockton and Darlington Railways, England: opened, **11,** 590
Stoeckel Baron (19th century), Russian diplomatist: in Alaska purchase, **24,** 877
Stoerkodder, King of Denmark: legend of, **16,** 18
Stoessel, General (1848-1915), Russian military officer: surrenders Port Arthur, **7,** 312
Stofflet, Nicholas (1751-1796), Vendean general: leads insurrection in the Vendée, **9,** 283; death of, 297
Stoglav or Book of the Hundred Chapters, a book published by the Russian council of 1551, **15,** 115
Stoke, England: battle of (1487), **11,** 225
Stokes, Whitley (1830-1909), British author: sketch of, **5,** 262
Stolbova, Peace of, treaty concluded between Russia and Sweden (1617), **16,** 177
Stolypin, Count, Russian statesman: becomes premier (1906), **15,** 366
Stone, William (ca. 1603-1695), English colonial governor: imprisoned by Puritans, **23,** 72
Stone Age, early period in civilization of mankind: relics of, in Austria-Hungary, **17,** 10; in America, **23,** 6
Stone of Destiny or Stone of Scone, part of coronation chair of Scotch kings: carried to England, **11,** 148, **12,** 274
Stone River, Tennessee: winter quarters of Bragg at Murfreesborough on, **24,** 774
Stongarde, Netherlands: battle of (1013), **13,** 23
Stopford, Admiral (19th century), English naval commander: in Turko-Egyptian war, **14,** 437
Storms, Cape of: see **Cape of Good Hope**
Story, Joseph (1779-1845), American jurist: describes Jackson's inauguration, **23,** 481
Stoss, The, a mountainspur of Switzerland: battle of (1405), **13,** 390
Stoutenburg, William van (17th century), Dutch conspirator: plots against life of Maurice of Nassau, **13,** 205
Stowe, Harriet Beecher, American authoress: born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 14, 1811; when but four years old her mother died; at the age of thirteen she became a pupil of her sister Catherine, then principal of the Female Seminary at Hartford, remaining there several years; accompanied her father to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was elected president of Lane Seminary in 1832; in 1836 she was married to Prof. Calvin E. Stowe; a sketch entitled "Uncle Tim," written in 1834, and afterward published in "The Mayflower" first attracted public attention to her as a writer of rare promise; in 1850 she accompanied her husband who had been appointed to a professorship in Bowdoin College to Brunswick, Maine; while here she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; in 1853 visited England and the European continent; in 1864 removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where she died, July 1, 1896
Aids cause of negro abduction, **24,** 617; publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 638
Stow-on-the-Wold, England: battle of (1646), **11,** 355
Strabo (40 B. C.-60 A. D.), Greek geographer: quoted, **2,** 15; his ridicule of Pytheas, **16,** 4; believes the earth to be a sphere, **23,** 23
Strabo (d. 87 B. C.), Roman commander: assumes command of troops in Rome, **3,** 222; death, 223
Strachan, Sir Richard (19th century), English admiral: commands fleet sent against Napoleon, **11,** 563
Strachey, John (1825-1907), British statesman: acting governor-general of India, **5,** 253
Strachey, Richard (1817-1908), British officer: sketch of, **5,** 246; president of the famine commission, 255
Straeten, Van (d. 1568), burgomaster of Antwerp: arrest of, **13,** 105; death of, 108
Strafford, Edward, Duke of Bucking-

ham: see **Buckingham, Edward Strafford, Duke of**
Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of: see **Wentworth, Thomas, Earl of Strafford**
Straits, The City of the: see **Detroit,** Michigan
Straits of Magellan, South America: discovered, **23,** 37
Straits Settlements, Malay peninsula: history of, **20,** 251
Stralsund, Prussia: sieges of (1628), **18,** 276; (1715), **15,** 63, **16,** 222; (1809), **18,** 376
Stralsund, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Denmark and the German Hanse League (1370), **16,** 118
Strangi, a ruling body common in the democratic states of Greece: in Athens, **2,** 148; privileges of, 174
Strasburg (Strassburg), capital of Alsace-Lorraine: founded, **18,** 15; battles of (357 A. D.), **9,** 14; (496 A. D.), **18,** 47; a member of the Union of Rhenish Cities, **18,** 174; embraces the Reformation, 243; submits to the emperor, 255; taken by the French (1681), 302; siege of (1870), **9,** 464, **18,** 424
Stratford, John (d. 1348), Archbishop of Canterbury: quarrels with Edward III, **11,** 162
Stratford de Redcliffe: see **Canning, Stratford**
Strathclyde, an ancient kingdom of Great Britain: formation of, **11,** 32
Strathnairn, Hugh Henry Rose, Baron: see **Rose, Hugh Henry, Baron Strathnairn**
Stratimirovic (19th century), Servian military officer: in the Croatian revolution, **17,** 369; arrest of, 420
Strauch, Colonel (19th century), Belgian military officer: secretary of the African Association (1879), **19,** 65
Strauss, David (1808–1874), German theologian and philosopher: given chair of theology at the University of Zurich, **13,** 545
Straw, Jack (d. 1381), assumed name of leader of the peasants of England in the Wat Tyler rebellion: leads peasants to London, **11,** 174
Strelitz (Strelsi or Strelzi), bodyguard instituted by Ivan the Terrible: outbreak of the (1682), **15,** 26; (1698), 36
Strelnikov (d. 1882), Russian procuror-general: assassination of, **15,** 341
Strelsi: see **Strelitz**
Stribro (Steibrsky), Jakoubek de (15th century), Bohemian reformer: teachings of, **17,** 125; summoned before the Council of Constance, 126
Strickland, Walter (17th century), English statesman: his mission to The Hague, **13,** 229
Strict Constructionists, advocates of the giving to the several states of all the powers not expressly delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution: account of, **23,** 352
Strindberg, Dr. (late 19th century), Swedish experimenter: attempts to find the North Pole, **16,** 327
Strode, William (1598–1644), English divine and poet: impeached, **11,** 343
Strohbach (early 19th century), Hungarian statesman: made vice-president of the Diet of Vienna (1849), **17,** 374
Stromboli, island off the coast of Sicily: battle of (1676), **9,** 212
Stromfeldt (early 18th century), Swedish statesman: represents Sweden at Nystad, **15,** 68
Strong, Caleb (1745–1819), American politician: member of Massachusetts ratifying convention, **23,** 336; in first Congress, 342
Strong, William (1808–1895), American jurist: member of the Electoral Commission, **24,** 903 note
Strong, William L. (late 19th century), mayor of New York City: mentioned as advocate of reform, **24,** 1083
Strongbow, Richard: see **Clare, Richard de**

Strossmayer, Joseph Georg (1815–1905), Croatian bishop: exiled, **17**, 406

Strozzi, Piero (1500–1558), French general: defends Siena, **4**, 307

Struensee, Johan Frederick, Count von (1737–1772), German statesman: career of, **16**, 241

Struve, Gustav von (1805–1870), German political writer: leads insurrection, **18**, 399

Stryker, Herman (16th century), German reformer: sketch of, **13**, 92

Stuart, Sir Charles (early 19th century), English statesman: influences John VI of Portugal to acknowledge the independence of Brazil, **21**, 167

Stuart, Charles Edward: see **Pretender, The Young**

Stuart, Esmé, Lord of Aubigny (late 16th century), French courtier: favorite of James VI of Scotland, **12**, 325

Stuart, Henry, Lord Darnley: see **Darnley, Henry Stuart, Lord**

Stuart, James, Earl of Arran (1713–1788), English antiquary and architect: favorite of James VI of Scotland, **12**, 324

Stuart, James, Earl of Mar, Earl of Murray (Moray) (1533–1570), Regent of Scotland, 1567–1570, called The Good Regent: opposes the Congregation, **12**, 312; created Earl of Murray, 314; regent for James VI of Scotland, 318; death of, 321

Stuart, James Ewell Brown, an American general: born in Patrick Co., Virginia, February 6, 1833; graduated at West Point in 1854; became a brigadier-general of the insurgents in September, 1861, and obtained command of a body of cavalry; in August, 1862, he surprised General Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station and captured some of his private papers; in October, 1862, he conducted a daring and successful raid to Chambersburg, Penn.; commanded the cavalry at the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864, and was mortally wounded in a battle against General Sheridan at Yellow Tavern, May 12, 1864
Commands Lee's advance, **24**, 764; commands rear guard, 778; mortally wounded at battle of Yellow Tavern, 788

Stuart, James Francis Edward: see **Pretender, The Old**

Studer, Bernhard (1794–1887), Swiss savant and author: sketch of, **13**, 584

Stuhlweissenburg, Council of, concludes religious peace between Hussites and Catholics in Bohemia (1435): account of, **17**, 139

Stuhm, Poland: battle of (1629), **16**, 180

Stumpf, Johannes (late 16th century), Swiss historian: sketch of, **13**, 454

Stur (early 19th century), Bohemian statesman: leads Slovaks, **17**, 357

Sture, Sten (d. 1503), Swedish statesman: proclaimed regent of Sweden, **16**, 134; defeated by Hans, 138; death of, 139

Sture, Sten, the Younger, Swedish statesman and soldier, regent of Sweden, 1512–1520: succeeds his father, **16**, 140; his war with the archbishop's party, 148; death of, 141

Sture, Svante, regent of Sweden, 1503–1512: succeeds Sten Sture, **16**, 140

Sturleson, Snoore: see **Snoore Sturleson**

Sturm, Jakob (16th century), Swiss official: quoted on the Swiss Confederates, **13**, 442

Sturt, Sir Charles (1796–1869), English explorer: his explorations in Australia, **20**, 187

Stüssi, Rudolf (15th century), Swiss official: opposes Reding, **13**, 398

Stuyvesant, Peter (1602–1682), last Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, 1645–1664: administration of, **23**, 103; surrenders to the Duke of York, 104; restricts privileges of the Jews, **1**, 424

Styger, Paul (late 18th century), Swiss monk: leads opposition to the new constitution, **13**, 513

Styria, Austrian province: united with Hungary and Bohemia, **17,** 4; German element in, 6; Taurisci settle in, 11; under control of Hungary, 59; conquered by the Count of Tyrol, 75; surrendered to the empire (1278), **17,** 75, **18,** 181; added to Austria, **17,** 91; insurrection of, 177; progress of the Reformation in, 178; advent of the Jesuits in, 179

Styx, waterfall in Arcadia: description of, **2,** 15

Su, Tartar or Scythian tribe: drive out the Greek dynasty from the Bactrian kingdom, **5,** 72

Sü, Prince (early 20th century), Chinese noble: native Christians assemble in palace of, **6,** 301

Suabian League, a union of the Suabian cities and nobles under Frederick III: sketch of, **18,** 219

Suabian War, struggle in Switzerland which established the alliance of the Grisons with the Confederation (1498): mentioned, **13,** 394

Suan: see **Assuan**

Subervie, General (late 19th century), French military officer: member of the provisional government, **9,** 435

Sublime Porte: see **Porte, The**

Subuktigan (d. 997), Ghaznivide prince: at war with Jaifall of Lahore, **5,** 91

Succession, Act of, bill passed by Parliament, declaring Elizabeth and not Mary to be heir to the crown (1534): account of, **11,** 254

Succession, War of Austrian, war between England and France, with nearly all Europe on one side or the other (1740–1748): mentioned, **14,** 318; cause, **4,** 333, **9,** 236, **11,** 485, **17,** 239, **18,** 329; battle of Dettingen (1743), **18,** 330; Frederick the Great invades Bohemia (1774), **17,** 241, **18,** 330; war extends to the American Colonies, **20,** 107, **23,** 163; French invade Italy (1745), **4,** 333, **9,** 239; ended by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **9,** 243, **11,** 488, **17,** 242, **18,** 332; effect of, on India, **5,** 179

Succession, War of Spanish, between France on one side and Germany and England on the other (1702–1713): cause, **9,** 220, **13,** 247, **18,** 311; Queen Anne's War in America (1702–1714), **23,** 160; English and Dutch attack Cadiz (1702), **8,** 390; battles of Blenheim (1704), **9,** 221, **18,** 313; Ramillies (1706), **9,** 222, **18,** 314; Peace of Utrecht (1713), **9,** 224, **18,** 315; mentioned, **4,** 327, **13,** 478, **16,** 215, 238, **17,** 190, 233, **20,** 106

Succession, War of the Polish, between France in conjunction with Spain and Sardinia, attempting to reinstate Stanislaus on one hand, and Russia and Austria, on the other (1733–1738): cause, **15,** 429, **18,** 323; Peace of Vienna (1738), **15,** 429, **18,** 324; England's attitude towards, **11,** 480; effect of, in Austria, **17,** 192

Succession of Cleves, dispute as to the succession to the dukedoms of Jülech, Cleves, and Berg and the countships of Ravensberg and Mark (1609): account of, **18,** 266

Suchet, Louis Gabriel, Duke of Albutera (1770–1826), French marshal: his campaign in Spain, **9,** 337; joins Napoleon after his return, **10,** 501

Sucker State, The: see **Illinois**

Sucre (Chuquisaca), Bolivia, South America: description of, **21,** 181

Sucre, Antonio José de (1793–1830), a South American patriot and general, President of Bolivia, 1825–1830: wins battle of Pinchincha, **21,** 73; elected president of Bolivia, 185; overthrown in Bolivia, 82; death of, 84

Sudan, Africa: history of, **19,** 271; description of, **20,** 262

Sudbury, Simon of, Archbishop of Canterbury (d. 1381), English prelate: beheaded, **11,** 175

Sudder-ud-Din (14th century), Persian scholar: sketch of, **5,** 340

Sudebniks, Russian law-books: description of, **15,** 181

Sudeikin (d. 1882), Russian police officer: assassination of, **15,** 341

Sudermanland, Duke of (late 18th century), Swedish naval officer: commands Swedish fleet, **15**, 187
Sudras, conquered non-Aryan tribes in India: rise of, **5**, 43
Suetonius Paullinus (d. ca. 70 A. D.): Roman general: sent to Britain, **11**, 9
Suevi, German tribe: aid the Sequani, **18**, 10; defeated by Cæsar, 12; at war with the Celts, **17**, 11; invade Spain, **8**, 26; see also **Hermunduri** and **Chatti**
Suez Canal, artificial passage between the Mediterranean and the Red Seas: Grand Vizier Sokolli projects canal (1570), **14**, 195; canal constructed, 467, 496; opened, **1**, 39, **5**, 138, **19**, 56, **20**, 224
Sufetula, Africa: conquered by the Saracens, **1**, 302
Suffold, General (early 15th century), English officer: at siege of Orleans, **9**, 115
Suffolk, political division of England: origin of, **11**, 19
Suffolk, Charles Brandon, Duke of (early 16th century), English noble: marries Mary Tudor, **11**, 237
Suffolk, Henry Grey, Earl of: see **Grey, Henry, Earl of Suffolk**
Suffolk, Michael de la Pole, Earl of: see **Pole, Michael de la, Earl of Suffolk**
Suffolk, William de la Pole, Earl of: see **Pole, William de la, Earl of Suffolk**
Suffrage:
AUSTRALIA: manhood suffrage demanded in Victoria, **20**, 194; qualifications of electors, 198, 199
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: electoral law, **17**, 363, 368; Schmerling's electoral system, 387, 401, 402; popular, 400; qualifications, 400; electoral law of 1896, 401; election law of 1871, 410; electoral law of 1873, 412; demands for universal, 432, 446; bills for universal, 439, 447, 457
BELGIUM: universal, **13**, 310
BOHEMIA: right of burgeoisie, **17**, 149; demand for universal, 428; proposed reform of electoral law, 429
DENMARK: right of, **16**, 288
ENGLAND: proposal for manhood suffrage (1780), **11**, 520; procured by second Reform act, 624
FRANCE: universal, **9**, 441, 442, 471; qualifications, **10**, 38
GERMANY: universal, **18**, 430
IRELAND: changes in, **11**, 625; Catholics disfranchised, **12**, 161
ITALY: enlargement of, **4**, 398
NETHERLANDS: restricted suffrage of Socialist party, **13**, 320
PARAGUAY: universal, **21**, 160
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: qualifications, **20**, 392, **24**, 1044
SCOTLAND: changed in, **11**, 625
SWEDEN: basis of, **16**, 278; reforms of Charles XV, 278; universal, 280, 285
SWITZERLAND: right of, **13**, 384; universal, 513
UNITED STATES: in colony of Maryland, **23**, 72; Roman Catholics in Rhode Island, 94; New England qualifications for, 147; disfranchisement of free negroes, 480; general extension of, 480; extended in Rhode Island, **24**, 530; free negroes, 660, 845, 858, 970; see also **Slaves**
Suffren, de Saint-Tropez, Pierre André (1726–1788), French naval commander: his campaigns in India, **5**, 194, **9**, 257
Sufyan (ca. 7th century A. D.), Turkish general: commands forces besieging Constantinople (668 A. D.), **1**, 327
Sugar Act, British: passed (1733), **23**, 135, 203; evaded by colonists, 135
Sugawara-tu-Michizane (9th century, A. D.), Japanese statesman: influence of, **7**, 47; disgraced, 47; honored, 48
Suger, Abbot of Saint Denis (12th century), French prelate: manages government of France, **9**, 73
Sugiyama (d. 1900), a Japanese diplomat: murdered, **6**, 300, 301, **7**, 280
Suiko, Empress of Japan, 591–629: accession of, **7**, 20

Suinin, Emperor of Japan, 29 B. C.–71 A. D.: condition of the empire under, **7,** 9

Suisei, Emperor of Japan, 581–549 B. C.: accession of, **7,** 7

Sujin, Emperor of Japan, 97–29 B. C.: separates shrine and palace, **7,** 9; condition of the empire under, 9

Sulcoit, Ireland: battle of (ca. 975 A. D.), **12,** 40

Suleiman, Shah of Persia: see **Safi II**

Suleiman Pasha (14th century), son of Orkhan: account of, **14,** 25, 27

Suleiman Pasha (1840–1892), a Turkish general: his campaign against Russia, **15,** 334; besieges Shipka Pass, **14,** 481; his forces defeated (1879), **19,** 167

Suleiman: see also **Solyman**

Suleimaniye, The, the tomb of the Sultana Khurrem, wife of Suleiman I: account of, **14,** 167, 179

Sulf Ali (early 18th century), a Persian military leader: fall of, **5,** 348

Sulla, Lucius Cornelius (ca. 138–78 B. C.), a Roman general and dictator: captures Jugurtha, **3,** 190; his campaign in southern Italy (89 B. C.), 208; opposes reforms of Sulpicius, 210; leads an army against Rome, 210; reforms of, 211; embarks for the East, 212; attempts to arbitrate affairs in the East, 215; at the battle of Chaeronea, 218; at battle of Orchomenus, 218; concludes peace with Mithradates, 219; returns to Italy, 220; overthrows the democratic revolution, 221; returns to Italy, 225; constitution of, 230; elected consul, 240; sketch of his career, 240; death, 241; his constitution abolished, 267

Sullivan, Timothy Daniel (19th century), an Irish patriot: commemorates the Manchester Martyrs, **12,** 235

Sully, Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny, a French statesman, called The Iron Calvinist of Rosny: born at Rosny, near Mantes, December 13, 1560; he was a student in Paris when the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew occurred; in 1575 entered the service of Henry of Navarre, whom he accompanied in his escape from Paris; he gained the friendship of Henry, who appointed him a councilor of Navarre in 1580; married Anne de Courtenay in 1583; he directed the artillery at Contras, received several wounds at battle of Ivry, and was severely wounded at siege of Chatres in 1591; advised Henry IV to adopt the Roman Catholic religion; appointed councilor of state and finances in 1596, and superintendent in 1599; by order and economy he greatly improved the financial condition of France and prosperity of the people; he turned his attention to other departments of government and soon became prime minister; he encouraged agriculture and projected a system of canals to unite all the large rivers of France; in 1606 he received the title of Duc de Sully; he resigned the direction of the finances and retired from court but retained the position of grand master of artillery and some other offices; in 1634 he received the bâton of marshal of France; he employed his latter years in writing memoirs of his life and times; died at Villebon, December 22, 1641

Assists Henry IV to raise army and money against Spain, **9,** 170; administration of, 173

Sulpicius Peticus, Gaius, Roman consul, 355 B. C.: defeats a Gallic host, **3,** 59

Sulpicius Rufus, Publius (124–88 B. C.), a Roman orator: reforms of, **3,** 209; death, 211

Sultan, the title given to the head of the Turkish government: power of, **14,** 88

Sultan-Œni, a name given to his principality by Sultan Alaeddin (13th century): origin of name, **14,** 11; description of, 12

Sulu, an archipelago lying northeast of Borneo: occupied by Americans (1899), **20,** 317

Sulzer, Johann Georg (1720–1779), a Swiss-Prussian philosopher and writer: sketch of, **13,** 494

Sumarokov, Alexander Petrovitch (1718–1777), a Russian poet: account of, **15,** 150, 192

Sumatah (early 6th century), a Chinese scholar: introduces Buddhism into Japan, **7,** 14

Sumatra, an island of the Malay Archipelago: settled by the Dutch, **20,** 56; history of, 289

Sumner, Charles, an American lawyer and Senator: born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811; graduated at Harvard College in 1830; was pupil of Judge Story in the law school of Cambridge; admitted to bar in 1834; practised law in Boston, appointed reporter in the circuit court of the United States; passed about three years in visits to various countries of Europe (1837–1840); pronounced an oration in Boston on July 4, 1845, which attracted much attention both in United States and Europe; opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845; separated from Whig party and joined Free Soilers; supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848; elected Senator of the United States in 1850; opposed the Fugitive Slave bill and took part in the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854; on May 19–20, 1856, he made in the Senate an eloquent speech on the contest in Kansas and on the aggressions of slave power, some passages of his speech excited the anger of Preston S. Brooks, a Southern member of Congress, who on May 22, 1856, assaulted Mr. Sumner while he was sitting in the Senate-chamber and beat him on the head with a cane until he became insensible; Mr. Sumner was so severely injured that he was disabled for public service for several years and sailed to Europe in March, 1857, for the benefit of his health; was reëlected to the Senate, January, 1857, returning home in the autumn of that year but made another voyage to Europe in the spring of 1858; in 1860 advocated election of Abraham Lincoln for President; was appointed chairman of committee on foreign relations in March, 1861, and at the end of 1862 was again elected Senator for six years, ending March 4, 1869; after the Civil War he advocated the reconstruction of the seceded States; during the rebellion he was the confidential adviser of President Lincoln; among his important services was the production of the Freedman's Bureau Bill; chairman of committee on foreign affairs from 1861–1870; in April, 1869, he made an elaborate speech on the Alabama claims; he died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1874

Quoted on the nomination of Van Buren in 1848, **24,** 559; signs address against Douglas, 633; replies to Douglas's speech (1853), 634; assaulted by Preston Brooks, 650; opposed to Lincoln's reconstruction plans, 836; opposes annexation of West Indian Islands, **20,** 322; in Congress (1869), **24,** 862; informed of Alaska purchase, 878; breach with Grant, 880; supports Alaska treaty, 880; on Johnson-Clarendon treaty, 882; his speech on Republicanism v. Grantism, 890; joins liberal movement, 890; Lamar's tribute to, 916

Sumner, Edwin Vose (1797–1863), an American general: at the siege of Mexico, **22,** 363; saves victory at Seven Pines, **24,** 758

Sumter, Thomas (1734–1832), an American Revolutionary general: sketch of, **24,** 273; in first congress, 342

Sumu-abi, King of Babylonia, 2450 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 76
Sunderland, Charles Spencer, Earl of (1674–1722), an English statesman: becomes Secretary of State, **11**, 458; leader of Whig party, 472
Sung (early 19th century), a Chinese statesman: remonstrates with the emperor, **6**, 122
Sung-ching, a contemporary Chinese general: his campaigns against the Japanese, **7**, 267
Suniario (10th century), Count of Urgel: regent of Barcelona, **8**, 225
Sunna, The, the traditional law of Islam: fixed and consecrated, **1**, 212; defined, **14**, 89
Sunnites, an orthodox Mohammedan sect: rise of, **1**, 244; their schism with the Shiites, **14**, 122
Superstition: in religious worship of New England, **24**, 147
Supremacy, Acts of:
1534. An English statute which proclaimed Henry VIII supreme head of the English Church, **11**, 254
1559. An English statute vesting spiritual authority in the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction, **11**, 275
Supreme Court Decisions: decision on limitation of powers of State, **23**, 440; decision on implied powers under Constitution, 440; Jackson combats United States Bank decision, 486; favoring Indians in Georgia suit, 487; on constitutionality of United States Bank, 501; the Dred Scott decision, **24**, 658; sustaining negro disfranchisement in South, 873; respecting social rights of negro, 873; the Legal Tender Act, 899; against railroad merger, 972; sustains act of Congress restoring State Prohibition laws, 972; sustains legislation against lotteries, 973; respecting Mormon polygamy, 983; constitutionality of Foraker Act, 1041; right of colonial subjects to trial by jury, 1045
Supreme Court of the United States: provided for, in Constitution, **23**, 333; elevated by Marshall, 390; denounced by the Democratic Party, **24**, 1014
Surajah Dowlah: see **Sirag-ud-daula**
Surat, India: obtained by the French (1668), **20**, 114; French establish factory at, **9**, 214; raided by the Marathas, **5**, 131
Surat, Treaty of, an agreement between the English and Raghuba, a claimant of the headship of the Marathas (1775), **5**, 192
Surinan, South America: settled by the English (1634), **20**, 37
Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (1517–1541), an English poet: death of, **11**, 262
Surrey, John de Warenne, Earl of (late 13th century), English statesman: appointed guardian of Scotland, **11**, 148
Surrey, Thomas Howard, Earl of: see **Howard, Thomas, Earl of Surrey and 3rd Duke of Norfolk**
Suruga, Japan: battle of (1335), **7**, 88
Susa (Sushan), Persia: made center of the Persian Empire, **1**, 164; capital of Cyrus, **2**, 123; Themistocles at, 231; Pelopidas at, 445; Alexander the Great at, **1**, 169, **2**, 497
Susa, Treaty of, a peace signed by the Duke of Savoy and securing to the Duke of Nevers the peaceable possession of Mantua and Montferrat (1628), **9**, 186
"Susan Constant," English ship: carries settlers to Virginia, **23**, 57
Sussex, England: origin of the name, **11**, 18; pillaged by William the Conqueror, 67
Suter, Anton Joseph (d. 1784), Swiss politician: leads popular faction in Inner Rhodes, **13**, 501
Sutherland, Earl of (early 18th century), Scotch Whig: his campaign against the Pretender, **12**, 362
Suthul, town in Numidia: siege of, **3**, 189

Sutoku (12th century A. D.), Emperor of Japan: deposed, **7**, 56; leads rebellion, 56
Sutter, Captain (19th century), Californian of 1848: employs the workman who discovers gold, **24**, 595
Suvarov (Soovorof, Souvorof, Suvorov, Souvarof, Suworow or Suwarrow), Alexander Vasilievitch Rymnikski (1729–1800), Russian general: commands Russian force (1769), **14**, 324; defeats the Turkish forces (1773–1774), **14**, 338; in the Pugatchev insurrection (1774–1775), **15**, 170; quells Tartar rising, **14**, 345; defends Kilburn (1787), 351; his campaign in the Crimea (1787), **15**, 184; at the siege of Ochakov (1788), **14**, 354; sent into Moldavia (1789), 356; captures Ismail (1790), 359; in Poland (1794), **15**, 190, **18**, 358; assumes command of the forces of the second coalition (1799), **17**, 285, **18**, 362; his campaigns in Italy (1799), **8**, 527, **9**, 309, **13**, 517; refuses to communicate his plans to the Austrian Council of War (1799), **17**, 286; offends Paul, **15**, 204; recall of, 205; death of, 206
Suzdal, Prince of (12th century), Russian noble: revolt of, **15**, 9
Svane, Hans (early 17th century), Danish statesman: at the diet of Copenhagen, **16**, 231
Svatopluk I (9th century A. D.), Moravian prince: career of, **17**, 32; reign of, 34; death of, 35
Svatopluk II (early 10th century), Moravian prince: at war with his brother, **17**, 36
Sveaborg, Sweden: surrender of (1809), **15**, 217
Svend I (late 10th century A. D.), King of Denmark: baptism of, **16**, 29; his detestation of Christianity, 30; reign of, 31; defeats Olaf Trygvasson, 55
Svend (II) Estridsen, King of Denmark, 1047–1076; befriended by Magnus the Good, **16**, 33; his relations with Henry IV of Germany, **18**, 132; his ecclesiastical policy, **16**, 60, 68; reign of, 67
Svend (III) Erik (late 12th century), King of Denmark: his struggle for the throne, **16**, 80
Svend (11th century), King of Norway, 1030–1035, son of Knud the Great: reign of, **16**, 32, 57
Svend (10th century), Viking chieftain: attacks London, **11**, 57; conquers England, 58; death of, 59
Svend Aagesen: see **Aagesen, Svend**
Sverdruj (late 19th century), Norwegian naval officer: explorations of, **16**, 327
Sverdrup, Johan (late 19th century), Norwegian politician: leads the patriotic Democratic Party, **16**, 282
Sverker, Karlsson, King of Sweden, 1135–1155: reign of, **16**, 101, 103
Sverre (d. 1202), King of Norway: career of, **16**, 98
Sviatopolk-Mirski, Prince (late 19th century), Russian statesman: appointed minister of the interior, **15**, 360
Svinimir: see **Zvonimir**
Svold, Germany: battle of (1000), **16**, 56
Swallow, Silas C. (1839——), American politician: Prohibition nominee for President, **24**, 1067
Swally, India: battle of (1612), **5**, 160
Swan River Colony: see **Western Australia**
Swartwort (19th century), American politician: defaulter, **24**, 520
Swatopluk: see **Zwentebold**
Swaziland, South Africa: sketch of, **20**, 259
Sweden, northern Europe: legendary history of, **16**, 34; Adam of Bremen's description of, 63; before the Union of Calmar (1693–1397), 97; her advance on the Baltic coast, **15**, 9, 21; at the close of the Middle Ages, **16**, 142; revolts against Erik (1435), **127**; dissolves the union with Denmark (1523), 154; rises into European prominence (1560–1611), 161; claims in Delaware, **23**, 107; colonists from, invited to remain in

Penn's colony, 111; colonists in New Jersey and Delaware, 126; attacked by Peter the Great (1699), **15**, 38; falls from power (1709), 54; intervention of, in Turkey, **14**, 307; relations of, with France, **16**, 227; allied with Russia, **14**, 322; in the age of political revolution, **16**, 247; war between Sweden and Russia, **14**, 352; treaty with Catherine II of Russia, 357; constitutional government in, **16**, 277; commercial treaty with the United States, **23**, 347; concludes treaty with Japan, **6**, 221, **7**, 189; appoints Behring Sea arbitrator, **24**, 980

Sweden, The Lion of: see **Banner, Johan**

Swegen (11th century A. D.), son of Earl Godwine: misdeeds of, **11**, 60; death of, 62

Swellendam, South Africa: magistracy established at, **19**, 37

Swen, King of Denmark: see **Svend (III) Estridsen**

Sweveghem, de (1577), Dutch statesman: mission of, to England, **13**, 126

Sweyn, King of Denmark: see **Svend Tveskaeg**, King of Denmark

Swieten, Gerhard von (18th century), Dutch professor of medicine: intrusted with the improvement of education in Austria, **17**, 260

Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745), English satirist: sketch of, **11**, 462; opposes the Court Party, **12**, 171

Swinburne, Algernon Charles (1837–1909), English poet: pleads for the Manchester Martyrs, **12**, 235

Swinburne, Sir John (19th century), English explorer: spreads British influence in Africa, **19**, 83; forms mining company, 217

Swintila (7th century A. D.), King of the Goths: reign of, **8**, 44

Swiss Brotherhood, a conspiracy against the centralists and the Helvetic government (1802): account of, **13**, 518

Swiss Club, association in Paris to extend the Revolution to Switzerland (1790): sketch of, **13**, 504

Swiss Regiment: at the insurrection of Nancy, **10**, 125 note

Switzerland, southern Europe: the ancient races and their civilization, **13**, 327; union under Carlovingian and German rule, 340; territorial division, 347; formation of the leagues, **13**, 357, **18**, 184; growth of the Confederation, **13**, 372; Switzerland at the height of her power, 389; the era of Reformation, 431; religious wars and the aristocratic constitutions, 461; political disunion of the 18th century, 487; revolution and attempts at reorganization, 503; internal reorganization, **10**, 399, **13**, 533; consolidation of the Federal States, **13**, 556; centralization and socialism, 569; concludes treaty with Japan, **7**, 189; arbitration treaty with the United States, **24**, 1090

Switzerland, The Marathon of: see **Morgarten:** battle of (1315)

Switzerland, The Wallace of: see **Hofer, Andreas**

Sword, Brothers of the, an order established for the protection of the German colonies on the eastern shore of the Baltic (1199), **18**, 173

Sword of Mars, The: see **Attila**

Sword of Rome, The: see **Marcellus, Marcus Claudius**

Swordsman, The Good: see **Murat, Joachim**

Swynford, Catherine (late 14th century), English courtesan: marries John of Gaunt, **11**, 183

Syagrius (4th century A. D.), Roman general: governs Roman possessions in Gaul, **9**, 18, **18**, 46; defeated by the Franks, **9**, 19

Sybaris, city of Magna Græcia in Italy: founded, **2**, 84, **3**, 26; wealth of, **2**, 85; destroyed by Croton, 215; Thurii colonized by, 260

Sybilla of Cleves (early 16th century), Belgian heroine: excites her people against the Spaniards, **13**, 170

Sybota, Grecian island: sea-fight off, **2**, 268
Sydenham, Charles Ponlett Thompson, Lord (early 19th century), English statesman: his administration as governor of Canada, **20**, 158
Sydney, Australia: convict settlement established at, **20**, 132; settled, 182
Sydney, Lord (late 17th century), Irish statesman: lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12**, 155
Sydney, Sir Henry (16th century), English statesman: attempts to restore peace among the natives of Ireland, **12**, 89
Sydney Conference, The, a conference of the Australian colonies including New Zealand (1880), **20**, 203
Syene: see **Assuan**
Sylla: see **Sulla**
Sylva-Xavier, Joseph de (d. 1789), South American revolutionist: attempts to lead rebellion in Brazil, **21**, 69
Sylvester (15th century), Russian priest: domostroi of, **15**, 70
Sylvester II (Gerbert of Rheims) (d. 1003), Pope, 999–1003: accepts the homage of Hungary, **17**, 47; account of, **18**, 119
Sylvius, Æneas: see **Pius II, Pope**
Symmachus (ca. 2nd century A. D.), Roman orator: leader of Roman sentiment, **4**, 131
Syphax (d. 203 B. C.), Numidian prince: defeated by Scipio, **3**, 129
Syr ben Ali Bekir (11th century), Mohammedan general: his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 89
Syracuse, Sicily: founded, **2**, 83, 92; rise of, **3**, 57; tyranny at, **2**, 94, 217, 219; at war with Catana, 299; destroys Leontini, 328; siege of, 337; victory of, over Athens, 346; sends ships to the Ægean, 352; at war with its neighbors, 408; war with Carthage, 408; subject to Dionysius I and II, 415; anarchy at, 416; freed by Dion, 416; freed by Timoleon, 417; ruled by Agathocles, 515; captured by Franks (3rd century A. D.), **18**, 30; conquered by the Saracens, **1**, 354; siege of (1298), **8**, 248
Syracuse, New York: rescue of negro (1851), **24**, 616; popular respect to Lincoln's remains, 827
Syria, Asiatic Turkey: assigned to Antigonus after the death of Alexander, **2**, 512; conquered by Antiochus (275 B. C.), **3**, 143; made a Roman province (63 B. C.), 275; surrenders to the Saracens, **1**, 287, **2**, 533; reduced by the Arabs, **14**, 4; wasted by Timur, 48; conquered by Selim I of Turkey, 136; massacres in (1860), **14**, 465; conquered by the Egyptians (1831–1832), **1**, 38
Szabolcz, Council of, assembly of prelates, nobles, and citizens convened by Ladislas (1092), **17**, 51
Szapary (19th century), Hungarian statesman, premier of Hungary (1890), **17**, 431
Szapolyai, George (early 16th century), Hungarian commander: at the battle of Mohacs, **17**, 169
Szapolyai, John: see **John (I) Szapolyai,** King of Hungary
Szapolyai, John Sigismund (16th century), Voïévode of Transylvania: accession of, **17**, 217; death of, 220
Szathmar, Treaty of, a peace between the Hungarians and the Hapsburgs (1708), **17**, 234
Szechenyi, Stephen, Count (1792–1860), a Hungarian nobleman: in the diet of Presburg, **17**, 338; favors moderation (1847), 354; made minister of public works, 368
Szegedin, Peace of, treaty between Turkey and Hungary (1444): account of, **14**, 63, 65
Szell, Hungarian statesman, premier of Hungary, 1899–1903: policy of **17**, 440; resignation of, 442
Sziget (Szigeth), Hungary: siege of (1566), **14**, 175, **17**, 219
Szilagy, Hungarian statesman and soldier: chosen governor of Hungary, **17**, 161

T

Taaffe, Count Edward von (1833–1895), Austrian statesman: made premier, **17**, 426

Tabar, Bohemia: battle of (1645), **18**, 291

Tabasco, Mexico: captured by the Americans (1847), **22**, 309

Taborites, The, Bohemian sect, the extreme of the Hussites, **18**, 207

Taboureau (18th century), French financier: made minister of finance, **9**, 254

Taché, Étienne Paschal (19th century), French statesman: at the Quebec convention, **20**, 165

Tachilana Moroye (8th century A. D.), Japanese anthologist: collects Japanese poems, **7**, 35

Tacitus, Cornelius (55–117 A. D.), Roman historian: his account of the barbarians, **16**, 7

Tacitus, Marcus Claudius, Roman Emperor, 275–276 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 111

Tacna, town in Peru: battle of (1880), **21**, 237

Tacna, territory in southern Peru: given to Chili (1883), **21**, 238; taken by the Congressionalists (1891), 239

Tacuba, Plan of, a Mexican legal document, **22**, 277, 382

Tadaranohama, Japan: battle of, **7**, 88

Tadatsune, Taira-no-: see **Taira-no-Tadatsune**

Tadmir: see **Theodomir**

Tadpole State, The: see **Mississippi**

Tafalla, Spain: siege of (1035), **8**, 231

Tafna, Treaty of, a treaty between Abdul Kadir and the French (1837), **9**, 413

Taft, William Howard (1857——), American statesman: member of Philippine Commission, **20**, 318, **24**, 1043; proclaims United States protection in Cuba, **22**, 490

Taga, Japan: built, **7**, 27

Tagesöns, Henrik (15th century), Danish renegade nobleman: in the Danish revolt, **16**, 130

Tagliacozzo, Italy: battle of (1268), **4**, 215, **18**, 170

Tagliamento, Italy: crossed by Omar Pasha, **14**, 85

Taharka (Tirhakah, Tarakos), King of Egypt, ca. 693–670 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 30; defeated by Esarhaddon, 90

Tahir Pasha (19th century), commander of the Albanians: assumes the government of Cairo, **1**, 37

Tahirites, a dynasty of Persia, 813–872 A. D.: reign of, **1**, 364

Tahmasp: see **Tamasp**

Taikwa Reform, a period of Japanese history: account of, **7**, 22

Taillebourg, Bridge of, France: battle of (1242), **9**, 81

T'aip'ings, name given to Chinese insurgents: establishment of dynasty of, **6**, 151; advance on Peking, 152; retreat to Nanking, 153; later successes, 195

Taira, Clan of, Japanese family prominent in the 10th century: rise of, **7**, 51

Taira-no-Kiyomori (12th century), Japanese chieftain: supports accession of Emperor Goshirakawa, **7**, 56; crushes rebellion of Nobuyori and Yoshitomo, 57; influence of, 58

Taira-no-Masakado (10th century A. D.), Japanese soldier: revolt of, **7**, 53

Taira-no-Munemori (12th century), Japanese chieftain: influence of, **7**, 60; death of, 62

Taira-no-Sadamori (10th century A. D.), Japanese soldier: defeats Taira-no-Masakado, **7**, 53
Taira-no-Shigemori (12th century), Japanese soldier: crushes rebellion of Nobuyori and Yoshitomo, **7**, 57
Tairo-no-Tadamasa (12th century), Japanese statesman: supports plans of Emperor Sutoku, **7**, 56
Taira-no-Tadatsune (11th century), Japanese statesman: rebellion of, **7**, 53
Taira-no-Takamochi (9th century A. D.), Japanese statesman: vice-governor of Kazusa, **7**, 52
Taitsung, Emperor of China, 620–649 A. D.: aids Yezdegerd, King of Persia, **1**, 265
Taiwon-kun (19th century), Japanese conservative statesman: anti-foreign policy of, **7**, 195, 255
Taj Mahal, a mausoleum at Agra, India: built **5**, 119
Tajes, Maximo, President of Uruguay, 1886–1890: his presidency of Uruguay, **21**, 258
Takahira, Kogorō (1842——), Japanese diplomat: appointed peace commissioner, **7**, 317
Takakura, Emperor of Japan, 1169–1180: reign of, **7**, 58
Takamochi, Taira-no-: see **Taira-no-Takamochi**
Takanaga, Prince (14th century), Japanese military commander: his campaign against Ashikaga Takauji, **7**, 87
Takasugi Shinsabeu (19th century), Japanese statesman: leader of anti-Tokugawa party, **7**, 165
Takeuchi Shikibu (19th century), Japanese rōnin: plots against the Tokugawa, **7**, 160
Takezoye (19th century), Japanese diplomat: minister to Korea, **7**, 256
Takhos (Teher), King of Egypt, ca. 360 B. C. reign of, **1**, 33
T'aki (ca. 1100 B. C.), Chinese princess: concubine of Chow Sin, **6**, 7
Takishimimi, Prince (ca. 660 B. C.), Japanese usurper: attempts to usurp the throne, **7**, 7
Taku Forts, fortifications guarding the approach to Tientsin and Peking: capture of, **6**, 165; defeat before, 170; recapture of, 172; demands of powers respecting, 285, 286; in Boxer Rebellion, 301, 305
Ta-ku-shan, Manchuria: taken by the Japanese, **7**, 268
Talavera, Spain: battles of (918 A. D.), **8**, 135; (1809), **8**, 486, 530, **9**, 337, **11**, 563
Talbot, John, Earl of Shrewsbury (ca. 1373–1453), English soldier: his government of Ireland, **12**, **69**; at siege of Orleans, **9**, 115; defeats the Burgundians, **11**, 205
Talbot, Richard, Earl of Tirconnell (1630–1691), Irish royalist: made commander of forces in Ireland, **12**, 131
Talca, Chili: seized by the Radicals (1859), **21**, 219
Talcahuano, Chili: declared to be in a state of blockade (1865), **21**, 221
Ta-lien-wan, Manchuria: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 268; leased to Russia, 277
Talikot, British India: battle of (1565), **5**, 90, 107, 151
Ta-ling Pass, Manchuria: capture of, **15**, 361
"Tallahassee," vessel of American Confederacy: built in English shipyard, **24**, 882
Tallahatchie River, Mississippi: Grant attempts passage of, **24**, 776
Tallard, Camille de la Baume (1652–1728), French general: at battle of Blenheim, **9**, 211, **11**, 455
Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles Maurice de, Bishop of Autun, Prince of Benevento (1754–1838), French diplomat: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39; proposes that the clergy give up their possessions, **9**, 207, **10**, 109; takes oath of loyalty to the nation, **10**, 113; at the confederation of the kingdom, 122; American envoys refused audience with, **23**, 374; appointed minister of foreign affairs, **10**, 436; consents to receive ambassador, **23**, 375; ne-

gotiations of, **18**, 364; member of provisional government, **9**, 349; made minister of foreign affairs, 356; favors the formation of the kingdom of Holland, **13**, 280; at the Congress of Berlin, **18**, 389, 391; plans restoration of the Bourbons, **10**, 498; made president of Louis XVIII's ministry, **9**, 365

Tallien, Jean Lambert (1767–1820), French revolutionist: leader of the commune, **10**, 203; resists Robespierre's views, **9**, 290, **10**, 313; proposes to annul the third, 360; exposed by Thibaudeau, 360

Tallmadge, James W. (1778–1853), American lawyer: proposes amendment prohibiting slavery in Missouri, **23**, 453

Talma, François Joseph (1763–1826), French tragedian: at Erfurt, **15**, 218

Talmadge Amendment, an amendment proposed to the bill to admit Missouri to the United States (1819): dispute over, **23**, 454

Talmont (18th century), Vendean nobleman: supports insurrection in the Vendée, **9**, 283

Tamasese (19th century), Samoan chief: made king of Samoa by Germany, **24**, 977

Tamasp (Tahmasp, Thamasp, Thamas) I (d. 1576), Shah of Persia, 1523–1576: reign of, **5**, 342

Tamasp (Tahmasp Thamasp, Thamas) II, Shah of Persia, 1730–1732: aided by Peter, **15**, 79; restored to the throne by Nadir, **5**, 350, **15**, 115; dethroned, **5**, 351

Tamatave, Madagascar: bombardment of (1883), **20**, 278

Tamayos, The, a South American tribe: their relations to the Europeans, **21**, 30

Tamerlane the Great: see **Timur**

Tammany Hall, political organization of New York City: in election of 1888, **24**, 968; returns to power in New York, 1083

Tampico, Mexico: captured by the Americans (1847), **22**, 309; revolt of (1871), 402

Tamworth Manifesto, profession by Sir Robert Peel of principles of moderate but conservative reform (1834): account of, **11**, 594

Tanagra, Greece: battle of, **2**, 244

Tancred (1078–1112), King of Sicily: defeats Henry VI of Germany, **18**, 156

Tandy, James Napper (1747–1803), Irish insurgent: secretary of the Society of United Irishmen, **12**, 198

Taney, Roger Brooke (1777–1864), American jurist: appointed Secretary of Treasury, **23**, 503; in Dred Scott decision, **24**, 658; controversy with Lincoln, 816

T'ang Dynasty, The, Chinese ruling family: growth of literature under, **6**, 14, 15; persecution of Christians under, 16; conquests of, 15

Tanganyika, Lake, Africa: discovered, **19**, 53

Tangier, Africa: siege of (1437), **8**, 306; under English rule, **19**, 34

Tangier(s), Treaty of, a peace between France and the Empire of Morocco (1844): account of, **9**, 423

Tani, Tateki (late 19th century), Japanese major general: attempts to defend Kumamoto Castle, **7**, 180

Tanis: see **Zoan**

Tanneguy-Duchâtel (15th century), French general provost of Paris: rescues the dauphin, **9**, 112; exile of, **9**, 114

Tannenberg, Germany: battle of (1410), **15**, 424, **18**, 199

Tanning Industry: started in the South, **24**, 823

Tantia Topi (d. 1859), Indian insurgent: career of, **5**, 239

Tanut-Amen (7th century B. C.), King of Egypt: at war with Assyria, **1**, 30

Taokwang (1781–1850), Emperor of China, 1820–1850: his accession, **6**, 123; his martial habits, 124; his death, 155

Taos, New Mexico: massacre of (1847), **22**, 305

Tapia, Christoval de (early 16th cen-

tury), Spanish official: commissioned to arrest Cortéz, **22**, 63
Taping-ling, Manchuria: battle of, **7**, 310
Tappan, Lewis (early 19th century), American abolitionist: secretary of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574
Tar State, The: see North Carolina
Tara, Ireland: battles of (ca. 450 A. D.), **12**, 38; (979 A. D.), 41
Tarahumares, tribe of Mexican Indians: rebel against the Spaniards, **22**, 167
Tarakos: see Taharka
Taranaki, New Zealand: receives its name, **20**, 214
Tarapaca, South America: battle of (1879), **21**, 236; given to Chili (1881), 238; taken by the Congressionalists (1891), 239
Tarascos, tribe of Mexican Indians: account of, **23**, 6
Tarentum, southern Italy: settled, **2**, 73, 84, **3**, 26; trade of, **3**, 27; wars of, with Iapygians, **2**, 220; later wars with Lucanians, 418; forms alliance with Pyrrhus, **3**, 76; surrenders to Rome (272 B. C.), 80
Target, Jean Baptiste (late 18th century), French deputy of the third estate: elected member of the States-General, **10**, 39
Targowitz, Confederacy of, formed to resist change in government in Poland (1792): account of, **15**, 385
Tarichæa, Palestine: siege of (67 A. D.), **1**, 411
Tarifa, town in Spain: siege of (1340), 8, 113
Tariff:
AFRICA: Lord Granville promises moderate tariffs for the Congo Region, **19**, 75; the Mozambique tariff 78; tariff at the Cape hampers German trade, 95; in Congo Free State 120, 124, 125; in Zanzibar, 134, 136; under Royal Niger Company, 157; Africa (West), agreement between France and England, 177; Togoland and Kamerun, **19**, 177, **20**, 303; free trade, **19**, 246, 247; custom dues in British East Africa, 205; Zanzibar, 206; in Portuguese East Africa, 232; in the British Central Protectorate, 242
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: protective system, **17**, 269, 289; prohibition in Hungary, 329; protection, 442; treaties, 451
CHINA: Likin tax, **6**, 273; Russia demands that the customs tariff of Niu-chwang in Manchuria be managed by the Russo-Chinese Bank, **7**, 294
CUBA: reduction of, **22**, 471, **24**, 1046; reciprocity, **22**, 485; higher duties, 486
ENGLAND: increase of duties, **11**, 144; duty on tobacco, 479; import duties on America, 510, 514; duty on imported corn, 600, 606; under Peel, 602, 604; present status, 642
GERMANY: at the beginning of the empire, **18**, 442; need of protection, 443; advantages of protection, 444; attempts to pass a protective tariff, 445; protection gained (1879), 446; results, 447; new tariff of 1902, 451
HONDURAS: duty on mahogany, **20**, 245
INDIA: under James Wilson, **5**, 243; export duties repealed, 253; import duties abolished, 260; under Lord Elgin, 274
IRELAND: embargo, **12**, 180
JAPAN: autonomy, **7**, 189, 191; five per cent. import duty, 243; partial autonomy, 244
MEXICO: duty on oriental merchandise, **22**, 192; duties, 208
NETHERLANDS: duties, **13**, 270; grain free of duty, 283
PORTO RICO: Foraker Act, **24**, 1040, 1042
ROME: under the empire, **3**, 243
SCOTLAND: free trade introduced, **12**, 357
SOUTH AMERICA: Paraguay, **21**, 156; Peru, 199; Venezuela, 234
SWEDEN: controversy between the free-traders and the protectionists, **16**, 280

SWITZERLAND: duty on imported liquors, **13**, 580
TURKEY: under Suleiman the Great, **14**, 187
UNITED STATES: in colony of Virginia, **23**, 57; inter-state, 311; import duty, 313; restrictions, 331; Act of 1789, 347; protective policy, 354; demand for protection, 437; protective character of Act of 1816, 437; Webster opposes for New England, 438; Calhoun advocates for South, 438; Clay advocates for West, 438; Act of 1824, 456; Tariff of 1824 causes dissatisfaction, 471; in Calhoun's theory of nullification, 491; new measure in 1832, **23**, 493, **24**, 1057; reduced by Congress, **23**, 495; Force Bill, 496; law of 1842, **24**, 530; law of 1846, 530, 554; Whig tariff, 538; increased in Civil War, 739, 819; Horace Greeley favors protection, 892; duties lowered, 899; in Democratic platform, 930; Act of 1864, 939; Act of 1870, 939; Act of 1872, 939; Act of 1883, 939; revision demanded by Republicans of the West, 939; issue in 1888, 963; Cleveland's views on, 963; McKinley Tariff, 968; Republican platform (1892), 990; Democratic platform (1892), 990, 991, 993; Wilson Tariff, 995–996; Dingley Tariff, 1019; Philippine Islands, **20**, 313, 360, 375, 376, **24**, 1045

Tariff Union (Zollverein), The, union of all the German states in a customs union: advantages of, **18**, 395

Tarik-ben-Zeyad (early 8th century A. D.), Arab chief: campaigns in Spain, **1**, 312, **8**, 48; fate of, **1**, 319

Tarkhan (7th century A. D.), Prince of Fargaua: entertains Yezdegerd **1**, 264

Tarki, Russia: surrenders to Peter (1722), **15**, 79

Tarleton, Sir Bannastre (1754–1833), English officer: at the battle of Cowpens, **23**, 281

Tarqui, Quito, South America: battle of (1829), **21**, 193

Tarquin the Proud, son of Tarquinius Priscus, and 7th King of Rome: in 534 B. C., he succeeded Servius Tullius, whom he had caused to be assassinated, and whose daughter Tullia he married; put to death the senators who had favored the reforms of Servius; conquered several neighboring cities, built the capitol and other public edifices and established colonies at Signia and Circeii; the outrage committed by his son Sextus upon Lucretia roused the people, already exasperated by his tyranny, to throw off the yoke, and Tarquin was deposed by an armed force led by Junius Brutus; after several attempts to regain his power, he formed an alliance with Lars Porsena of Clusium, in conjunction with whom he fought the battle of Lake Regillus (496 B. C.); they were totally defeated by the Romans, and Tarquin escaped to Cumae, where he died 495 B. C.
Fails to consult with the senate, **3**, 29

Tarsus, Asia Minor: conquered by the Saracens (639–655 A. D.), **1**, 288; siege of (11th century A. D.), 368

Tartaglia of Brescia (1500–1559), Italian mathematician: revives the mathematical sciences, **4**, 296

Tartars: see **Tatars**

Tarwitz, Austria: battle of (1809), **9**, 336

Tasco, Mexico: captured by the insurgents (1812), **22**, 242

Tashi-chiao, Manchuria: battle of, **7**, 310

Tashilumbo, Thibet: taken by the Gurkhas, **6**, 101

Tasman, Abel Jansz (17th century), Dutch navigator: explorations of, **16**, 332

Tasmania, island south of Australia: receives its name, **20**, 189; ratifies the new Constitution (1899), 206; see also **Van Diemen's Land**

Tassels (d. 1830), a Cherokee Indian: condemned for murder in Georgian court, **23**, 487

Tassilo (d. 794), Duke of Bavaria: espouses the cause of Grifo, **18**, 75; opposes Charlemagne, 83
Tasso, Torquato (1544–1595), an Italian poet: sketch of, **4**, 320
Tast, Hermann (early 16th century), a Danish priest: preaching of, **16**, 193
Tatars or Tartars, Tungusic tribes whose original home was in Chinese Tatary, and who are now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in Manchuria, the Solons and Daurians in Mongolia, and the Manchus in China: invasions of, **14**, 4, **15**, 10; their power overthrown, **15**, 13; campaigns against, 29, 120; devastate the Ukraine, 61; Turkey acknowledges their independence, 180; insurrection of, 183; repelled by the Poles, 422
Tat-ef-Ra (Ra-tatf) (ca. 2800 B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 16
Tatistchev, Basil (1686–1750), a Russian statesman and historian: his history of Russia, **15**, 151, 195
Tat-ka-ra-Assa (ca. 2600 B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, **1**, 16
Tatsumi, a contemporary Japanese military officer: his campaigns in the Chino-Japanese War, **7**, 267
Ta-tung-kan, Manchuria: taken by the Japanese, **7**, 268
Tätwil, Switzerland: battle of (1351), **13**, 376
Tau Tze-tung (d. 1899), a Chinese reformer: executed, **6**, 294
Taurisci, a Celtic people in ancient Noricum: location of, **17**, 11; defeated by the Romans, 11
Tauromenium, the Roman name of Taormina, Sicily: captured by Romans, **3**, 173
Tausen, Hans (16th century), a Danish priest: preaching of, **16**, 193
Tavannes, Gaspard de Saulx de (1509–1573), a marshal of France: at battle of Jarnac, **9**, 156; gives the orders for the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, 157
Tavira, Spanish minister to Chili (1865): recalled from Chili, **21**, 220
Tawara-saka, Kinshu, Japan: battle of **7**, 180
Taxation:
AFRICA: Oil Rivers, **19**, 159; in Egypt, 267; in the Transvaal, 279
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: in the 17th century, **17**, 188, 189; the right of voting certain of the indirect taxes taken from the diets, 258; customs, 262; under Chotek, 262; under Joseph II, 268; under Leopold II, 275; tax on printed matter, 289; tax on coupons, 402
BOHEMIA: by nobles, **17**, 67; power of the diet, 83, 84; crown revenues formed by captains, 114; Catholic clergy taxed, 138; diet gives all legislative functions, retaining only the right of giving its consent to the taxes, 209
CANADA: inequality of, **20**, 153; direct, 166
CHINA: effect of an overflowing of the Yellow River, **6**, 255
CUBA: condition from 1893 to 1898, **22**, 481; internal, 487
DENMARK: toll tax on vessels, **16**, 127; Ditmarshers refuse to pay taxes to Holstein princes, 196
ENGLAND: Danegeld paid, **11**, 57, 58; Domesday Book, 79; end of the Danegeld, 101; Saladin Tithe in England, 110; of movable goods, 113; under Walter Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, 114; under King John, 122; fixed feudal reliefs, 127; right of Great Council, 134; Edward I increases export duty on wool, 144; provision of Confirmatio Cartarum, 150; export duties on wool under Edward III, 159; tallage, 162; Parliament imposes a poll-tax, 174; impositions of James I, 309; tonnage and poundage, 324, 327; decrees of Parliament, 339; decision of the Rump, 373, 374; on colonies, **11**, 509, **20**, 108, 125, 127; Burke's theory, **11**, 510; income tax, 602, 604; on sugar, **20**, 244
FRANCE: feudal dues, **9**, 63; for the second crusade, 74; under Philip IV, 89; la gabelle and an

"aide," 97; arbitrary, 102; taxes abolished, 107; direct permanent tax, 117; effect of the wars of Louis XII, 135; "Pancarte Tax," 173; burden of, 193; taille reduced, 200; only by edict, 200; on colonies, **9**, 214, **20**, 72; under Colbert, **9**, 215; heavy, 234; raised, 250; under the councils, **10**, 4; clergy, 7, 21; inequality of, 9; new species of, 11; Quesnay's theory, 14; nobility exempt, 21; under Malesherbes, 26; reforms by Turgot, **9**, 253, **10**, 27; under Necker, **9**, 254, **10**, 28, 106; under Calonne, **9**, 258, **10**, 31; under Loménie of Brienne, Archbishop of Sens, **9**, 258, **10**, 33; appeal to privileged orders, **10**, 40; decree of national assembly, 49; sacrifices by privileged classes, 75; tithes abolished, 109; excise, 423; Cambon's report, 425; under Napoleon, 448; annual voting of, **9**, 356; association concerning, 389; reduced, 398; reduction promised, 458

GERMANY: under Frederick William II, **18**, 354; the navigation of the Rhine released from taxation, 392; the Zollverein established, 395; right of Prussia, 430; under the empire, 444

GREECE: modern times, **2**, 547

HUNGARY: demands of diet, **17**, 253; Magyar comitats refuse to pay, 337; participation by nobles, 368

INDIA: under Akbar, **5**, 116; land tax under Lord Cornwallis, 195; under Munro, 212; under Lord William Bentinck, 213; under James Wilson, 243; under Samuel Laing, 244; on salt, 250; under Baron Northbrook, 253; taxes revived, 274; under Lord Curzon, 282; reduction of taxes under Edward VII, 288; reform, 291; connection with famine, 387

IRELAND: Boru tax, **12**, 39; on estates, 135; Commons' right of, 178; Church-rate or Church-cess, 195

JAPAN: new taxes, **7**, 23; effect of usurpation of fertile lands by nobles and temples, 50; under Yoshimasa, 97; non-payment of taxes, 99; land regulations, 115; land tax, 145, 222; regulations, 183; increased, 217; under Matsukata, 218; increased tax measures, 227; negation of land tax, 235; increased and new taxes, 240

MEXICO: under Montezuma, **22**, 15, 48; tribute to Spain, 30, 103; under Philip II, 139; on the Indians, 196; on metals, 209; for war, 230

NETHERLANDS: provision of contract at Cortenbergh, **13**, 32; to support mercenaries, 45; on Flanders and Ghent, 58; under Alva, 110; in Flanders, 114; under Requesens, 116; at the close of the 16th century, 171; in Holland, 269; on the Belgians, 294

NORWAY: tribute to Denmark, **16**, 29; right of, 261

PERSIA: under Khusru Anushirwan, **5**, 320; present status of, 372, 373

ROME: on land, **3**, 40; under the monarchy, 376, 389; under Augustus, **4**, 37; under Antoninus, 94, 95; under Diocletian, 115

RUSSIA: under the Tartars, **15**, 10; on beards, 71; tax on salt remitted, 172; consent of council, 105; remission of, 128; under Alexander, 217; reforms of Nicholas II, 347, 357

SCOTLAND: on ale, **12**, 364

SOUTH AMERICA: Argentine Republic, **21**, 122; Bolivia, 234; Brazil, 255; Chili, 225, 226

SPAIN: revenues, **8**, 429

SWEDEN: new taxes, **16**, 133; lightened, 226; right of diet, 247, 252; reduction of land tax, 279; income tax, 280

SWITZERLAND: in Zurich, **13**, 386; monasteries assessed, 386; on Appenzell, 390; in Lucerne, 416; imperial, 417; bailiffs, 424; demand of peasants, 437; by towns, 468; revolts concerning, 469; war tax, 513; alcohol tax, 579

TURKEY: on Christians, **14**, 95; under Suleiman the Great, 184, 186,

187; under Ibrahim, 227; increased by Mustapha, 262; coffee tax, **14**, 265; under Ahmed III of Turkey, 293; military exemption tax of Christians, 440; reforms in, 442; legislative consent, 479; under Abdul Hamid, 491

UNITED STATES: in colony of Massachusetts, **23**, 100; equality of, granted in New York, 104; reserved to Parliament by Penn's charter, 111; in New England, 123, 124, 125; in southern colonies, 149; policy of England, 207, 213; partial repeal of, 216; tea tax, 218; Congress not invested with power of taxing, 293; power of Congress and States, 304; apportionment of, **328**; tariff act of 1789, 347; excise tax on whiskey, 366; under Federalists, 392; on circulation of Second United States Bank, sought by Maryland, 440; for war, **24**, 739, 819; South Carolina, 866; New Orleans, 867; Acts of 1870, 1872 and 1873, 898; tariff question in campaign of 1884, 946; Wilson Tariff Law, 995; income tax, 996; revenue for Spanish-American War, 1026; in Porto Rico, 1036; in Philippine Islands, **20**, 372, 375, 368; war taxes repealed, **24**, 1065; on alcohol, 1097

WEST INDIES: conditions at beginning of 19th century, **20**, 237; conditions in the Dutch possessions, 287; in Hayti, **22**, 497

Taxation Without Representation, the motto of the American colonists in the Revolutionary War: opposed in New Jersey (1686–1702), **23**, 109

Tax-farmers, agents who collected the revenues in Roman provinces: advent of, **3**, 39

Taxfin ben Ali, ruler of Spain, 1126–1145: made governor of Spain, **8**, 95; reign of, 96

Taxiles, a general of Mithridates the Great: at the battle of Chaeronea, **3**, 218

Tayef, a fortress in Arabia: siege of **1**, 232

Taygetus Mountains, a mountain range in Greece: description of, **2**, 15

Taylor, Hudson (19th century), an English missionary in China: in China Inland Mission, **6**, 221

Taylor, Reynell George (1822–1886), an English official in India: his career in India, **5**, 223

Taylor, Richard (1826–1879), a Confederate general: surrenders, **24**, 814

Taylor, Zachary, an American general and statesman, President of the United States, March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850: born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784; educated in Kentucky; entered the army in 1808, and married Margaret Smith in 1810; in the War of 1812 he served as captain against the Indians; obtained the rank of colonel in 1832 and served in Black Hawk War; defeated the Seminoles at Okechobee in December, 1837, and was appointed commander-in-chief of army in Florida in April, 1838; about 1840 he purchased an estate near Baton Rouge on which he settled; he commanded an army which was sent in the summer of 1845 to Corpus Christi; gained two other victories and was promoted to major-general; was successful at battle at Buena Vista; in June, 1848, he was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention and was elected in November; was inaugurated, March 4, 1849; in his message of December, 1849, the President recommended the admission of California, which was opposed by the Southern members of Congress; this difficulty was settled by Clay's Compromise Bill; before the passage of this compromise bill President Taylor died, July 9, 1850

Early life, **24**, 592; character, 593; his campaigns in the Mexican War, **22**, 288, **24**, 545; at battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, **24**, 547; at siege of Monterey, 548; occu-

pies Matamoras, 548; candidate for President, 557; election, 559; inauguration, 593; recommends admission of California, 599; death, 609
Tchekmedji, Bridge of, Turkey: built, **14,** 188
Tchenguyz Khan: see **Genghis Khan**
Tchernaya, a small river in Crimea: battle of the (1855), **9,** 448, **15,** 321
Tcherniaiev (Tcherniayef), Mikhail Grigorievitch (1828–1898), a Russian general: demonstrations in Prague in favor of, **17,** 420
Tchesmé (Chesme), Asia Minor: Turkish fleet destroyed at (1770), **14,** 327, **15,** 178
Tchin, a table of ranks in Russia, which classifies all the free inhabitants in their ecclesiastical, civil, or military capacity: institution of, **15,** 73
Tchitchagov (Tchitschakoff), Paul Vassilievitch (1765–1849), a Russian admiral: defeats the Swedes, **15,** 188; his campaign against Napoleon, **9,** 342, **15,** 219
Tcholyuskin (early 18th century), a Russian Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16,** 305
Tea: introduced in England, **11,** 418; taxed by the Townshend Acts, **23,** 215; American colonists refuse to allow taxed tea to be brought into America, 219
"Tearless Battle," The, a battle in Greece (367 B. C.), **2,** 444
Tears, The Queen of: see **Mary of Modena,** wife of James II of England
Tebego, Paraguay: founded, **21,** 152
Tecoac, Mexico: battle of (1876), **22,** 406
Tecumseh (ca. 1768–1813), an American Indian chief: member of Shawnee tribe, **23,** 8; seeks to form Indian Confederacy, 416; killed at Battle of the Thames, 425
"Tecumseh," an iron-clad vessel in the United States navy during the Civil War: destroyed in Mobile Bay, **24,** 798
Teeling, Bartholomew (d. 1798), an Irish insurgent: death of, **12,** 214
Tefnekht (Tnephakhthos), Egyptian king, ca. 75 B. C.: defeat of, **1,** 30
Tegea, an ancient city in Greece: feud with Mantinea, **2,** 18; submits to Sparta, 76; troops of, at Plataea, 210; battle at, 237; troops of, at Mantinea, 325; massacre at, 438; troubles at, 447
Tegethoff (Tegetthoff), Baron Wilhelm von (1827–1871), an Austrian admiral: at battle of Lissa, **17,** 392
Tegnapatam (Fort St. David), a ruined town on the coast of India, south of Pondicherry: founded, **5,** 166
Tegner, Esias (1782–1846), a Swedish poet: sketch of, **16,** 264
Teher: see **Takhos**
Teheran, Treaty of, a treaty between England and Persia for mutual military aid (1814), **5,** 360
Teias (Teja) (d. 553 A. D.), King of the Ostrogoths, 552–553 A. D.: elected king, **4,** 161; reign of, **18,** 50
Teignmouth, Lord: see **Shore, Sir John**
Teiling, Frischhans (d. 1487), a Swiss soldier: sketch of, **13,** 414
Teispes (7th century B. C.), a Kimmerian chief: defeated by Esarhaddon, **1,** 89
Tekeli, Count Emeric (1659–1705), a Hungarian patriot: rebellion of, **14,** 269
Telamon, in ancient geography, a place on the coast of **Etruria, Italy:** battle of, **3,** 109
Telegraphs, Swiss: pass into the control of the government, **13,** 178
Teleki, Vladislas (19th century), a Magyar leader: attempts to obtain foreign aid for the Magyars, **17,** 372
Tel-el-Amarna: see **Tell-el-Amarna**
Tel-el-Kebir: see **Tell-el-Kebir**
Télémaque, The Northern: see **Alexander I,** Emperor of Russia
Telford, Thomas (1757–1834), a Scot-

tish civil engineer: sketch of, **12**, 375; improves roads in Scotland and Wales, **11**, 589

Telha (7th century), an Arabian chief: rebels against Ali Talib, **1**, 245

Telissu, Manchuria: battle of, **7**, 310

Tell, William, a Swiss hero and patriot, called The Mountain Brutus: born in the Canton of Uri in the latter part of the 13th century; in 1307, he entered into a league with his father-in-law and others to resist the tyranny of the Austrian governor, Hermann Gessler, who insolently required the Swiss to make obeisance to his hat, which was hung up in public; Tell refused to comply, upon which Gessler commanded him to shoot an apple from the head of his son and if he failed to hit the mark, his life should be the penalty, but he struck the apple; he was then taken prisoner on the governor's vessel, but during a violent storm while he was steering the boat he sprang to the shore; Gessler landing soon after was shot by Tell; according to tradition, William Tell was drowned about 1350 while attempting to save a child

Legends of, **13**, 367

Tell-el-Amarna, a residence of Amenophis IV, in Egypt: made capital of Egypt, **1**, 24

Tell-el-Kebir, Lower Egypt: battle of (1882), **1**, 40, **5**, 259, **11**, 634, **14**, 497, **19**, 267

Teller, Henry Moore (1830——), an American lawyer and politician: leader of Free Silver Republicans (1896), **24**, 1012

Tello, Don (14th century), Spanish prince, brother of Pedro the Cruel: rebellions of, **8**, 164; at battle of Logroño, 168

Temenus, legendary Dorian hero: account of, **2**, 48

Temes, a river in southern Hungary: battle of the (ca. 1080), **17**, 51

Temesvar, Hungary: battles of (101 A. D.), **17**, 13; (1513), 168; siege of (1716), **14**, 289

Temesvar, Banate of: occupied by the Dacians, **17**, 11

Temesvar, Diet of, council to lay the basis for the representative system of government in Hungary (1397), **17**, 155

Temin ben Yussef (early 12th century), brother of the Emperor Ali, general of the Almoravides: his campaign against the Christians, **8**, 91; his campaign against Mohammed ben Abdalla, 94; defeated by Alfonso I of Aragon, 233

Temmu (Prince Kusakabe), Emperor of Japan, 673–690 A. D.: rebellion of, **7**, 29; reign of, 30; aids the spreading of Buddhism, 31

Tempe, Vale of, Greece: location of, **2**, 8; Xerxes in, 185

Templars, Knights, chivalrous order: account of, **18**, 173; suppression of, **8**, 158, 249, **9**, 88

Temple, Colonel (16th century), English officer: his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 122

Temple, Henry John, Viscount Palmerston: see **Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount**

Temple, Richard, Baron Temple (1826-1902), English officer: his career in India, **5**, 223; sketch of, 251; in charge of the famine relief administration, 255

Temple, The, of Jerusalem: built, **1**, 388; restored, 402; rebuilt by Herod the Great, 409

Temple of Music, Buffalo: President McKinley shot during reception in, **24**, 1063

Temuchin, Temuchen, Temudjin, or Temujin: see **Genghis Khan**

Ten Thousand, governing body of Arcadia: account of, **2**, 440

Ten Thousand, Retreat of the, the return of the Greek mercenaries who had served under Cyrus the Younger against the Persians (401 B. C.): account of, **2**, 389

Ten Years' War, name given to the

first Cuban struggle for independence (1868–1878), **22**, 453
Tenchi (Prince Nakano-oye), Emperor of Japan, 668–672: plots against Soga-no-Iruka, **7**, 20; reign of, 25
Tencteri (Tencteres), German tribe: migration of, **3**, 301; defeated by Cæsar, **18**, 12
Tendai, Buddhist sect: founded, **7**, 41
Teneriffe, Mount: see **Mount Teneriffe**
Teniers, David (1582–1649), Flemish painter: sketch of, **13**, 220
Tennessee, one of the United States, means "the river of the big bend" and is called Big Bend State: Scotch-Irish and Germans settle, **23**, 126; riflemen at New Orleans, 428; admitted, 451; slave state, 452; charges of legislature against Adams and Clay, 465; legislature repudiates President and renominates Jackson, 474; Jackson's removal to, 477; Polk elected governor (1839), **24**, 540; separated from North Carolina, 567; **Presidential election of 1860**, 683; secedes, 719; military operations in, 742, 773, 783; effort to draw Sherman into, 803; agriculture, 831; reconstruction policy of Lincoln, 833; reconstructed, 834; Ku-Klux-Klan said to have originated in, 868; Democrats regain control, 873; yellow fever epidemic, 923
"Tennessee," Confederate frigate: description of, **24**, 798
Tennyson, Alfred, Lord (1809–1892), English poet: sketch of, **11**, 613
Tenochititlan: see **Mexico, City of**
Tenure of Office Act, a measure passed over the veto of President Johnson to prevent him from removing without the consent of the Senate all officers whose appointment required the confirmation of the Senate: passed, **24**, 850; modified, 863; repealed, 951
Teocalli (House of God), Mexican religious edifice: description of, **22**, 28
Teos, Asia Minor: revolts from Athens, **2**, 352
Teplitz, Treaty of, a treaty of alliance between the monarchs of Russia, Austria, and Prussia against Napoleon (1813): account of, **17**, 308
Terburg (Ter Borch), Gerard (1608–1681), Dutch painter: sketch of, **13**, 220
Terentilius Arsa, Gaius, Roman tribune of the people, 462 B. C.: reforms of, **3**, 44
Teresa of Portugal (12th century), daughter of Sancho I: marries Alfonso IV of Leon, **8**, 277
Tergoes, the Netherlands: siege of (1572), **13**, 114
Ternate, one of the Dutch East Indies: taken by the English (1810), **20**, 143
Terra Australis, fabulous continent round the South Pole: Cook searches for, **20**, 123
Terra Firma, name given by Columbus to the South American continent: conquest of, **20**, 50; made part of New Granada, 104
Terray, Joseph Marie, Abbé (1715–1778), French financier: controleur-général of finances, **9**, 249, **10**, 12; account of, **10**, 25 note
Terre Napoléon: see **Australia**
Terrien de Lacouperie, Professor (late 19th century), French ethnologist: his investigations in China, **6**, 4
Territorial Expansion: see **Expansion, Territorial**
Territories, portions of the United States which have not yet received the rights of states: powers of Congress over, **23**, 452; exclusion of slavery from, **24**, 659; plenary powers of Congress respecting slavery in, 660; Jefferson Davis's resolutions respecting slavery in, 678
"Terror," English Arctic exploring vessel: placed in commission, **24**, 1008
Terror, Reign of (March, 1793–July, 1794), the period during the first

French Revolution in which the ruling faction executed all persons who were considered obnoxious to their government: account of, **9**, 285, **10**, 265, **11**, 542

Terror, The King of: see **Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore**

Terry, Alfred Howe (1827–1890), American general: in expedition against Sitting Bull, **24**, 905

Tertullus (5th century A. D.), leader of the Pagan party in Rome: made consul, **4**, 141

Teschen, Treaty of, peace between Austria and Prussia to terminate the war of the Bavarian Succession (1719), **17**, 250

Tessé, René de Froulai, Count of (early 18th century), French general: in the War of the Spanish Succession, **9**, 222

Test Act, an act by which no one was to hold office who refused to make a declaration of his disbelief in the doctrine of Transubstantiation and to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England (1673), **11**, 399

Testaments, Old and **New:** see **Bible**

Teste (19th century), French peer: scandal concerning, **9**, 428

Testry, France: battle of (687 A. D.), **9**, 35, **18**, 69

Teta, King of Egypt, ca. 3300 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 15

Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (3rd century A. D.), Roman senator: surrenders to Aurelian, **9**, 13

Tetuan, Morocco: battle of (1860), **8**, 507

Tetzel (Tezel, Diez, Deze), Johann (1455–1519), German Dominican monk: sketch of, **18**, 236

Teucer of Salamis, leader of Achaians: legend of, **2**, 57

Teuhtls (16th century), native Mexican governor: receives Cortéz, **22**, 14

Teutoboch (ca. 100 B. C.), Prince of the Teutons: taken prisoner by the Romans, **18**, 5

Teutoburger Forest, Germany: battles of (9 A. D.), **18**, 18; (15 A. D.), 20; (782 A. D.), 82

Teutonic (German) Order of Knights, a military order founded at Acre in Palestine in 1190: description of, **18**, 173; colonize the Prussians, **15**, 375; realm of, **18**, 195; army of, defeated by Poles and Lithuanians, 199; revolt against, 215; Albert of Brandenburg as Grand Master of, **15**, 215

Teutons, a people of central Europe: characteristics of, **20**, 7, 25; navigation of, 10; invade Roman territory, **18**, 4; see also **Germans**

Teuts (ca. 3rd century B. C.), Queen of the Illyrians: pays tribute to Rome, **17**, 11

Tewfik (1852–1892), Khedive of Egypt, 1879–1892: succeeds Ismail Pasha, **14**, 496; reign of, **1**, 39

Texas, a state of the United States, was so named from an Indian confederation called "Texas," "Tejas," or "Friends," and is called the Lone Star State: settled, **22**, 180, 183; United States gives up claims to, **23**, 445, **24**, 531; refused annexation, **23**, 515; importation of slaves forbidden, **24**, 532; efforts of United States to purchase, 532; united with Coahuila, 532; revolt of, **22**, 272, **24**, 534; Declaration of Independence adopted, **24**, 534; independence recognized, 534; annexation of, **22**, 282, **24**, 535, 539; western boundary dispute, **24**, 600; government of the United States assumes debt of, in Compromise of 1850, 601; boundary dispute of, with New Mexico in Compromise of 1850, 601; state elections of 1855, 646; delegates withdraw from Democratic convention (1860), 679; secession, 689; Confederates seize Fort Brown, 691; complies with Johnson's scheme of reconstruction, 845; under military rule, 847; readmitted, 848; in Presidential election (1868), 860; readmitted to representation, 863; Democrats regain control in, 873; end of carpet-bag rule, 873

Texeira, Gonsalvo de (17th century), Portuguese diplomat: envoy to China, **6**, 44
Texel, island in the North Sea: battle of (1673), **11**, 399
Texte du Sacre, the book upon which the French kings took their oath of coronation: account of, **15**, 86
Thabor, Mount: see **Mount Thabor**
Thackeray, William Makepeace (1811–1863), English novelist and humorist: sketch of, **11**, 612
Thags, Indian hereditary assassins: suppression of, **5**, 214
Thalaba ben Salema (8th century A. D.), Syrian leader: his campaign in Spain, **8**, 65
Thales of Miletus (ca. 640–550 B. C.), Ionian philosopher, **2**, 115
Thamas or Thamasp: see **Tamasp**
Thames, The, a river in Canada: battle of (1813), **24**, 525
Thaneswar, India: battle of (1191), **5**, 94
Thanet, Isle of, an island at the eastern extremity of Kent, England: Jutes land in, **11**, 17; Northmen plunder, 42; Louis the Lion lands on, 128
Thangbrand (9th century A. D.), Saxon priest: his mission in Norway, **16**, 56
Thankmar (10th century A. D.), German conspirator: conspiracy of, **18**, 109
Thann, Alsace-Lorraine: battle of (1809), **9**, 335
Thannyras, King of Libya: accession, **1**, 33
Thapsus, Africa: battle of (46 B. C.), **3**, 358
Thasos, an island in the Ægean Sea: a Phœnician possession, **2**, 27; revolts from Athens, 235; revolts a second time and is recovered, 367; taken by Etonicus, 376
Thauss, central Europe: battle of (1431), **18**, 210
Thayendanegea: see **Brant, Joseph**
Thayer, Eli (19th century), American politician: directs organization of Emigrant-Aid Society, **23**, 647
Thebau, Burmese king, 1878–1885: at war with the British, **5**, 266
Thebes (Diospolis, No-Amen), city of ancient Egypt: location of, **1**, 6; made the capital of Egypt, 18; destroyed by Assyrians, 90
Thebes, city in Bœotia, Greece: predominence of, **2**, 13; rise in Bœotian League, 47; at war with Athens, 143, 244, 245; joins Xerxes, 196; troops of, at Plataea, 211; taken by the Greeks, 211; freed, 248; foments Peloponnesian war, 262; makes attempt on Plataea, 277; troops of, at Delium, 311; advocates destruction of Athens, 377; insults Agesilaus, 393; war of, with Sparta, 397, 428; suffers the peace of Antalcides, 419; seized by Phoebidas, 422; freed by the exiles, 424; supremacy of, in Greece, 469; strife of, with Phocis, 459; joins Athenian alliance, 476; troops of, at Chaeroneia, 477; taken by Philip, 478; destroyed by Alexander, 486
Thelwall (18th century), English subject: trial of, **11**, 543
Themistocles, an Athenian statesman, orator, and commander of great celebrity: born about 514 B. C.; was a son of Neocles and a citizen of Athens; in early life he was addicted to pleasure, but, having lost his patrimonial estate he changed his entire course of life; he spent his leisure hours and vacation in composing declamations; his principal rival, Aristides, was ostracized in 483 B. C., after which Themistocles became the foremost statesman of Athens; he was elected archon eponymus in 481, and when Xerxes invaded Greece he was chosen commander-in-chief; he induced the people of Athens to abandon the city and embark in the fleet; the Greeks gained a decisive victory at the great naval battle of Salamis, 480 B. C., due to the sagacity and conduct of Themistocles; in 471 B. C. he was banished by ostracism and retired to Argos; having been

accused of treason he sought refuge at the court of Persia in 465, and was kindly treated by Artaxerxes over whom he acquired much influence; died or killed himself in Persia about 449 B. C.

Character of, **2**, 160; founds Peiraeus, 161; fosters Athenian navy, 175; convokes congress of Corinth, 178; commands in Thessaly, 185; commands at Artemisium, 189; advocates evacuation of Athens, 196; disputes with the admirals, 199; secret dealings of, with Xerxes, 202, 205; his embassy to Sparta, 225; his exile and death, 230

Theobald: see **Thibault**

Theodatus, Gothic king, ca. 534–536 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 159

Theodebald, Frankish king, 547–554 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 25

Theodebald (8th century A. D.), grandson of Pippin of Heristal: made mayor of the palace, **9**, 36

Theodebert I (504–547 A. D.), Frankish king, King of Austrasia: accession of, **9**, 25

Theodebert II, Frankish King, King of Austrasia, ca. 596–600 A. D.: reign of, **9**, 30

Theodemir (d. after 713 A. D.), chief of the Visigoths: concludes treaty with Saracens, **1**, 316; defeated by the Saracens, **8**, 48; reign of, 50

Theodolinda (Theodolind), Queen of Lombardy, 589–625 A. D.: marries Autharis, King of Lombardy, **4**, 166; persuades her people to become Christians, **18**, 53

Theodora (10th century A. D.), Roman courtesan: her influence on the Papacy, **4**, 182

Theodora (14th century), Greek princess: married to Orkhan, **14**, 25

Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury, 669–690 A. D.: consecrated, **11**, 37; introduces penitential system, 38; founds school at Canterbury, 38

Theodored, King of the Visigoths, 419–451 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 37

Theodoric I (Theuderic or Thierry), Frankish king, 511–534: his campaign against Auvergne, **9**, 20; reign of, **9**, 24, **18**, 60

Theodoric II (d. 613), Frankish king: reign of, **9**, 30; assisted by Clotar II, **18**, 64

Theodoric III (d. 691), Frankish king: reign of, **9**, 34; captured by Pippin of Heristal, **18**, 69

Theodoric IV (d. 737), Frankish king: reign of, **9**, 37

Theodoric the Great (455–526), King of the Ostrogoths, 475–526: career of, **18**, 45; invasion of, **2**, 532, **4**, 155; takes possession of Italy, Dalmatia, Noricum, and Rhaetia, **17**, 16; attempts to aid Alaric II against the Franks, **9**, 20; his campaign in Spain, **8**, 39; death of, **4**, 157

Theodoric I, King of the Visigoths, 420–451: reign of, **8**, 38; forms alliance with Aëtius, **18**, 41; his campaign against Attila, **9**, 17; death of, **18**, 42

Theodosius (I) the Great, Emperor of the East, 379–395 A. D.: was born in Spain in 346 A. D.: accompanied his father in his various campaigns and acquired at an early age great proficiency in the art of war; in 379 A. D., the Emperor Gratian conferred upon him the title of Augustus, with the command over the Eastern provinces: received into Christian Church, he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Arians and in 380 appointed Gregory Nazianzen, Archbishop of Constantinople; he carried on a successful war with the Goths; he reigned at Constantinople and after the death of Valentinian II in 392, Theodosius was sole emperor of the Roman world; before his death he divided his dominions between his two sons; he died in 395 A. D.

Placed on the throne of Constantinople, **4**, 133; makes treaty with Goths, **18**, 34; separates Eastern

and Western Empires, **2**, 527; death of, **17**, 16, **18**, 35
Theodosius II (401–450), Emperor of the East, 408–450: pays tribute to the Huns, **17**, 16; recognizes Valentinian III as Emperor of the West, **4**, 147
Theodosius (d. 376 A. D.), a Roman general: his campaign in Britain, **12**, 250
Theodosius (9th century), a deacon of Syracuse: fate of, **1**, 354
Theogony of Hesiod, Greek poem: account of, **2**, 39
Theophania (d. 991), Byzantine princess: marriages of, **1**, 367, **18**, 114; regent for Otto III, **18**, 118
Theophilanthropie, attempt of La Réveillère to establish the deistical religion under that name, **10**, 372
Theophilus, Byzantine Emperor, 829–842 A. D.: wars with the Saracens, **1**, 357
Theot, Catherine (late 18th century), French charletan: made use of by committees against Robespierre, **10**, 305
Theotokis (contemporary), Greek politician: account of career, **2**, 548
Thera, one of the Sporades: island of, **2**, 19; colonized by Dorians, 56
Theramenes (d. 404 B. C.), Athenian politician and commander: heads opposition in faction of the Four Hundred, **2**, 360; accuses the generals after Arginusae, 373; his embassy to Sparta, 377; joins the Thirty Tyrants, 383; slain by Critias, 386
Theresienstadt, Austria: built, **17**, 252
Thermidorian Party, the more moderate party in the French revolution: composition of, **10**, 321; replaces the democratic members in the committee, 322; attacks the Jacobin Club, 327
Thermopylae, a pass in northern Greece: geography of, **2**, 11; Leonidas at, 186; battle of (192 B. C.), **2**, 190, **3**, 144; the Athenians seize, **2**, 462; Philip passes, 476; Antiochus defeated at, 518
Thero, Tyrant of Acragas, 488–472 B. C.: account of, **2**, 218
Thérouenne, France: razed to the ground, **9**, 147
Thersites, rebellious and talkative slave: in Homer's Iliad, **2**, 36
Theseus, the national hero of Attica: was the son of Aegeus, King of Athens and a cousin of Hercules, whose exploits he emulated by the destruction of monsters and robbers; volunteered to go as one of victims destined to be devoured by the Minotaur in the Labyrinth; killed the Minotaur and found his way out of the Labyrinth by means of a clue (ball of thread) which Ariadne, a daughter of Minos, had given him; he afterwards became King of Athens; defeated the Amazons, who invaded Attica, took part in the Argonautic expedition and abducted the famous Helen from Sparta while she was a girl; married Antiope, Queen of the Amazons and after her death he married Phoedra, daughter of Minos; was an intimate friend of Pirithous, whom he aided, the legend says, in an audacious attempt to abduct Proserpine from the palace of Pluto; they failed and Thesus was confined in Tartarus, but finally released by Hercules; tradition adds that he was treacherously killed by Lycomedes, King of Scyros
  Skeleton of, discovered in Scyros, **2**, 233
Thespiae, Greece: troops of, at Thermopylae, **2**, 193; refuses to surrender to Xerxes, 196; aids Sparta, 428; taken by Thebans, 430; destroyed, 437
Thessalonica, Macedonia: captured by Turks, **14**, 60
Thessaly, southeastern Europe: geography of, **2**, 8; settled, 46; submits to Xerxes, 185; troops of, desert Athens at Tanagra, 244; towns of, allied to Athens, 275; Brasidas in, 313; Agesilaus crosses, 400; subdued by Jason, 437; Pelopidas in, 444;

Alexander in, 444; joins Thebes against Phocians, 460; Philip in, 462; becomes subject to Philip, 471; joins Aetolian League, **2**, 516; submits to Caesar, **3**, 348; ceded to Greece, **2**, 546, **14**, 492

Thetes, lowest class in Athenian society: archonship opened to, **2**, 252

Theudebert (Dietbert) (d. 548 A. D.), King of Austrasia, 534–548 A. D.: death of, **18**, 64

Theuderic: see **Theodoric**

Theudis, King of the Visigoths in Spain, 531–548 A. D.: administers government of Spain, **8**, 39; accession of, 40

Theudisel, King of the Visigoths in Spain, 548 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 40

Theudowald (d. 714 A. D.), Frankish prince: career of, **18**, 70

Thianges, Chevalier de (18th century), French impostor: impersonates Stanislaus Leczinski, **15**, 118

Thibaudeau, Antoine Claire, Count de (1765–1854), French revolutionist and historical writer: exposes plan for annulling election, **10**, 360

Thibault (Thibaut, Thibaud, Theobald) I (1201–1253), Count of Champagne and King of Navarre: reign of, **8**, 205; accused of poisoning Louis VIII of France, **9**, 80

Thibault II, King of Navarre, 1253–1270; reign of, **8**, 206

Thibaut, Colonel, French commander of a legion in South America: in the service of Montevideo, **21**, 126, 139

Thibet: see **Tibet**

Thibron (4th century B. C.), Lacedaemonian general: employs the remnant of the Ten Thousand, **2**, 390

Thierry: see **Theodoric**

Thiers, Louis Adolphe, French historian and minister of state: born at Marseilles, April 16, 1797; studied law at Aix; in 1818, was received as advocate at the bar at Aix, but went to Paris in 1821, and became assistant editor of the "Constitutionnel"; in 1823 published the first volume of the "History of the French Revolution"; used his influence to raise Louis Philippe to the throne, and was made councillor of state in 1830; he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies; was under-secretary of state, 1830–1831, and minister of interior in October, 1832; admitted into the French Academy in 1834; he was president of the council and minister of foreign affairs from February to August, 1836, when he resigned; in March, 1840, he was again appointed chief minister but resigned in October, 1840; he voted for Louis Napoleon as president in December, 1848; in 1863 he was elected to the legislative body, in which he acted with the opposition and to which he was reëlected in 1869; in 1867 he made a speech against Napoleon's foreign policy; in July, 1870, he boldly opposed the war against Prussia; declined to serve as a member of the provisional government formed in September, 1870, but on the organization of the French Republic, he accepted the Presidency, to which he was elected in February, 1870, and served until his resignation, May 24, 1873; died at St. Germain, September 3, 1877

Opposes the decrees of July 25, 1830, **9**, 390; in Soult's ministry, 402; becomes minister of the interior, 405; first ministry of, 409; second ministry of, 418; leads opposition, 424; opposes Guizot's foreign policy, 430; arrest of, 441, elected to the assembly, 458; canvasses Europe to obtain aid for France, 467; made "head of the executive power," 469; becomes president of the French Republic, 475

Thietmar (10th century A. D.), Bishop of Prague: account of, **17**, 63

Thionville, France: battle of (1639), **9**, 193

Thirty Tyrants, The, an aristocratic body which usurped the government of Athens, 404–403 B. C.: account of, **2**, 383

"Thirty Years' Peace," The, truce concluded between Athens and Sparta (445 B. C.): account of, **2,** 250, 251

Thirty Years' War, The, a religious and political war in central Europe which involved Germany and various countries (1618–1648): cause, **11,** 313, **17,** 204, **18,** 265; king of Bohemia defeated at Prague (1620), **17,** 206, **18,** 270; Wallenstein defeats Mansfeld at Dessau (1626), **17,** 210, **18,** 275; Rochelle taken (1628), **9,** 185; Gustavus Adolphus defeats Tilly at Breitenfeld (1631), **18,** 280; Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lützen (1632), **16,** 184, **17,** 211, **18,** 284; Swedes defeated at Nordlingen (1634), **16,** 186, **18,** 289; French take Arras (1640), **9,** 194; Swedes defeat Austrians at Leipzig (1642), **16,** 187, **18,** 291; French defeat Spaniards at Rocroy (1643), **9,** 199; Condé victor at Friedburg (1644), **9,** 199; Turenne defeats the Austrians at Nordlingen (1644), **9,** 199; Holland aids the Protestant states, **13,** 203; Poland's connection with, **15,** 428; principle of neutrality adopted, **13,** 462

This: see **Tini**

Thistlewood Conspiracy, a conspiracy formed by a certain Thistlewood to murder the English cabinet (1820), **11,** 573

Thomas I, Prince of Savoy, 1188–1233: reign of, **4,** 273

Thomas (ca. 7th century A. D.), Bishop of Constantinople: at siege of Damascus, **1,** 272

Thomas (17th and 18th centuries), Jesuit missionary, **6,** 77

Thomas à Becket, an English prelate, Archbishop of Canterbury: born in London, December 21, 1118; studied at Oxford and Paris; appointed High Chancellor of England, 1155; elected Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162, and immediately entered upon a conflict with the king, Henry II, which ended in the assassination of Becket on December 29, 1170; he was proclaimed a martyr by the people and canonized by the Pope in 1173; his bones were deposited in a beautiful shrine at Canterbury and became the object of pilgrimages; Henry VIII destroyed the shrine and scattered Becket's ashes

Made Chancellor, **11,** 98; made Archbishop of Canterbury, 100; quarrel with Henry II, 101; persecuted, 102; returns to England, 106; murder of, **9,** 74, **11,** 106

Thomas von Falkenstein (15th century), Austrian commander: besieges Brugg, **13,** 401

Thomas, Clement (1809–1871), French soldier: made commander of the national guard, **9,** 437; captured by the commune, 470

Thomas, George Henry, an American general: born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816; entered the Academy at West Point in 1836, graduated in 1840; having become first lieutenant in 1843, served with distinction in the Mexican war at Monterey and Buena Vista (1847) and gained the rank of captain, 1853; employed in Texas, 1856–1860; in 1861 appointed colonel of the fifth United States cavalry and in August became a brigadier-general of volunteers; ordered to Kentucky in September, obtained command of a division of the army of Buell and defeated General Zollikoffer near Mill Spring, January 18, 1862; in April, 1862, he was raised to rank of major-general and in May he obtained command of five divisions, forming the right wing of Halleck's army operating against Corinth; was second in command of the army of the Ohio, September, 1862; took part at Battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863; Chattanooga, September 9, and battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20; he succeeded Rosecrans as commander-in-chief of the army of the Cumberland on October 19, 1863, and was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army in the

same month; served under Sherman in campaign against Atlanta, May, 1864, and took part in the battles at Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain and defeated Hood at Nashville, December 15, 1864; soon after this victory, was appointed a major-general in the regular army; was offered the brevet of lieutenant-general and of general in 1868 by President Johnson but declined the compliment; died at San Francisco, March 28, 1870

In Mexican War, **24**, 554; early army comrade of Lee, 760; at Stone River, 774; saves Federal victory at Chickamauga, 784; his generalship, 784; in Sherman's march to Atlanta, 794; sent to oppose Hood, 803; estimate of, 804

Thomas, Jesse B. (1777–1850), American politician: proposes Missouri Compromise, **23**, 455

Thomas, Junker (16th century), commandant of Abo: sketch of, **16**, 154

Thomason, James (1804–1853), British statesman: his services in India, **5**, 223

Thompson, Sir Augustus Rivers (d. 1890), British statesman: sketch of, **5**, 262

Thompson, David (ca. 1600), American colonist: settles New Hampshire, **23**, 95

Thompson, George (19th century), British abolitionist: mobbed in Boston (1834), **24**, 575

Thompson, Jacob (ca. 1600), American statesman: influence over Buchanan, **24**, 696; resigns from Cabinet, 704

Thomson, Charles (ca. 1730–1824), American patriot: organizes first United States Congress, **23**, 341

Thomson, Joseph (1857–1895), Scottish explorer: his work in Africa, **19**, 155, 239

Thorbecke, Jan Rudolph (1796–1872), Dutch statesman: career of, **13**, 314

Thorberg, Peace of, a treaty concluded between Austria and Switzerland (1368), **13**, 378

Thorgny (10th century A. D.), Swedish layman: compels Olaf Skät-Konung to yield, **16**, 59

Thorismond (Thorismund) (d. 452 A. D.), King of the Goths: proclaimed king, **18**, 42; reign of, 8, 38

Thorleif the Wise (10th century A. D.), Norwegian scholar: his knowledge of law, **16**, 47

Thorn, Prussia: taken by the Swedes (1703), **16**, 216; taken by the Russians (1758), **15**, 148; taken by the Prussians (1793), 189

Thorn, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between the Teutonic Knights and Poland (1466), **15**, 424, **18**, 216

Thornton, Sir Edward (d. 1817), English diplomat: proposes joint High Commission for Alabama claims, **24**, 883

Thorolf-Mostrar-Skegg (9th century A. D.), Norwegian outlaw: account of his settlement of Iceland, **16**, 45

"Thorough Scheme," a policy adopted by the radicals in the Congress of the United States (1866), **24**, 846

Thorstein (10th century A. D.), Earl of the Orkneys: harasses Scotland, **12**, 255

Thorstein Eriksson (11th century A. D.), Norse explorer: in Vinland, **16**, 49

Thorwald Eriksson (11th century A. D.), Norse explorer: in Vinland, **16**, 49

Thorwardr: see **Truvor**

Thothmes I, King of Egypt, ca. 1535 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 22

Thothmes III, King of Egypt, 15th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 23

Thothmes IV, King of Egypt, ca. 1435 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 23

Thou, Christopher de (1508–1582), French judge: approves the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, **9**, 158

Thou, François Auguste de (1609–1642), French politician: death of, **9**, 195

Thou, Jacques Auguste de (1553–1617), French historian and statesman: draws up the Edict of Nantes, **9**, 171

Thouret, Jacques Guillaume (1746-1794), French legislator and political writer: dismisses the national assembly, **9**, 271; death of, 289

Thrace, country of southeastern Europe: conquered by the Persians, **1**, 166; assigned to Lysimachus, **2**, 512; Antiochus invades, **3**, 143; becomes part of province of Macedonia, 257; occupied by Turks, **14**, 32

Thracian Chersonese, peninsula between the Hellespont and the Gulf of Melas: Ottomans settle in, **14**, 27

Thracians, inhabitants of Thrace, living between the Nestus and the Styrmon: slay Aristagoras, **2**, 136; defeat the Athenians, 236

Thrasybulus (ca. 580 B. C.), ruler of Miletus: sends message to Periander, **2**, 93

Thrasybulus (d. ca. 389 B. C.), Athenian commander and statesman: at Samos, **2**, 359; at Cyziceis, 364; exiled, 384; leads attack on the tyrants, 386; his victory, 387; death of, 404

Thrasydaeus (5th century B. C.), Sicilian ruler: tyrant of Acragas, **2**, 219

Thrasyllus (d. 406 A. D.), Athenian commander: general at Samos, **2**, 359; takes Colophon, 367

Three Collections, The, a collection of Buddha's teachings: description of, **5**, 60

Three Emperors, Battle of the: see **Austerlitz:** battle of

Three Emperors, League of the, alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia (1872), **14**, 474

Three F's Act, the second Irish land bill proposed by Gladstone (1870), **12**, 239 note

Three Henries, War of the, waged in France between the Catholics and Calvinists, **9**, 161

Three Kingdoms, The, in China, **6**, 13

Three Old Ports of the Spanish Main, 21, 318

Three Rocks, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12**, 211

Three Years' War of Reform, The, a war waged in Mexico (1858-1861), **22**, 383

Throgmorton, Francis (16th century): reveals Spanish plot to invade England, **11**, 292

Thucydides (ca. 491-401 B. C.), Greek statesman and historian: on Homeric kingdoms, **2**, 34; commands Athenian squadron, 314

Thucydides (5th century B. C.), son of Melesias, Athenian statesman: opposes Pericles, **2**, 256; exiled, 257

Thugut, Baron Franz Maria von (1739-1818), Austrian diplomat and politician: interviews the Reis Effendi, **14**, 332; interprets treaty of Kainardji, 341; career of, **17**, 287

Thule, the name given by Pytheas of Marseilles to a region or island north of Great Britain, the position of which has been for more than two thousand years the subject of investigation and a matter of controversy, **16**, 4, 297

Thun, Count Franz Anton (1847——), Austrian statesman: made premier of Austria, **17**, 435

Thun, Count Leo (1811-1888), Austrian statesman: summons the Diet of the kingdom, **17**, 365

Thunder, The Duke of: see **Nelson, Horatio**

Thunderbolt, The: see **Stephen II,** King of Hungary

Thuresson, Thure (15th century), Scandinavian soldier, called the Peasants' Butcher: cruelties of, **16**, 134

Thurii (Thurium), an ancient city of Italy: founded, **2**, 260; aids Athens, 342; at war with the Lucanians, 414; taken from Sparta, 479; attacked by Lucanians, **3**, 74

Thüring von Hallwil (15th century), Austrian statesman: made governor of Zurich, **13**, 400

Thuringia, a region in central Germany: divided between the Franks and the Saxons, **18**, 60; status of, 66; peasant war in, 243

Thuriot de la Rosière (d. 1829), French lawyer and Jacobin: at the

siege of the Bastile, **10**, 63; sketch of, 66 note; demands the abolition of the commission of twelve, 258

Thurman, Allen Granbery (1813–1895), American statesman and jurist: in Democratic Convention, **24**, 800; in Congress (1869), 862; member of the Electoral Commission, 913 note; nominated for Vice-President, 965

Thurn, Count Heinrich Matthias von (1580–1640), Bohemian Protestant leader: leads conspiracy, **17**, 20; leads revolution in Bohemia, **18**, 268; defeated by Wallenstein, 286

Thurston, Abbot of Glastonbury (11th century), Norman monk: orders English monks to be shot, **11**, 76

Thusnelda, German princess: marries Hermann, **18**, 17; taken captive by Romans, 20

Thyra (9th century A. D.), Queen of Denmark, wife of Gorm the Old: sketch of, **16**, 28

Thyra (d. 1000 A. D.), Queen of Norway, wife of Olaf Trygvasson: death of **16**, 56

Thyrea, Greece: given to the Aeginetans, **2**, 281; taken from Sparta, 479

Ti, King of Egypt, ca. 26th century B. C.: reign of, **1**, 16

Tiberias, Palestine: siege of (67 A. D.), **1**, 411; battle of (1187), **9**, 75

Tiberius, (I) Claudius Nero Cæsar (42 B. C.-37 A. D.), Emperor of Rome, 14-37 A. D.: invades Armenia, **4**, 39; campaigns of, in Gaul, 42; campaign against the Marcomanni, **17**, 13; campaign of, against the Germans, **18**, 15; invades Armenia, **4**, 39; account of ancestry, 41; disgraced, 43; adopted by Augustus as his son, 43; celebrates his triumph over the Pannonians, 45; recalls Germanicus, **18**, 21; reign of, **4**, 46; death, 54; condition of Spain under, **8**, 25

Tiberius, The French: see **Louis XI,** King of France

Tiberius, Gemellus (19-37 A. D.), Roman prince: sketch of, **4**, 53; death of, 56

Tibet, central Asia: opening of, **5**, 297, 377; disputes between China and Great Britain concerning, **6**, 316

Tibni ben Ginath (ca. 8th century B. C.), Hebrew usurper: claims throne of Israel, **1**, 390

Tibur, Italy: war with Rome, **3**, 64

Ticino Question, The, the decision of the line of demarcation between the functions of the canton and the confederation in Switzerland, **13**, 581

Ticonderoga, New York: built, **23**, 184; English fail to capture (1758), 189; captured by the English (1759), 193; captured by the Americans under Ethan Allen (1775), **11**, 515, **23**, 228; recaptured by Burgoyne (1777), **23**, 252

Tie-ling, Manchuria: captured by Japanese, **7**, 313

Tien-chwang-tai: destroyed by the Japanese, **7**, 272

Tientsin, China: massacre at, **6**, 223; convention at (1885), **7**, 256; attacked by allied forces (1900), **24**, 1047; invested by troops (1900), **6**, 281, **7**, 280; foreigners refuse escort to, 301; rescue party from, reaches Peking, 303

Tientsung, Manchu ruler, 1626–1643, Emperor of China, 1635–1643: account of, **6**, 46

Tiflis, Czar of: see **Heraclius of Georgia**

Tiglath-Pileser I (12th century B. C.), King of Assyria: reign of, **1**, 79; subjugates the Kommagenians, 142

Tiglath-Pileser III, King of Assyria, 744-727 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 82; conquers Musre, 86; invades Israel, 393; conquests of, in Syria, 393; captures Aradus, **2**, 78

Tigranes I, King of Armenia, 96-55 B. C.: unites Armenia, **3**, 213; increase of his power, 257; Lucullus defeats, 258; rupture with Mithradates, 273; war with Pompey, 273

Tihoo, Central America: battle of (1542), **22**, 425

Tik Ho (16th century), Chinese officer: his campaign against the Japanese, **7**, 120

Tilden, Samuel Jones, an American governor: born at New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814; was educated at Yale College and New York University; became a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of New York; he was Governor of New York State, 1875-1876, and Democratic candidate for President of United States in 1876, but the result of the election becoming a matter of dispute and being referred to a commission appointed by Congress the Presidency was given to Mr. Hayes; died at Graystone, New York, August 4, 1886

In Democratic Convention, **24**, 800; elected governor of New York, 897; early career, 908; nominated for President (1876), 909; election of 1876 claimed for, 909; declines Democratic nomination, 930

Tilley, Samuel Leonard, (19th century), Canadian statesman: at the Quebec convention, **20**, 165

Tilly, Johann Tzerklas, Count von (1559-1632), military commander on the Catholic side in the Thirty Years' War: account of, **18**, 272; in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 190; crushes rebellion of the Count of Mansfeld and Christian of Brunswick (1622), **13**, 204; defeated at Breitenfeld (1631), 181; ravages Protestant districts of southern Germany, 201; death of, **18**, 282

Tilsit, Peace of, treaty between France and Russia, concluded (1807), **8**, 485, **9**, 331, **10**, 471, **11**, 559, **14**, 403, **15**, 215, **16**, 251, **18**, 374

Tiltoni (contemporary), Italian statesman: ably manages foreign relations, **4**, 406

Timbuktu, northern Africa: description of, **19**, 149; occupied by the French, 152

Timmerman, Antony (d. 1583), Dominican monk: plots death of William of Orange, **13**, 138

Timocrates (4th century B. C.), Grecian diplomat: aids Persian supremacy in Asia Minor, **2**, 395

Timolaus (5th century B. C.), a Corinthian: advice of, **2**, 399

Timoleon (d. 337 or 336 B. C.), Corinthian general: liberates Sicily, **2**, 417, 418; slays his brother, 453

Timophanes (ca. 360 B. C.), Corinthian tyrant: death of, **2**, 453

Timotheus (4th century B. C.), Athenian commander: at Corcyra, **2**, 430; fails at Chios, 454

Timur (Timour or Timur-leng [Timur the Lame], corrupted to **Tamerlane)** (ca. 1336–1405), Tartar conqueror, called the Mongolian Bonaparte: born at Kesh, in Independent Tartary in 1336; was of Mongol extraction and a descendant of Jengis Khan; in 1361 he supported the cause of Husein, Khan of Northern Khorassân, against several neighboring tribes and in this war received a wound in the thigh; he afterwards quarreled with Husein, took Balkh, his capital (1369), and caused himself to be proclaimed Khan of Jagatai; he successively brought into subjection Khorassân, the principal part of Persia, and Armenia, and in 1387 turned his arms against Toktamish-Khan in western Tartary whom he defeated: Timur's capital was Samarcand; having taken Bagdâd and Damascus, subdued Georgia and advanced as far as Moscow, he next invaded India, where in 1398 he gained a signal victory near Delhi over the forces of Mahmud, then Emperor of Delhi; in 1402 met the famous Bayezid, Sultan of Turkey, in Angora, and after one of the most sanguinary battles on record took the sultan prisoner; he was prepar-

ing for the invasion of China when he died on his march in 1405
Attacks Egypt, **1**, 36; invades Persia, **5**, 337; invades India, 104; defeats the Turks, **14**, 5; account of, 46; death of, 51
Timur ben Balkin (11th century), King of Malaga: dethroned, **8**, 89
Tinchebrai, France: battle of (1106), **11**, 89
Ting, Admiral (d. 1895), Chinese naval commander: at the battle of the Yalu River, **6**, 268; suicide of, 270
Ting Ju-Chang, Admiral, Chinese naval commander: at battle of Weihai-Wei (1895), **7**, 270
Ting Yuch'wan (17th century), Chinese artist: sketch of, **6**, 39
Tinghai or **Tinghae**, in the island of Chusan, China: recapture of, **6**, 138
Tini (This), Egypt: location of, **1**, 6
Tippecanoe, river in Indiana: battle of the (1811), **24**, 416, 525
"Tippecanoe and Tyler too," a campaign song in the Presidential election of the United States (1841), **24**, 524
Tippermuir, Scotland: battle of (1644), **12**, 340
Tippoo Sahib or **Tipu Saib** (1749–1799), Sultan of Mysore: ravages the Carnatic, **9**, 256; concludes peace with the English, **5**, 194; conspires against the English, 197; death of, **20**, 145
Tirah Campaign, a campaign in India against the Waziris, the Swatis and the Mohmands (1897), **5**, 278
Tirano, Switzerland: battle of (1620), **13**, 463
Tirconnell, Richard Talbot, Earl of: see **Talbot, Richard, Earl of Tirconnell**
Tirhakah: see **Taharka**
Tiribazus (4th century B. C.), satrap of Lydia: accession of, **2**, 403; arranges for peace between Greece and Persia, 405
Tirnova (Tirnovo), Bulgaria: surrender of (1389), **14**, 34
Tirol (17th century), Mexican officer: arrests De la Serna, **22**, 156
Tiryns, an ancient city of Greece: archæological remains of, **2**, 22; importance in prehistoric Greece, 49
Tirzah, Asia Minor: siege of, **1**, 390
Tisamenus, leader of the Achaians: in Dorian legend, **2**, 48
Tissaphernes (d. 395 B. C.), Persian satrap: aids the Spartans, **2**, 352; intrigues with Alcibiades, 354; imprisons Alcibiades, 364; superseded by Cyrus, 369; returns to Asia Minor, 390; besieges Cyme, 391; executed, 394
Tissowski (19th century), Russian revolutionary leader: leads the Cracow revolutionists, **15**, 300
Tisza, Count (contemporary) Hungarian statesman: son of preceding: made premier of Hungary, **17**, 443; resigns, 445
Tisza von Borosjeno, Koloman (1830–1902), Hungarian statesman: directs affairs in Hungary, **17**, 429; resigns, 430
Tite, Prince: see **George II**, King of England
Tithe Act, in Ireland (1838), **11**, 596
Tithe War, a rising of the Irish against paying tithes (1830–1838), **12**, 224
Tithes in France: abolition of, **10**, 109
Tithing-Man, an official of the New England colonies: duties of, **23**, 146
Tithraustes (4th century B. C.), Satrap of Asia Minor: accession of, **2**, 394
Tities, an ancient Latium people of Sabellion stock: settle on the Tiber, **3**, 9
Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (40–81 A. D.), Roman emperor, called the Delight of Mankind: appointed consul, **4**, 74; besieges Jerusalem, **1**, 411, **4**, 79; condition of Spain under, **8**, 26; reign of, **4**, 82
Tjumen (Tyumen, Tiumen), Siberia: founded, **16**, 317
Tlascalans (Tlaxcalans, Tlaxcaltecs), a tribe of Mexican Indians: become hostile to the Spaniards, **22**, 19
Tnephakhthos: see **Tefnekht**

Toba, Japan: battle of, **7,** 168
Toba (12th century), Emperor of Japan: intrigues of, **7,** 55; death of, 56
Tobacco: introduced into Turkey, **14,** 212; industry in Virginia, **23,** 61, 136; made a government monopoly in New Spain, **22,** 202
Tobago, an island of the British West Indies: ceded to England, **20,** 120; restored to France (1783), 128; annexed to Trinidad, 246
Tobiesen (19th century), Arctic explorer; explorations of (1863), **16,** 315
Tobolsk, Siberia: founded, **16,** 317
Todar Mall, Raja (16th century), Indian financier: services of, **5,** 112, 116
Todleben (Totleben), Franz Eduard (1818–1884), Russian general and engineer: in the Crimean War, **11,** 616, **15,** 312; his campaign against Turkey, **15,** 335
Todleben, Gottlieb Heinrich (1710–1773), Russian soldier: in the campaign of 1760, **15,** 149
Toekoeli, Emerich (17th century), Hungarian revolutionist: leads Hungarian insurrection, **17,** 229
Toghrul (Togrul, Togril) (d. ca. 1063), founder of the Seljirk dynasty in Persia: conquests of, **5,** 330; Seljirkian Turks powerful under, **14,** 10
Togo, Heihachiro (1857——), Japanese admiral: in Russo-Japanese War, **7,** 303, **15,** 362
Togoland, Africa: condition of, **19,** 179, **20,** 300; made a German protectorate, **19,** 111
Tököly, Count Emeric: see **Tekeli**
Tokugawa Hidetada (early 17th century), Japanese ruler: concludes peace with Korea, **7,** 121; reign of, as shōgun, 127
Tokugawa Iyeharu, Japanese court-officer, 1761–1787: reign of, as shōgun, **7,** 149
Tokugawa Iyemitsu, Japanese court-officer, 1624–1651: character of, **7,** 127
Tokugawa Iyemochi, Japanese court-officer, 1857–1866: accession of, **7,** 158; marriage of, 161; visits Kyoto, 162; death of, 166
Tokugawa Iyenari, Japanese court-officer, 1787–1837: reign of, as shōgun, **7,** 149
Tokugawa Iyesada, Japanese court-officer, 1854–1857: reign of, as shōgun, **7,** 156
Tokugawa Iyeshige, Japanese court-officer, 1745–1761: reign of, as shōgun, **7,** 149
Tokugawa Iyetsuna, Japanese court-officer: shōgunate of, **7,** 140
Tokugawa Iyeyasu (Ieyasu) (d. 1616), Japanese shōgun, 1603–1605: rebels against Hashiba Hideyoshi, **7,** 113; member of council of state, 114; sketch of, 122; death of, 127; encourages literature, 141
Tokugawa Nariakira (Rekko) (middle of the 19th century), Japanese statesman: urges a policy of national seclusion, **7,** 156
Tokugawa Tsunayoshi, Japanese court-officer: shōgunate of, **7,** 140
Tokugawa Yoshimune, Japanese court-officer, 1716–1745: reign of, as shōgun, **7,** 144
Tokugawa Yoshinobu, Japanese court-officer, 1866–1867: his succession discussed, **7,** 158; his reign, as shōgun, 166
Tokunegi, Korea: captured by the Japanese (1592), **7,** 117
Tolbiac, Gaul: battles of (496 A. D.), **9,** 19; (612 A. D.), 31
Toledo, Spain: conquered by the Saracens (713 A. D.), **1,** 314, **8,** 51; sieges of (736 A. D.), 66; (854–859 A. D.), 74; (1083 A. D.), 143; battle of (1176), 98
Toledo, Ohio: Wayne's victory near (1794), **23,** 366; Lincoln makes speech at, **24,** 706
Toledo, Don Sebastian de, Marques de Mancera, Spanish statesman, viceroy of New Spain, 1664–1673: administration of, **22,** 172
Tolentino, Italy: battle of (1815), **9,** 362, **17,** 314
Tolentino, Treaty of, a peace between

the Pope and the French republic (1797): account of, **9**, 302
Toleration, Edict of, a bill granting to Lutherans, Calvinists, and non-Uniate Greeks (1781), **17**, 266
Toleration Act, a bill passed in Maryland, granting freedom of worship to all persons professing Christianity (1649), **23**, 71
Toleration Act, a bill giving to Dissenters in England the legal right to worship publicly (1689), **11**, 435
Toll, Baron von (contemporary), Siberian explorer: explorations of, **16**, 318
Tolmides (5th century B. C.), Athenian naval officer: harries Messenia, **2**, 246; slain at Coroneia, 248
Tolomi, Mexico: battle of (1832), **22**, 271
Tolosa, Las Navas de, Spain: battle of (1212), **8**, 101, 148, 204, 238
Tolstoi, Count Dmitri (late 19th century), Russian statesman: policy of, **15**, 341
Tolstoi, Count Leo Nikolaivitch (1828-1910), Russian novelist and social reformer: his description of the battle of Borodino, **15**, 227; at Tchernya, 321; his relations with the government, 355
Tolstoi, Count Peter (d. 1728), Russian statesman: brings Alexis back to Moscow, **15**, 75; accompanies Peter to Persia, 79; in the supreme privy council, 95
Tome, South America: declared to be in a state of blockade (1865), **21**, 221
Tommasso (early 16th century), Italian scholar: mentioned, **4**, 299
Tompkins, Daniel D. (1774–1825), American statesman: nominated for Vice-President, **23**, 434
Tomu-cheng, Manchuria: captured by the Japanese (1894), **7**, 268; battle of (1904), **7**, 310
Tonchin (17th century), Swiss linguist and theologian: sketch of, **13**, 482
Tone, Matthew (d. 1798), Irish patriotic leader, brother of T. W. Tone: death of, **12**, 214
Tone, Theobald Wolfe (1763–1798), Irish politician and revolutionist: founds society of United Irishmen, **11**, 545; sketch of, **12**, 198; plans French invasion of Ireland, 207; death of, 214
Tonga Treaty, agreement by which British suzerainty was established in Africa as far as the Portuguese territory (1887), **19**, 81
Tonghak Rebellion, revolt of a secret faction in Japan: account of, **6**, 265, **7**, 257
Tongking (Tonkin), Farther India: war in, **6**, 247, 250; under French rule, **20**, 273
Tonningen (Tonning), Slesvig-Holstein: siege of (1700), **16**, 214
Tooke, Horne (John Horne) (1736–1812), English politician and philologist: trial of, **11**, 543
Toombs, Robert (1810–1885), American politician: opposes slavery prohibition in Territories, **24**, 595; Confederate Secretary of State, 694; votes against Crittenden's compromise measures, 701; opposes project to attack Fort Sumter, 710
Topal Osman (Osman Pasha) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier: his campaign against the Persians, **5**, 351; rescues Bagdad, **14**, 295; death of, 298
Topeka, Kansas: meeting of Free Soil convention, **24**, 649
Toral (19th century), Spanish general: surrenders Santiago (1898), **22**, 460
Tordenskjold (Tordenskiold), Peder Vessel (18th century), Danish naval commander: searches for Charles XII of Sweden, **15**, 64, **16**, 222; sketch of, **16**, 237
Tordesillas, Treaty of, a treaty between Spain and Portugal (1494), **5**, 146, **20**, 43, **23**, 33
Torgau, Saxony: battle of (1760), **9**, 246, **18**, 341
Torgau, Alliance of, a league formed at Torgau (1526) by Saxony and Hesse and other Protestant powers against the Roman Catholic States, **18**, 245
Torghud: see **Dragut**

Tories, members of royalist party in England and America: origin of the term, **11,** 409; in American colonies, **23,** 294, 295

Torkel, Knutsson (late 13th century), Scandinavian soldier: regency of, **16,** 106

Tormasov, General (early 19th century), Russian military officer: his campaign against France (1812), **15,** 219

Tornory, Paul (16th century), Archbishop of Kalosca: at the battle of Mohacs, **17,** 169

Torone, Macedonia: founded, **2,** 79; revolts from Athens, 314; retaken by Cleon, 316

Toronto, Ontario, Canada: burned by Americans (1813), **23,** 425; British retaliate for burning of, 427

Torquatus, Titus Manlius, Roman dictator, 208 B. C.: at battle of Trifanum, **3,** 67

Torre, Baron della (19th century), governor of Novara, Italy: reëstablishes regal power in Turin, **4,** 356

Torre, Martin della (13th century) Italian chief of Milan: accession of **4,** 217

Torrens, Henry Whitelock (1806-1852), Anglo-Indian statesman: secretary to Lord Auckland, **5,** 215

Torres (19th century), Colombian patriot: death of, **21,** 65

Torres Vedras, lines of fortifications in Portugal: battle of (1810), **9,** 338

Torres y Rueda, Márcos (17th century), Bishop of Yucatan: made viceroy of New Spain, **22,** 167

Torrey, Charles (19th century), American abolitionist: aids slaves to escape, **24,** 617

Torrices (19th century), South American statesman: aids Bolívar, **21,** 60; death of, 65

Torrico, Juan Crisóstomo (19th century), South American soldier: proclaims himself dictator of Peru (1842), **21,** 196

Torrington, Arthur Herbert, Earl of: see **Herbert, Arthur, Earl of Torrington**

Torstensson (Torstenson), Lennart, Count of Ortala (1603–1651), Swedish soldier: in the Thirty Years' War, **16,** 187, **17,** 212, **18,** 291; resigns the command, **16,** 188

Tortona, Italy: surrenders to Frederick Barbarossa (1155), **4,** 192, **18,** 148; destruction of (1163), **18,** 151

Tortosa, Spain: sieges of (804 A. D.), **8,** 220; (1147), 236

Tōru Hoshi (19th century), Japanese statesman: influence of, **7,** 222; sketch of his career, 229

Tosa Mitsunobu (15th century), Japanese painter: sketch of, **7,** 105

Tosabō Shōshun (12th century), Japanese soldier: sent to destroy Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune, **7,** 66

Toscanelli, Paolo del Pozza (1397–1482), Italian astronomer: his correspondence with Columbus, **23,** 27

Tostig (d. 1066), Earl of North-humberland: appointed earl, **11,** 63; allies himself with Harold Hardrada, 65; killed at Stamford Bridge, 66

Totem Poles, used among American Indians to denote clans: elaborately decorated, **23,** 14

Totila (Totilas) (d. 552 A. D.), an East-Gothic King of Italy: reign of, **4,** 160, **18,** 49

Totonacs, a Mexican tribe: form an alliance with Cortéz, **22,** 18

Tott, Baron François de (1733–1793), French officer of Hungarian extraction: aids Turkey, **15,** 180

Toul, France: siege of (1870), **18,** 424

Toulon, France: battle of (1744), **9,** 238; (1793), **10,** 275, **18,** 357

Toulouse, France: plundered by Clovis, **18,** 47; sieges of (721 A. D.), **1,** 335; (1216), **9,** 78; battle of (1814), **8,** 486, 532

Tourgots, Chinese tribe: flight of, **6,** 89

Tourgueniev: see **Turgeniev**

Tournay, Belgium: siege of (1581), **13,** 137; (1745), **9,** 239; battle of (1794), 290

Tournon, Charles Maillard de (early 18th century), Papal legate: appointed legate from Rome to China,

6, 75; issues decree against Jesuits, 76; suspicious illness of, 76; death of, 77

Touroon Shah (d. 1264), Sultan of Egypt: last of Eyoub dynasty in Egypt, **14**, 128

Tours, France: battles of (507 A. D.), **8**, 39, **9**, 20; (1356), **9**, 98, **11**, 164

Tours or Poictiers (Poitiers), Battle of, fought at a place between Tours and Poictiers (732 A. D.), **1**, 338, **8**, 65, **9**, 37, **14**, 4, **18**, 73

Tours, Truce of, between England and France (1444), **11**, 206

Tourville, Anne Hilarion de Contentin, Count of (1642–1701), French admiral: his expedition against England, **9**, 219, **11**, 438

Toussaint l' Ouverture, Dominque François, a negro general and liberator: born near Cap François in Hayti, in 1743; was descended from an African prince; his parents were both slaves and of pure negro blood; he learned to read and write and by his good conduct and intelligence gained the confidence of his master, who appointed him steward of the implements employed in making sugar; in August, 1791, began a general insurrection of the slaves of Hayti, who massacred many of the whites; was innocent of these acts of cruelty and saved the lives of his master's family; after they had escaped from the island he joined the army, which was fighting for liberty; obtained chief command of the negroes and after the French Convention had decreed the liberation of the slaves (February, 1794), he fought against the English and Spaniards and aided the French general, Laveaux, to expel those invaders; he gained a number of victories, and was appointed commander-in-chief by the French Commissioner in 1796; restored order and prosperity and under his auspices a liberal constitution was formed and he was elected president for life; Bonaparte sent an army of about 35,000 men under Leclerc to Hayti about the end of 1801 to subdue Toussaint, but Toussaint defeated the French and Leclerc resorted to negotiation and offered the negroes their liberty; these conditions were accepted by Toussaint, who concluded a peace and retired to his estate; he was taken by treachery in June, 1802, and carried to France and confined in the dungeon in the castle of Joux, near Besançon, where he died in April, 1803; according to some authorities he was starved to death

Leads insurrection in Hayti, **20**, 138; made president of Hayti, 139; death of, 140

Tovar, Manuel Felipe de (19th century), Venezuelan statesman: elected president of Venezuela (1860), **21**, 97

Tower of London: see **London, Tower of**

Towns (Cities, Communes, Municipalities):

AFRICA: destruction of Moorish cities, **1**, 308

ARABIA: Syrian, **1**, 278

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: staple towns, **17**, 97

DENMARK: origin of, **16**, 77, 78

ENGLAND: early government in the township, **11**, 22; growth and origin of, 52; growth in the 12th century, 116; growth of London, 117; social conditions in the 13th century, 133

FRANCE: revolt against feudal system, **9**, 67; rise of, 173; Huguenot, 196

GERMANY: free cities granted a representation in the diet, **18**, 167; commercial unions of free cities, 174; the League of Marbach, 199; influence of the free cities (ca. 1500), 229

GREECE: Cretan, **2**, 19; Athens, 152

ITALY: growth of republicanism in cities, **4**, 186; opposition to the empire, 191, 202; status of (ca. 1200),

206; government of, 209; fall under the yoke of some leading citizen, 216; Florence and Pisa in the Middle Ages, 225; Genoa and Venice in the Middle Ages, 238; Naples and Florence (1282–1494), 257; Genoa in the 16th century, 305
NETHERLANDS: maritime towns in Brabant, **13**, 28; development of, 30; military organization of, 31; Bruges, 32; Ghent, 32; of Flanders, 36, 41; declaration for liberty, 113; independence of, 222
ROME: Latin, **3**, 83; conditions in the city of Rome (264 B. C.), 95
SWITZERLAND: rise of, **13**, 353; join the Emperor against the aristocracy, 358; alliance of, 372; struggles in Zurich against the aristocracy, 375; league of, 411; power of, 413; condition of, 451; increased privileges of, 468
UNITED STATES: unit of government in New England, **23**, 122; town-meetings, 123; in the middle colonies, 125

Townsend-Esch Bill, a bill proposing to retain the Interstate Commerce Commission and to clothe it with power to regulate rates and schedules (1904), **24**, 1089

Townshend, Charles (1725–1767), English statesman: attempts to enforce the Declaratory Act, **23**, 215; succeeded by Lord North, 216; gets the "bog act" passed, for the benefit of Irish Catholics, **12**, 178; power of, **11**, 510; death of, 511

Townshend, Charles, Viscount Townshend (1674–1738), English statesman: becomes Secretary of State, **11**, 468; made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 472; resigns from office, 478

Townshend Acts, a bill taxing exports of tea, paper, glass and painters' colors from the American colonies to England (1767): enacted, **20**, 127, **23**, 215; repealed (1770), **23**, 216, 269

Towrson, William (16th century), English trader: his voyages to Africa, **19**, 29

Towton, England: battle of (1461), **11**, 213

Toyatomi Hidetsugu (late 16th century), Japanese official: regency and death of, **7**, 121

Toyotomi Hideyori (early 16th century), Japanese official: accession of, to his father's position, **7**, 121; regency of, 123; influence of, 125

Toyotomi Hideyoshi (originally **Tokichi**, then **Hashiba**, then **Kinoshita**) (16th century), Japanese soldier: guards the shōgun, **7**, 111; crushes rebellion of Akechi Mitsuhide, 112; sketch of, 113

Trade, Board of: see **Lords of Trade and Plantations**

Trade and Commerce:
AFRICA: by Venetians, **19**, 16; English ventures, 28, 31, 84; under the Dutch, 30; under Germany, 31; under the French, **19**, 32, **20**, 283; English monopoly, **19**, 33; African Company, 36, 38; slave-trade, 38, 40, 44, 106, 115, 121, 165; Austrian attempts, 39; of Portugal, **19**, 39, **20**, 35, 46; value of, **19**, 46; by Arabs, 58, 121; Portugal and England, 76; competition in, 78; in Zanzibar, 87, 127; by the Germans, 92, 107, 139, 144; by German missionaries, 95; Guinea Coast, 106; in Congo Free State, 124; along the Niger, 152, 156; under the United African Company, 154; Royal Niger Company, 156; with Gambia, 162; across the Sahara, 169; freedom of, in West Africa, 177; "Plantation Company," 179; in Togoland, 180; in Tunis, 265; in the south, **19**, 309, **20**, 225; condition and prospect of, **19**, 312
AUSTRALIA: in wool, **20**, 186; in wheat, 195
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Vienna aided by Leopold the Proud, **17**, 93; under Leopold VI, 96; growth of Triest, 262; under Joseph II, 269; present status, 450

BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA: account of, **1**, 112
CAPE BRETON ISLAND: fishing, **20**, 87; terms of treaty with England, 141; West River, 168
CHINA: by Portuguese, **6**, 32, **20**, 46; with England under Queen Elizabeth, **6**, 107; with England under Charles I, 107, 127; treatment of foreign traders, 109; opium trade, 128, 130; embargo removed, 129; prohibition of, 129, 130, 136; policy of England, 273; provision regarding Manchuria, 314
CUBA: sugar, tobacco, **20**, 325; with United States, 487
DENMARK, growth under Christian III, **16**, 196
EGYPT: during the Old Empire, **1**, 58; in Alexandria, 331
ENGLAND: in ancient Britain, **11**, 8; growth under Henry I, 91; increase of, 117; under Edward III, 159; under Henry VII, 230; monopolies, 304, 315; disputes with Dutch, 364, 386; East India Company, 501; Pitt's proposal, 530; treaty with France, 530; impulse to, 532; effect of Continental system, **8**, 484, **11**, 560; revival of, **11**, 575; proposition of free trade, 601; Commercial Treaty with France, 621; no cotton from United States, 623; whale fisheries, **16**, 304; with the East, **20**, 59, 62; with West Indies, 78; Hudson Bay Company, **16**, 305, **20**, 86, 169; treatment of colonies, **20**, 89; companies, 102; with Pennsylvania, 108; plan for colonies, 126; in slaves, 238
EUROPE: with India, **20**, 11; with colonies, 22; influence of science, 122
FRANCE: depressed, **9**, 97; increase of, 117; monopolies abolished, 200; free circulation of corn prohibited, 252; free-trade in grain, **9**, 253, **10**, 33; increase of, **10**, 424; under Napoleon, 446; treaty with England, **9**, 451; no cotton from United States, 453; extension of free trade, 454; in French possessions, **20**, 72, 79, 270
GREECE: Aegean peoples, **2**, 22; in age of Greek colonization, 78; effect of tyranny on, 95; Ionian activity in, 114; merchant navy of modern Greece, 549, 550
GERMANY: special ministry for, established, **18**, 328; treaty with the United States, 345; under the Empire, 443; new treaties, 451
INDIA: influence of caste, **5**, 78; in ancient times, 138; English East India Company, 158; General Society or English Company, 158; the Assada Merchants, 158; the London Company, 158; Company of Merchant adventurers, 158; The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, 159; under the Dutch, **5**, 162; **20**, 291; under the English, **5**, 162; under the Company, 163; French East India Companies, 169, 170; Company of the West, 170; The Perpetual Company of the Indies, 170; Danish East India Company, 171; The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, 171 Ostend Company, 171, 173, 175; Austrian Oriental Trading Company, 173; Asiatic Trading Company, 174; The Bengal Company of Embden, 174, 175; Swedish Company, 175; Prussian Company, 175; the open door, 177; after the Mutiny, 254; increase of, 290; by Italian cities, **23**, 22; by Portuguese, **20**, 40, 41, 42, **23**, 25; freedom of, **20**, 141
IRELAND: with North America, **12**, 180; encouraged, 190; with England, 193
ITALY: of Italian cities, **4**, 208, **20**, 14; Genoa, **4**, 241, **5**, 141; Venice, **4**, 245, **5**, 141; increase of, **4**, 400.
JAPAN: progress of, **7**, 81; with China, 101; with the Portuguese, **7**, 104, **20**, 47; with Korea, **7**, 134, 296; under the Dutch, 134, 139; nature of, 135; exclusion of, 139; relations with United States, 155, 157, 158; Eastern, 241; increase of, 244, 247; condition of, 248
MEXICO: under Spain, **20**, 53, **22**,

101; increase of, 132; contraband 173; oriental, 184, 191; by Count Revilla-Gigedo, 198; under Bucareli, 208; internal, 225; decline of, 230; development of, 404; rise of, 413
NETHERLANDS: of Flanders, **13**, 25; growth of, 30; with England, 33, 51; of Holland, 36; between Flanders and England, 37; in southern provinces, 53; in wool, 58; expansion of, 166; decline of, 167; Dutch East India Company, 167, 320; supremacy of, 168; monopolies, 221; reëstablished, 252; effect of Continental System on Holland, 269; in northern provinces, 294; in Belgium, 294; increase in, 319; modern condition of, 322; whale fisheries, **16**, 304, 305; with East, **20**, 55, 61, 73, 79, 113; with Brazil, 59, 70; with West Indies, 78
NORWAY: treaties, **16**, 262
PERSIA: left to the subjects of the empire, **1**, 179; with England, **5**, 354; contest between Russia and England for commercial privileges in, 369
PORTUGAL: under Maria I, 8, 476; in colonies, 541; in slaves, **20**, 46, 48
ROME: in the 1st century B. C., **3**, 246
RUSSIA: railways through Manchuria, **6**, 308; cause of policy toward China, 308; encouraged by Anna Leopoldovna, **15**, 128; bureau of, 357; encouraged by Peter the Great, **20**, 102; make settlements in America for skin trade, 129
SCOTLAND: restrictions removed, **12**, 357; Navigation Act, 357; effect of Union, **12**, 357, 377; freedom of, 374
SOUTH AMERICA: Jesuits in Brazil, **20**, 93; status in Colombia (1873), **21**, 91; status in Venezuela (1862), 99; Buenos Ayres affected by neighboring provinces, 129; between Paraguay and Brazil, 150, 161; between Paraguay and France, England, Sardinia, and the United States, 155; products of Brazil, used in international commerce, 179; exploited by the government of Peru, 199; Chili prefers trade with Great Britain, 229; Chili exports minerals, 242; Brazil with Germany, 251; importance of, 269; provisions of International Conference, 278; present status of Colombia, 302; future possibilities of the Atlantic coast, 330, 332
SPAIN: under Philip II, **8**, 425; under Philip IV, 376; contraband, 414; impulse to, 428; with colonies, **8**, 429, 491, **20**, 103, 133
SWEDEN: decline of, **16**, 224; treaties, 260
SWITZERLAND: development of, **13**, 332; in towns, 354; freedom of, 415
TURKEY: opened with western Europe, **14**, 202; protected by Peace of Pruth, 281
UNITED STATES: Henry VII places first restriction on, **23**, 34; colonies with Spain, 44, 45; hampered in New France, 51; in Virginia, **20**, 24, **23**, 61; policy of England toward Virginia colonists, **23**, 66; Navigation Acts, **20**, 108, **23**, 67; Carolinas, **23**, 75; importance in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 101; New York, 107; in slaves, as colonies, **20**, 74, **23**, 128; with West Indies, **20**, 77, **23**, 134; New England, **23**, 134; middle colonies, 136; southern colonies, 136; restriction of, 202; smuggling, 205; decline of, 212; Boston Port Bill, 220, 222; non-intercourse act, 224; effect of the Revolution, **20**, 128; power of States, **23**, 305; order in council, 310; navigation act, 311; in slaves as states, **23**, 329, **24**, 531, 562, 570, 601; treaties between United States and foreign powers, **23**, 347; increase of, 355; American carriers benefited by Anglo-French war, 360; French colonies, 405; destruction of, 406; Jefferson's embargo, 410; Rambouillet Decree, 415; effect of war of 1812, 430; effect of free trade, 436; considered by Panama Congress, 468;

restriction of trade with West Indies, 471; reciprocity with England, 507; reciprocity with Canada, **24**, 641; interrupted between North and South, 678; blockade of South, 727; Interstate Commerce Law, 917; trusts, 971; liquor laws, 972; amendment to Interstate Commerce Act, 1064; department of Commerce and Labor, 1065; Elkins Law, 1066; Interstate Commerce Commission, 1089; Hay-Bond Commercial Reciprocity Treaty, 1091; National Pure Food Law, 1096; Chicago packing houses, 1097; Consular Service, 1098; Philippines, **20**, 52, 313; Alaska, 306; Porto Rico, **24**, 1036, 1041
WEST INDIES: Barbados in sugar, **20**, 70; growth of Jamaica's trade with England and the American colonies, 71; privileges granted in the English islands, 108; status at close of 18th century, 242; present status, 248

Trade and Plantations, Committee of, a body of men appointed for governing English colonies: formed, **20**, 89

Trafalgar Bay, near the Straits of Gibraltar: battle of (1805), **8**, 484, **9**, 326, **10**, 463, **11**, 557, **23**, 406

Tragedy, the Greek: religious origin of, **2**, 41

Trajan (Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus) (52-117 A. D.), Emperor of Rome, 98-117 A. D.; adopted by Nerva, **4**, 87; reign of, 87; condition of Spain under, **8**, 26; his campaign in the Danube valley, **17**, 13; treatment of Greece, **2**, 523; death of, **4**, 89

Tranquebar, Africa: founded, **5**, 171

Transoxiana, Persia; conquest of, by the Arabs, **1**, 265

Transportation:
AFRICA: caravans in Portuguese West Africa, **19**, 51; Congo railroad, 126; railroad from Senegal to the Niger, 149, 152; Trans-Saharan Railway, 168, 265; in Mombasa, 186; Stevenson Road, 236; railroads in Congo Free State, 251; railroad along the Nile, 299; along the Congo, 300; steamers, 300; railroads in French Africa, **20**, 282
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: improvement of roads and canals under Maria Theresa, **17**, 262; construction of roads in Carniola, Croatia, Bohemia, and Moravia, 289; construction of railroads in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 424
CANADA: under Lord Elgin, **20**, 159; railway, 170; Grand Trunk, Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railway, 176
CHINA: first railroad, **6**, 243; railroad under Li Hung Chang, 244; railroad from Peking to Canton, 275
CUBA: improvements under American protection, **22**, 464
ENGLAND: in Chaucer's time, **11**, 177; coaches, 419; canal, 533; first steamboat, 589; Telford and Macadam roads, 589; railroad between Liverpool and Manchester, 590
FRANCE: under Napoleon, **10**, 446; railroads, **9**, 482, 483
GERMANY: improvements under Frederick the Great, **18**, 333
INDIA: Anatolian Railroad, **5**, 139; Ganges Canal, 223; Lower Ganges Canal, 223; Great Indian Peninsular Railways, 223; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 224; steam communication with England, 224; under Samuel Laing, 244; under Lord Lawrence, 246; canals in the Punjab, 289; extension of railroads, 289; connection with famine, 387
IRELAND: in olden times, **12**, 15
JAPAN: water-ways, **7**, 145; railroads, **6**, 314, **7**, 241
MEXICO: turnpikes of Guadalupe, and San Cristoval constructed, **22**, 144; Mexican Railroad, 403; development of railways, 409, 417, 419
NETHERLANDS: roads and railroads in Belgium, **13**, 315
NEWFOUNDLAND: railroad, **20**, 178
PERSIA: canals, **5**, 320; under Ni-

zam-ul-Mulk, 331; first railroad, 364
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: roads, **20**, 369; railroads, 370; electric street railway in Manila, 371
PORTUGAL: colonial railroads, **8**, 541
PRUSSIA: building of railroads, **18**, 438; brought under government control, 447
RUSSIA: Trans-Caucasian and Trans-Caspian Railways, **5**, 139; roads, **12**, 375
SCOTLAND: Caledonian Canal, **12**, 375; first railroad, 375
SOUTH AMERICA: in Colombia, **21**, 85, 304; in Ecuador, 111, 116; in Argentine Republic, 135; in Brazil, 178, 179; in Chili, 225, 227, 242, 243; in Brazil, 255; in Uruguay, 259; Pan-American Railway, 279, 333; Interoceanic Railway, 331; in Bolivia, 333
SPAIN: new roads and canals, **8**, 420
SWITZERLAND: roads and railroads, **13**, 543, 573, 576; railroad through St. Gotthard, 574; Simplon line, 578
TIBET: agreement concerning railroads, **6**, 317
TURKEY: Suez Canal, **5**, 138, **14**, 468; condition of, **14**, 491
UNITED STATES: in colonies, **23**, 151; public works as State enterprises, 441; steam, 477, 479; Erie Canal, 479; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 480; railroad across Panama, **24**, 613; railroads, 896; transcontinental railway, 901, 1096; Panama Canal, 1069

Transportation Act, a bill providing for the removal to England for trial of any royal official in the American colonies (1774): passed, **23**, 221

Trans-Saharan Railway: schemes for, **19**, 168; building of, 265

Trans-Siberian Railroad: first sod turned, **15**, 345; completed, 355

Transvaal, South Africa: founded, **19**, 51; under British occupation (1877–1881), 214; annexed by England (1877), **11**, 633, **19**, 279; organized as Transvaal Colony (1900), **19**, 283, **20**, 233: see also **South African Republic**

Transvaal War: see **Boer Wars**

Transylvania, a principality of the Austrian empire, called the Gold Mine of Europe: Rumanian element in, **17**, 8; occupied by the Dacians, 11, invaded by the Gepidæ and Burgundians, 14; occupied by the Visigoths and Gepidæ, 16; invaded by the Slavs, 19; granted to a voiévode of the race of Arpad, 47; revolt of (1467), 163; invaded by Turks (1479), 164; acquired by Suleiman the Great (1547), **14**, 159; revolt of (1593), 203; seeks peace with Turkey, 208; conditions in (1848), **17**, 357; incorporated with Hungary, (1867), 398

Trapezus (Trebizond), seaport on the Black Sea: founded, **2**, 81; the "Ten Thousand" at, 390

Trautenau, Austria: battles of (1866), **18**, 411

Trautmansdorff, Count (late 18th century), Austrian statesman: policy of, in Belgium, **13**, 260

Travel, Means of: see **Transportation**

Travendale, Treaty of, a peace between Charles XII of Sweden and Frederick IV of Denmark (1700), **15**, 80

Travis, Colonel (d. 1842), American soldier: at siege of the Alamo, **24**, 533

Treasonable Correspondence Act, bill passed in England to prevent the giving of assistance to the French (1793), **11**, 542

Treasons, Act of, a bill passed in England which made it high treason to speak with disrespect of the king, the queen, and their heirs (1534): account of, **11**, 254

Treasons, Statute of, in English history, a bill by which offenses amounting to treason were defined (1352): account of, **11**, 164

Treasury, Department of the, branch of the United States government: organized, **23**, 344; Independent Treasury Bill passed, 514; the "Whiskey Ring," **24**, 894
Treaties, Peaces, and Truces:
B. C.
ca. 753. Truce of God, **3**, 9
415. Sparta, **2**, 352
387. Antalcidas, **1**, 168
256. Asoka, **5**, 71
A. D.
843. Verdun, **4**, 179, **13**, 341
870. Mersen, **18**, 95
874. Forcheim, **17**, 33
878. Chippenham, **11**, 43
878. Wedmore, **11**, 43, **16**, 15
1153. Wallingford, **11**, 96
1169. Montmirail, **9**, 74
1174. Falaise, **11**, 108
1183. Constance, **4**, 195, **18**, 153
1229. Paris, **9**, 79
1242. Bordeaux, **9**, 81
1258. Corbeil, **9**, 83
1259. Abbeville, **9**, 83
1267. Marat, **13**, 361
1295. Anagni, **9**, 86
1312. Cortenbergh, **13**, 32
1328. Northampton, **11**, 283
1330. Hagenaw, **17**, 101
1352. Brandenburg, **13**, 377
1355. Regensburg, **13**, 378
1355. Valognes, **9**, 96
1360. Brétigny, **9**, 101, **11**, 166
1365. Guerande, **9**, 103
1368. Tharberg, **13**, 378
1370. Stralsund, **16**, 118
1375. Bruges, **9**, 105
1381. Turin, **4**, 241
1407. Underhand, **9**, 110
1420. Troyes, **9**, 113, **11**, 200
1425. Voszice, **17**, 133
1435. Arras, **9**, 117, **13**, 41
1435. Vordingborg, **16**, 127
1444. Szegedin, **14**, 63, 65
1444. Tours, **11**, 206
1465. Conflans, **9**, 122
1466. Thorn, **15**, 424, **18**, 216
1468. Ancenis, **9**, 123
1468. Pironne, **9**, 123
1468. Vilemov, **17**, 146
1468. Waldshut, **13**, 404
1474. Perpetual, **13**, 406
1482. Arras, **9**, 125
1488. Sabli, **9**, 128
1492. Etaples, **9**, 129, **11**, 226
1493. Barcelona, **9**, 129
1494. Tordesillas, **5**, 146, **20**, 43, **23**, 33
1495. Senlis, **9**, 129
1495. Vercelli, **9**, 131
1499. Basle, **13**, 419, **17**, 173, **18**, 227
1500. Grenada, **9**, 133
1504. Blois, **9**, 133
1513. Orthez, **9**, 135
1516. Noyon, **9**, 137
1526. Madrid, **4**, 303, **9**, 140
1529. Cambrai or Ladies' Peace, **9**, 141, **13**, 56, **18**, 246
1529. Kappel, **13**, 445
1529. Saragossa, **5**, 146
1530. St. Julien, **13**, 447
1531. Kappel, **13**, 445
1538. Varad, **17**, 217
1543. London, **12**, 305
1544. Crespy (near Laon), **9**, 144, **18**, 251
1547. Guines, **9**, 144
1552. Passau, **18**, 258
1555. Augsburg, **9**, 146, **17**, 197
1555. Vaucelles, **9**, 147
1559. Château-Cambrésis, **9**, 148
1560. Edinburg, **12**, 313
1568. Longjumeau, **9**, 156
1570. St. Germain, **9**, 157
1570. Stettin, **16**, 166
1576. Monsieur, **9**, 159
1577. Bergerac, **9**, 160
1578. Nérac, **9**, 160
1580. Fleix, **9**, 161
1585. Nemours, **9**, 161
1598. Vervins, **9**, 171, **13**, 164, **17**, 176
1601. Lions, **9**, 172
1606. Sitavtorok, **14**, 208, 210, 374
1606. Vienna, **17**, 224
1608. Libno, **17**, 199
1613. Knaerad, **16**, 176
1614. Paltry, **9**, 178
1614. Sainte-Menehould, **9**, 178
1614. Xanten, **13**, 191
1616. Loudun, **9**, 179
1617. Stolbova, **16**, 177

Treaties, Peaces, and Truces:
1619. Defense, **5**, 161
1619. Presburg, **17**, 205
1620. Nicolsburg, **17**, 226
1625. Moncon, **9**, 183
1628. Susa, **9**, 186
1629. Alais, **9**, 187
1629. Altmark, **16**, 180
1629. Lubeck, **9**, 190, **16**, 201
1631. Barwälde, **16**, 181
1635. Prague, **18**, 288
1638. Berwick, **11**, 336
1640. London, **12**, 339
1645. Brömsebro, **16**, 187, 201
1645. Linz, **17**, 227
1648. Munster, **13**, 217, **20**, 114
1648. Newport, **11**, 360
1648. Westphalia, **9**, 200, **10**, 135, note, **13**, 219, 465, **16**, 188, **17**, 183, **18**, 293
1649. Ruel, **9**, 202
1653. Murifeld, **13**, 473
1656. Baden, **13**, 476
1658. Roeskilde, **16**, 208
1659. Pyrenees, **8**, 379, 465, **9**, 207, **13**, 232
1660. Copenhagen, **16**, 210, 231
1660. Oliva, **16**, 210
1661. Kardis, **16**, 211
1663. Soleure, **13**, 477
1664. Vasvar, **17**, 228
1667. Andrusshovo (Andrussovo), **14**, 244, **15**, 22, 380
1667. Breda, **9**, 208, **11**, 389, **20**, 76, 87
1668. Aix-la-Chapelle, **9**, 209, **11**, 393, **13**, 478, **18**, 300
1668. Triple Alliance, **11**, 393
1670. Dover, **11**, 394
1672. Busacz, **14**, 245
1676. Zurawna, **14**, 246
1678–1679. Nimeguen, **8**, 383, **9**, 212, **11**, 405, **13**, 240, **18**, 302, **19**, 33, **20**, 64, 72
1683. Ratisbon, **9**, 212
1689. Nerchinsk, **6**, 67, 80
1691. Limerick, **12**, 153
1697. Ryswick, **4**, 326, **8**, 384, **9**, 219, **11**, 445, **13**, 245, **18**, 306, **20**, 76, 114, **23**, 159
1699. Carlowitz, **2**, 539, **14**, 268, 287, 374, **17**, 231, **18**, 304
1700. Travendale, **15**, 80
1701. Grand Alliance, **11**, 451
1703. Methuen Commercial, **8**, 525, **11**, 454, **20**, 106
1706. Altranstadt, **15**, 46, **16**, 219
1708. Szathmar, **17**, 234
1710. Hague, **15**, 63
1711. Pruth, **14**, 280, **15**, 61, **16**, 221
1712. Aaran, **13**, 480
1713. Adrianople, **15**, 61
1713. Assiento, **11**, 464, **22**, 187
1713. Utrecht, **8**, 401, **9**, 224, **11**, 463, **13**, 251, 479, **18**, 315, **20**, 85, 107, **23**, 77
1713–1714. Rastadt, **4**, 330, **9**, 225, **18**, 316
1715. Barrier, **13**, 252
1717. Triple Alliance, **8**, 405, **9**, 228, **11**, 471
1718. Quadruple Alliance, **11**, 472
1718. Passarowitz, **14**, 6, 290, 374, **17**, 235, **18**, 320
1719–1720. Stockholm, **18**, 318
1721. Nystad, **15**, 68, 427, **16**, 226
1725. Hanover, **9**, 234, **13**, 253
1726. Treaty of, **15**, 121
1729. Seville, **8**, 410, **13**, 253
1731. Vienna, **13**, 253
1733. Resht, **15**, 117
1735. Vienna, **8**, 410, **17**, 192, **18**, 324
1738. Vienna, **15**, 429
1739. Belgrade, **14**, 274, 315, **15**, 124, **16**, 227, **17**, 192, 235
1741. Nymphenberg, **16**, 227
1742. Berlin, **17**, 241
1742. Breslau, **11**, 485
1743. Abo, **15**, 152, **16**, 228
1743. Worms, **9**, 238
1744. Lancaster, **23**, 168, 170
1745. Dresden, **17**, 242, **18**, 332
1745. Füssen, **17**, 242
1748. Aix-la-Chapelle, **4**, 336, **5**, 179, **9**, 240, **11**, 488, **13**, 256, **15**, 141, **17**, 242, **18**, 332, **20**, 85, 107, **23**, 166, 167
1752. Logtown, **23**, 168, 170
1756. Versailles, **15**, 144, **17**, 243
1761. Family or Compact, **9**, 247
1762. Fontainebleau, **18**, 343
1762. Hamburg, **16**, 228
1763. Hubertsburg, **11**, 505, **17**, 244

Treaties, Peaces, and Truces.

1763. Paris, **5**, 181, **9**, 247, **11**, 505, **20**, 76, 120, **23**, 197
1767. Copenhagen, **16**, 267
1770. Teschen, **17**, 250
1774. Kainardji, **14**, 339, 342, 374, **17**, 249
1775. Surat, **5**, 192
1778. Versailles, **23**, 267
1783. Versailles or Paris, **5**, 194, **9**, 257, **11**, 523, **20**, 128, **23**, 288, 362
1790. Varela (Verela), **15**, 188, **16**, 249
1790. Sistova, **14**, 357, 386, **17**, 276
1791. Pilnitz, **9**, 270
1792. Jassy, **10**, 134, **14**, 362, 374, **15**, 187
1795. Algiers, **23**, 364, 394
1795. Basel, **8**, 482, **9**, 293, **10**, 347, **18**, 357
1795. Greensville, **23**, 366
1795. Jay, **23**, 372
1795. Paris, **10**, 347, **17**, 281
1796. Cherasco, **10**, 380
1797. Campo-Formio, **10**, 395, **11** 548, **14**, 384, **17**, 283, **18**, 361
1797. Leoben, **9**, 303, **10**, 383, **13**, 264
1797. Tolentino, **9**, 302
1797. Austro-Venetian, **17**, 283
1800. Mont Luçon, **10**, 441
1801. Paris, **10**, 444
1801. Campo-Formio, **9**, 303
1801. Florence, **10**, 444
1801. Lunéville, **8**, 483, **9**, 317, **10**, 442, **17**, 285
1801. Madrid, **10**, 444
1801. San Ildefonso, **20**, 269, **23**, 395
1802. Amiens, **5**, 197, **8**, 483, **9**, 318, **10**, 444, **11**, 552, **13**, 164, **23**, 396, 405
1802. Bassein, **5**, 136, 200
1805. Presburg, **9**, 326, **10**, 415, **11**, 557, **14**, 395, **17**, 294
1805. Schönbrunn, **9**, 326
1807. Bartenstein, **16**, 251
1807. Fontainebleau, **8**, 528, **9**, 332
1807. Slobosia, **14**, 383, 384, 398
1807. Tilsit, **8**, 485, **9**, 331, **10**, 471, **11**, 559, **14**, 403, **15**, 215, **16**, 251, **18**, 374
1808. Erfurt, **9**, 334, **18**, 374
1809. Fredrikshamn, **15**, 217
1809. Schönbrunn, **17**, 299
1809. Vienna, **9**, 336, **17**, 336, **18**, 377
1811. Asuncion, **21**, 147
1812. Bucharest, **14**, 398, 407, **15**, 219
1813. Gulistan, **5**, 359
1813. Kalisch, **15**, 261
1813. Pleisswitz, **15**, 261
1813. Reichenbach, **17**, 307
1813. Teplitz, **17**, 308
1813. Valençay, **9**, 344
1814. Chaumont, **9**, 347, **17**, 311
1814. Fontainebleau, **15**, 262, **17**, 311
1814. Kiel, **16**, 254, 258
1814. London, **13**, 281
1814. Paris, **9**, 356, **13**, 280
1814. Teheran, **5**, 360
1814. Vienna, **16**, 254
1815. Paris, **8**, 532, **17**, 314, **20**, 221
1815. Segauli, **5**, 207
1815. Vienna, **16**, 267
1817. Poona, **5**, 209
1820. El Pilar, **21**, 71, 119
1820. Trujillo, **21**, 72
1825. Indian Springs, **23**, 470
1826. Akerman, **14**, 422
1826. London, **17**, 325
1826. Yandabu, **5**, 212
1827. London, **14**, 423, **15**, 275
1828. Turkmanchai, **5**, 359, **15**, 283
1829. Adrianople, **14**, 431, **15**, 287, **17**, 326
1830. London, **15**, 288
1831. Twenty-four Articles, **9**, 400
1833. Münchengratz, **17**, 328
1833. Unkiar-Skelessi, **9**, 403, **15**, 291
1837. Tafna, **9**, 413
1840. Waitangi, **20**, 211
1842. Nanking, **5**, 213
1842. Pasco, **21**, 188
1844. Tangiers, **9**, 423
1848. Guadalupe, **22**, 377
1848. Malmö, **16**, 270
1850. Bulwer-Clayton, **24**, 613, 1070, 1072
1850. Olmütz, **16**, 272
1852. London, **16**, 273

Treaties, Peaces, and Truces:
1853. Gadsden, **24**, 641
1854. Japanese-America, **7**, 157
1856. Paris, **14**, 460, 470, **15**, 322, **17**, 384
1858. Austria-Hungary with Japan, **7**, 189
1858. Newchwang, **6**, 166, 311, 315
1858. Paris, **5**, 364
1858. Tien-tsin, **9**, 449
1859. Villafranca, **9**, 451, **17**, 385
1859. Zurich, **4**, 374, **17**, 385
1860. Anglo-French Commercial, **11**, 621
1860. Peking, **9**, 451
1863. Pensaqui, **21**, 113
1864. Miramar, **22**, 389
1864. Vienna, **16**, 275, **17**, 391
1865. Belgium-Japanese, **7**, 189
1865. Callao, **21**, 204, 220
1865. Danish-Japanese, **7**, 189
1865. Gastein, **17**, 391
1865. Hawaii-Japan, **7**, 189
1865. Italian-Japanese, **7**, 189
1865. Swedish-Japanese, **7**, 189
1866. Nicolsburg, **17**, 392, **18**, 412
1866. Prague, **16**, 275, **17**, 392, **18**, 412
1867. Chino-United States, **6**, 221
1867. London, **13**, 317
1871. Chino-Japanese, **7**, 192
1871. Frankfort, **9**, 469, **18**, 426
1871. Washington, **24**, 959
1873. La Paz, **21**, 227
1878. Berlin, **5**, 256, **11**, 632, **14**, 488, 491, **15**, 338, **17**, 421
1878. San Stefano, **11**, 632, **14**, 486, **15**, 337, **17**, 420
1878. Zanjon, **20**, 328
1879. Gandamak, **5**, 257
1879. United States-Japan, **7**, 190
1884. Ancon, **21**, 238, 264
1884. Congo, **19**, 76
1887. Tonga, **19**, 81
1887. Bayard-Chamberlain, **24**, 961
1895. Shimonoseki, **15**, 350
1897. Biacnabate, **20**, 314
1898. Anglo-Chinese, **7**, 277
1898. German-China, **7**, 277
1898. Paris, **22**, 468, **24**, 1032
1900. Anglo-German, **7**, 285
1901. Anglo-Chinese, **7**, 286
1901. Hay-Pauncefote, **20**, 331, **24**, 1072
1902. Anglo-Japanese, **7**, 231, 289
1903. Hay-Herran, **20**, 332
1903. Hay-Varilla, **24**, 1074
1905. Portsmouth, **7**, 318, **15**, 364, **24**, 1094
Treaty, City of the Violated: see **Limerick**
Treaty of 1726, a compact between Russia and Austria: mentioned, **15**, 121
Treaty of 1783, peace between the United States and Great Britain: account of, **11**, 523; defects of, mended by Jay Treaty, **23**, 362; fishery purchase under, 429; Great Britain determined to enforce, 443
Treaty of 1819, compact between Spain and the United States: **24**, 531, 541
Treaty of 1854, treaty between the United States and Great Britain: **24**, 641
Treaty Ports, harbors on the coast of China thrown open to European trade: account of, **6**, 273
Trebbia, Italy: battle of (1799), **9**, 309, **10**, 403
Trebellius, Lucius (1st century B. C.), Roman statesman: opposes measures proposed against the pirates, **3**, 270
Trebia, river in Italy: battle of the, **3**, 117
Trebizond: Greek empire in, **2**, 536; see also **Trapezus**
Trebonius, Gaius (d. 43 B. C.), Roman soldier: besieges Massilia, **3**, 341; succeeds to command in Spain, 356; plots against Cæsar, **4**, 4
Trediakovski, Vassili Kirelovitch (1703–1769), Russian man of letters: Volinski's treatment of, **15**, 110; sketch of, 150
Tregua, Pacta de, truce between Bolivia and Chili (1884): account of, **21**, 265
Treilhard (Trelliard), Jean Baptiste (1742–1810), French statesman:

made member of the directory, **9**, 305; deposed, **10**, 404
Tremecen, Spain: battle of (1142), **8**, 96
Trencsin, Hungary: battle of (1708), **17**, 233
Trent, Council of, the 18th general council of the Roman Catholic Church (1545–1563), **4**, 285, **9**, 155, **13**, 456, **17**, 178, **18**, 251, 260
Trent Affair, The: account of, **24**, 728
Trenton, New Jersey: battle of (1776), **11**, 516, **23**, 248; erects triumphal arch for Washington, 341; Lincoln makes speech at, **24**, 706
Trepov, General (d. 1906), Russian military dictator: régime of, **15**, 366; dies, 368
Tresilian, Chief Justice (d. 1388), English statesman: hanged, **11**, 181
Trevelyan, Charles Edward (1807–1886), Anglo-Indian financier: sketch of, **5**, 247
Trevett v. Weeden, a case by which the forced acceptance of paper money was declared unconstitutional (1787): account of, **23**, 315
Treviri, Gallic tribes: defeated by Cerealis, **18**, 24
Trevisa (Trevise, Treviso), Edouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, Duke of (1768–1835), French soldier: ministry of, **9**, 407
Triad Society, secret society in China (ca. 1851): account of, **6**, 148, 280
Trial by jury: introduced in New York, **23**, 104; denied slaves, **24**, 615
Triana, Rodrigo de (ca. 1492), seaman with Columbus: sights land, **21**, 6
Trianon Decree, an edict issued by Napoleon I (1810), placing an import duty of 50 per cent. on colonial products, **10**, 473
Tribbles, T. H., American politician: Populist nominee for Vice-President (1904), **24**, 1081
Tribunate of the Plebs: organized, **3**, 41
Tribunes, in French history: nomination of, **10**, 436
Tribunes, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people: declared inviolable, **3**, 41; powers, 42; number increased (471 B. C.), 43; (457 B. C.), 44
Trichinopoly, India: siege of (1750), **9**, 242
Tricoupi (Trikupis), Spyridon (1791–1873), Greek historian and diplomat: expects Russian aid, **15**, 266
Triennial Act, in English history, a statute directing (1) that no Parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a Parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament: passed (1641), **11**, 337; repealed, 385; passed (1694), 442
Trientbach, Switzerland: battle of (1844), **13**, 549
Triesen, Switzerland: battle of (1499), **13**, 418
Triest, a crownland belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary: condition of peasants relieved by Maria Theresa, **17**, 259
Triest, seaport of Austria-Hungary: founded, **17**, 11; seeks the protection of Leopold of Austria, 106; made a free port, 193
Trifanum, a town in Italy: battle of, **3**, 67
Trihkala (Trikala), Greece: in modern Greece, **2**, 549
Trimumpara (ca. 1500), governor of Cochin: forms alliance with Manuel of Portugal (1501), **8**, 326
Trinidad, British West Indies: discovered, **21**, 11, **23**, 33; early conditions in, **20**, 73; growth of, 237; history of, 246
Trinidad, Cuba: founded, **22**, 447
Trinobantes, a pre-Roman nation in Britain: state of, formed, **11**, 6; seek protection of Cæsar, 7
Triphylia, Greece: disputed by Eleians and Arcadians, **2**, 444
Triple Alliance, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Brazil and England (1865), **21**, 176

Triple Alliances:
1596. An alliance between England, France, and the Netherlands against Spain, **13**, 162 note
1668. An alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **9**, 209, **11**, 393, **13**, 235
1717. An alliance between England, France, and the Netherlands, against Spain (became the Quadruple Alliance on the accession to it of Austria, 1718), **8**, 405, **9**, 228, **11**, 471
1882. An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, sometimes called Dreibund, **17**, 426, 449, **18**, 442
Tripoli, capital of Tripoli, Africa: siege of, **1**, 301; Italian claims in, **19**, 249; war with the United States, **23**, 393
Tripoli, Asiatic Turkey: captured by Saracens, **1**, 286
Tripolitza, Greece: battle of (1770), **14**, 327
Trist, Nicholas P. (19th century), United States diplomat: his mission to Mexico (1847), **22**, 330, **24**, 551; signs treaty with Mexico, **22**, 377, **24**, 552
Tristam, Nuno (15th century), Portuguese explorer: explorations of, **19**, 17
Tristan D'Asunba, a group of islands in the South Atlantic: occupied by Great Britain, **19**, 213, **20**, 263
Triumvirate, The Democratic, a committee in France during the revolution, composed of Robespierre, Saint-Just, and Couthon: formed, **10**, 299; general attack upon, 311; arrest of, 314; released, 315; death of, 318
Triumvirate, The Second, in Roman history a term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Anthony, and Lepidus (43 B. C.), **4**, 10
Trivulzio, Giovanni (early 16th century), Milanese soldier in the service of France: leads French forces into Italy, **4**, 293
Troad, The, the region at the northwestern extremity of Asia Minor, included between the Ægean, the Hellespont, the Sea of Marmora, Mount Ida, and the Gulf of Adramyttium: Greek civilization in the, **2**, 53
Trochu, Louis Jules (1815–1896), French soldier: defends Paris, **9**, 415; in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 421; assumes presidency of provisional government, **9**, 466
Troezen, ancient Greece: receives exiled Athenians, **2**, 97; allied to Athens, 247; aids Sparta, 274
Trojan Cycle: see **Cyclic poems**
Trolle, Gustaf (d. 1535), Archbishop of Upsala: supports Christian II of Denmark, **16**, 148; supports Didrik Slaghoek, 152
Tromp, Cornelis (Cornelius) (1629–1691), Dutch admiral: commands fleet against the English, **11**, 365
Tromp, Marten Harpertzoon van (1597–1653), Dutch admiral: gains the Battle of the Downs, **13**, 213; at the battle of Dover, 229; in the war with the English, 230
Tronchet, François Denis (1726–1806), French jurist: counsel for Louis XVI, **9**, 280
Tropau (Troppau), Congress of, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Tropau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy (1820), **15**, 266
Tropenkoller (Tropic-madness): description of, **19**, 259
Trot of Turriff, the name given to the battle between the Cavaliers and the Covenanters which opened the Civil War in Scotland (1639), **12**, 337
Troubles, Council of (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism: established, **13**, 105
Troublous Times, The, in Russian his-

tory, a period of anarchy in the early 17th century: account of, **15**, 21
Trouin, Duguay (17th century), French soldier: commands expedition against Brazil, **21**, 34
Troup, George McIntosh (1780–1856), American politician: resents United States interference in Indian trouble in Georgia, **23**, 470; condemns Tassels, the Cherokee, 487
Troxler (19th century), Swiss author: deprived of his appointment (1821), **13**, 529
Troy, Asia Minor: archæological remains of, **2**, 22; story of, 29
Troyes, de (17th century), French colonist: his campaign against the Hudson Bay Company, **20**, 86
Troyes, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), **9**, 113, **11**, 200
Truber, Primus (16th century), Slavonic scholar: aids the Reformation in Carinola, **17**, 178
Truce of God, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England and elsewhere, **9**, 68, **18**, 128
"True-blooded Yankee," American privateer: in the War of 1812, **23**, 424
Trujillo, Colombian military officer: his administration as president of Colombia (1878–1880), **21**, 244
Trujillo (Truxillo), Peru: rising of the garrison in, **21**, 209
Trujillo (Truxillo), Armistice of, between the Spanish and Colombian generals, **21**, 72
Trumbull, Jonathan (1740–1809), American statesman: in first Congress, **23**, 342
Trumbull, Lyman (19th century), American statesman: joins liberal movement, **24**, 890; candidate for Presidential nomination (1872), 891
Trusts: legislation respecting, **24**, 971; recommendations in Roosevelt's message concerning, 1064; "publicity bureau" created for, 1066; legislation against, 1066
Truvor (Thorwardr), Varingian prince: settles in Russia, **16**, 40
Truxton (Truxtun), Thomas (1755–1822), American naval officer: commands "Constellation," **23**, 375
Tryon, William (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York: defeated at battle of Alamance, **23**, 218
Tsang-chi, Tartar general: concludes treaty with Admiral Alexiev (1900), **7**, 286
Tsaritsin, Russia: battle of (1774), **15**, 170
Tschendereli, Kara Khalil (14th century), Turkish statesman: his plan for organizing the Janissaries, **14**, 20
Tschudi, Giles (1505–1572), Swiss historian and Roman Catholic theologian: sketch of, **13**, 454
Tschudin, Valentine (16th century), Swiss clergyman: reforms of, **13**, 439
Tseng, Marquis (19th century), Chinese diplomat: advises against war, **6**, 302
Tsêng Kwofan (19th century), Chinese soldier: opposes T'aip'ings (1852), **6**, 149; captures Nanking, 205; at Tientsin, 224
Tshuli Ali (early 18th century), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 275
Tsimandroho (19th century), King of the Sakalaves: concludes treaty with the French (1840), **20**, 277
Tsinliang (17th century), Chinese chieftain: heroism of, **6**, 46
Tso Chungt'ang (19th century), Chinese soldier: in Mohammedan Rebellions, **6**, 218
Tso Shingnor (16th century), Chinese soldier: sent to aid the Koreans, **7**, 118
T'sungchêng (17th century), Chinese Emperor: reign of, **6**, 47
Tsungli Yamên, Chinese Board of Foreign Office: establishment of, **6**,

220; in Boxer Rebellion, 284, 299, 301, 303; powers demand abolishment of, 286; superseded, 305
Tsushima, islands belonging to Japan, in the channel of Korea: battle of (1419), **7**, 103
Tsushima Straits, between Korea and Japan: strategic value of, **6**, 310
Tu (19th century), Mohammedan rebel, **6**, 211
Tu Fu, Chinese poet: sketch of, **6**, 15
Tuamotu (Paumota or Paumotu) Islands or **Low Archipelago**, a group of islands of the South Pacific: under French rule, **20**, 276
Tuan, Prince, Chinese official: in Boxer Rebellion, **6**, 279, 302; sentenced (1900), 285, 305
Tuan Fang (ca. 1900), Chinese statesman: aids foreigners in Boxer Rebellion, **6**, 304
Tuaregs, African tribe: resist the French, **19**, 152
Tubaal: see **Ethbaal**
Tubman, Harriet, American abolitionist: aids slaves to escape from South, **24**, 617
Tubuai Islands, a group of islands in Polynesia: under French rule, **20**, 276
Tubulus, Gaius Hostilius (3rd century B. C.), Roman general: at battle of Grumentum, **3**, 128
Tucker, Henry St. George (1771–1851), Anglo-Indian statesman: secretary for Wellesley, **5**, 202
Tuckey (early 19th century), African explorer: explorations of, **19**, 47
Tudela, Spain: battle of (1808), **9**, 334
Tudor, Henry, Earl of Richmond: see **Henry VII**, King of England
Tugendbung: see **Victory, League of**
Tughlak Dynasty, line of rulers of India: founded, **5**, 101
Tuileries, Palace of the, a royal residence, formerly existing in Paris: deserted by the king, **10**, 195; attack of, on the 10th of August, 196; blockade of, 260; burned, **9**, 472
Tuillibardine, Marquis of (early 18th century), Spanish military officer: his campaign in Scotland, **12**, 365
Tukulti-Ninib, King of Assyria, 13th century B. C.: conquers Babylonia, **1**, 78
Tulga, King of the Goths, 640–642 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 44
Tulliot, Henri (living), French engineer: associated with the Wellman Expedition, **16**, 340
Tuman Beg or **Bey** (d. 1517), Sultan of Egypt: succeeds Kansu, **14**, 130; reign of, **1**, 36; his capture and death, **14**, 133
Tunebos, South America: Indians destroy themselves at, **21**, 50
Tung Chow, China: Boxer troubles at, **6**, 300
Tung Fuhsiang (ca. 1900), Chinese commander: in Boxer Rebellion, **6**, 279; sentenced to banishment, 285
T'ungcheh (d. 1875), Emperor of China: name of, selected, **6**, 190; marriage of, 229; assumes control of the empire, 230; death of, 236
Tunis, province of North Africa: United States purchases immunity from, **23**, 394; occupied by the French, **19**, 80; under French protection, **19**, 262, **20**, 280; Italian claims in, **19**, 249
Tunis, city in Africa: captured by Barbarossa, **14**, 162; taken and plundered by Christians, 163; retaken by Turks, 200
Tunja, a province in South America: rebels against Spanish authority, **21**, 56; taken by the revolutionists (1819), 68
Tupac Amaru (1742–1781), Peruvian Inca: leads revolt in Peru, **20**, 133
Tupper, Sir Charles (1821–1915), Canadian statesman: leads movement in Nova Scotia for union with Canada, **20**, 164; at the Quebec convention, 165
Tur, village in Hungary: battle of (1849), **15**, 302
Turcoin, France: battle of (1794), **9**, 290
Turenne, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of (1611–1675),

French soldier: German campaign of, **18**, 292; joins the Fronde, **9**, 202; joins queen's party, 204; his campaigns against Condé, 206; his campaigns against the Dutch, **9**, 210, **13**, 235, **18**, 300; death of, **9**, 211

Turgeniev (Turgenieff, Tourgieniev, or Tourguenev), Ivan Sergeivitch (1818–1883), Russian novelist: account of, **15**, 199, 332

Turgesius (Turges) (9th century A. D.), a viking: leads invasion of Danes into Ireland, **12**, 39

Turgot (12th century), Archbishop of St. Andrews: consecrated, **12**, 262

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de (1727–1781), French statesman, political economist, and financier: made comptroller-general of finances, **9**, 253; disgraced, 254; sketch of, **10**, 14, 26

Turin, Italy: battle of (312 A. D.), **4**, 118; siege of (1640), 323; taken by Prince Eugene (1706), **4**, 330, **9**, 222, **16**, 218; revolution of the Carbonari, **4**, 354

Turin, Peace of, a treaty concluded between the Venetians and the Genoese (1381), **4**, 241

Turin Papyrus, The, an Egyptian manuscript: value of, **1**, 13

Turk, J. C. (late 19th century), American engineer: builds the Gokteik viaduct, **5**, 290

Turkestan, western Asia: reduced by Arabs, **14**, 4

Turkey, absolute monarchy of western Asia and of eastern Europe: the Eastern Question, **14**, 3; the rise of the Ottomans, 9; the Ottomans enter Europe, 19; conquests of the Ottomans, in Europe and Asia, 29; the struggle for the Balkan, 52; Mohammed II and the Conquest of Constantinople, 71; political institutions and government under Mohammed II, 88; Bayezid II and Prince Djem, 107; Selim I and the conquest of Egypt and Syria, 119; first years of the epoch of Suleiman the Great, 143; last years of the epoch of Suleiman the Great, 158; Selim II and the beginnings of decline, 191; decay of the empire, 201; revival of the empire under Murad IV, 215; the age of the great viziers, 225; Kara Mustapha and the siege of Vienna, 247; the war of the Holy Alliance, 255; Peter the Great and Turkey, 273; Mahmud I and wars with Russia, Austria, and Persia, 295; Catherine II of Russia and loss of the Crimea, 320; renewal of the struggle with Russia, 342; the Ottoman empire in the 18th century, 364; Turkey in the age of revolution, 377; Mahmud II and the birth of modern Turkey, 408; Abdul Medjid and the Crimean War, 439; Sultan Abdul Aziz and Turkish efforts at reform, 462; Abdul Hamid and the empire to-day, 489; condition of the Jews in, **1**, 421

Turkey, The Granary of: see **Egypt**

Turkheim, Germany: battle of (1674), **9**, 211

Turkmantchai, Treaty of, a peace between Russia and Persia (1828), **5**, 359, **15**, 283

Turks: capture Constantinople, **23**, 20; invade Carinthia and Carniola, **17**, 109; see also **Ottoman Turks**

Turner, George (1850——), American jurist and statesman: in Alaskan boundary commission, **24**, 1069

Turner, Sir James (17th century), English soldier: his campaign against Scottish conventicles, **12**, 346

Turner, Nat, negro insurrectionist: heads slave uprising, **24**, 575

Turnhout, the Netherlands: battles of (1597), **13**, 164; (1789), 261

Turpentine State, The: see **North Carolina**

Turpin, Bishop (9th century), scholar and writer of chronicles: at court of Charlemagne, **18**, 86

Turretin (Turretini), François (1623–1687), Swiss theologian: sketch of, **13**, 482

Turriff, Trot of: see **Trot of Turriff**

Tuscany, Italy: republic declared, **4**, 366

Tuscarora Indians, tribe of American Indians: have survived surrounding tribes, **23,** 117; massacre settlers in North Carolina, 74

Tusculum, Italy: war with Rome, **3,** 64

Tusmula, South America: battle of (1825), **21,** 182

Tusum Ali (early 19th century), Egyptian officer: given command of Egyptian army, **1,** 38

Tutilo (d. 896), Swiss monk: sketch of, **13,** 343

Tuttlingen, Germany: battle of (1643), **9,** 199

Tutuila, island in the Pacific: ceded to the United States, **20,** 322, **24,** 978, 1034

Tuxetapec, Plan of, manifesto of General Diaz (1776): account of, **22,** 406

Tuyl, Baron (early 19th century), Russian statesman: Russian minister, **23,** 447

Tver, Russia: annexed to Moscow, **15,** 12

Tweed Ring, American political union: account of, **24,** 897

Twelve, The Commission of, French committee of safety in the first revolution (1793): appointment of, **10** 256; insurrection against, 256

Twelve Tables, The, Roman legal code: established, **3,** 44

Twenty-First Rule, in American history, a rule of the House against the consideration of the petitions of the Abolitionists (1840), **24,** 579

Twenty-Four Articles, Treaty of the, treaty regulating the separation of Holland and Belgium (1831), **9,** 400

Twenty-Four Parganas, district in India: transferred to the Company, **5,** 184

Twiggs, David Emanuel (1790–1862), American general: in the Mexican War, **22,** 326; surrenders army stores to Confederates, **24,** 691

"Two-ninety," name given to the "Alabama," **24,** 882

Two-Penny Act, bill passed by the Virginia legislature, providing that all debts payable in tobacco might at the option of the debtor be discharged in money, **23,** 151

Tyler, John (1790–1845), President of the United States, 1841–1844: nominated for Vice-President, **24,** 521; becomes President, 526; early career, 526; on the question of national banks, 526; alienated from Whig Party, 528; settles dispute in Rhode Island, 530; annexation of Texas, 535, 538; renominated for President, 537; president of the Compromise Convention (1861), 702; his disapproval of treaty with Nicaragua, 1070

Tyler, Wat (d. 1381), English rebel: leads Peasants' Revolt, **11,** 174; death, 175

Tyng, Captain (early 18th century), English colonial sea-captain: given charge of Pepperell's fleet, **23,** 165

Type Quarrel, The, a discussion of questions of precedence between Frederick IV of Sweden and Duke Charles Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp (1721), **16,** 236

Tyranny, in Greek history, the rule of one who usurped absolute power: succeeds oligarchy at Corinth and Sicyon, **2,** 76; age of, 90; in Greek political cycle, 91

Tyrawly (early 18th century), English statesman: at the Russian court, **15,** 140

Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, Earl of (d. 1691), Irish royalist of Norman descent: sent to Ireland, **11,** 425

Tyre, Asia Minor, called The Queen of the Sea: location of, **1,** 119; sieges of (701 B. C.), **1,** 124, **2,** 78; (670 B. C.), **1,** 90; (598–585 B. C.), 125; stormed by Alexander (332 B. C.), **1,** 125, 168, **2,** 494; conquered by the Saracens, **1,** 286, **11,** 110; see also **Phœnicians**

Tyrisval, Sweden: battle of (983 A. D.), **16,** 58

Tyrol, country of Austria-Hungary: part of, united with Hungary and

Bohemia, **17**, 4; German element in, 6; Italian element in, 8; united to Austria, 104; insurrection of, 177; progress of the Reformation in, 178; advent of the Jesuits in, 179; condition of peasants relieved by Maria Theresa, 259; in the struggle against the French Revolution, 286; insurrection of (1809), **17**, 296, **18**, 375, 377; dismembered, **17**, 300

Tyrrheni: see **Etruscans**

Tyrtaeus (d. 685 B. C.), Greek poet: sketch of, **2**, 72, 74

Tzympe, Castle of, southeastern Europe: taken by Suleiman Pasha, **14**, 26

U

Uah-ab-ra: see **Apries**

Uberti, Farinata degl' (13th century), Florentine leader: saves Florence from destruction, **4**, 212

Ubii, Germanic tribe: location of, **18**, 6; submit to Cæsar, 13

Uchh (Alexandria), India: founded, **5**, 69

Uchida (living), Japanese diplomatist: protests against Russian demands (1903), **7**, 294

Ucles, Spain: battle of, **8**, 91

Uda, Emperor of Japan, 893–898 A. D.: reign of, **7**, 47

Udhunala, India: battle of (1763), **5**, 187

Uganda, a region in Africa: English attempt to gain a foothold in, **19**, 190; made over in perpetuity to British protection, 195; description of, **20**, 261

Ugolino, Count of the Gherardesca (d. 1289), Pisan leader: treachery and fate of, **4**, 236

Uhlefeld: see **Ulfeld**

Ujejski (19th century), Polish poet: sketch of, **15**, 299, **17**, 348

Ukita Hideiye (16th century), Japanese statesman: member of council of state, **7**, 114; his campaign against Korea, 116; at battle of Sekigahara, 123

Ulefeld: see **Ulfeld**

Ulema, The, a Turkish order of men learned in law: account of, **14**, 98, 369

Ulfeld (Uhlefeld, Ulefeld), Eleanor Kristine, sister of King Frederick III of Denmark: sketch of, **16**, 202, 230

Ulfeld (Uhlefeld, Ulefeld), Korfitz (d. 1664), Danish courtier: influence of, **16**, 202; at the Swedish court, 207; flees from Denmark, 230

Ulfilas (Ulphilas, Wulfila) (311–381 A. D.), Gothic bishop: missionary to the Goths, **4**, 136; his Gothic gospels, **16**, 9; career of, **18**, 32

Ulfliot (Ulfljot), Constitution of, a code of laws drawn up for the government of Iceland (930 A. D.), **16**, 299

Ulfljot (Ulfliot) (10th century), Icelandic legislator: studies the laws of Norway, **16**, 46

Ullerup, Germany: battle of (1849), **16**, 271

Ulloa, Francisco de (d. ca. 1540), Spanish captain: explores the coast of California, **22**, 73

Ulloa, Lope de (16th century), Mexican diplomat: in the New Mexico expedition, **22**, 141

Ulm, Germany: submits to the emperor (1547), **18**, 255; seized by the French (1702), 312

Ulm, Capitulation of, the surrender of Austrian army to Napoleon (1805), **4**, 347, **10**, 464, **11**, 557, **17**, 293, **18**, 367

Ulozhenie, Russian code of laws published by Alexis (1649): description of, **15**, 71, 181

Ulphilas: see **Ulfilas**

Ulric (13th century), Count of Würtemberg: revolt of, **18**, 180

Ulric (d. 1269), Duke of Carinthia and Carniola: death of, **17**, 74

Ulric (Ulrich) (1487–1550), Duke of Würtemberg: oppressions of, **18**, 229; reinstated, 250; submits to the emperor, 255

Ulrica (Ulrika) Eleanora (1688–1744), Queen of Sweden: accession of, **16**,

225; continues the Northern War, **15**, 67
Ulrica Eleanora of Denmark (1656–1692), Queen of Sweden: marriage of, **16**, 212
Ulrich, Switzerland: battle of (1419), **13**, 393
Ulrich of Rosenberk: see **Rosenberk, Ulrich of**
Ulrika: see **Ulrica**
Uludj Ali (Kilidj Ali), Turkish admiral (16th century): at siege of Malta, **24**, 638
Ulysses (Odysseus), legendary Greek hero: home of, **2**, 10; in Homeric poems, 29, 33, 82
Uncle Tom's Cabin, novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, directed against slavery: its effect, **24**, 638
Uncrowned Monarch, The: see **O'Connell, Daniel**
Underground Railroad, a method of transveying fugitive slaves of America to Canada: account of, **24**, 616
Underhand Peace, The: see **Chatres, Treaty of**
Unfortunate Peace, The: see **Câteau Cambrésis, Treaty of**
Uniate Church, composed of members of the Greek Church who had submitted to the authority of the Pope description of, **15**, 297, 427
Uniformity Acts:
1559. An act passed by the English Parliament forbidding the use of any form of public prayer other than that of the new Prayer Book, **11**, 275
1662. An act passed by the English Parliament establishing the Episcopal religion, **11**, 382
Union, Acts of:
1707. A statute uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland, **11**, 457, **12**, 356
1801. A statute uniting the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, **11**, 545, **12**, 215
1815. A statute uniting Norway and Sweden, **16**, 261
1840. A statute uniting the French and English in Canada, **20**, 157
Union, Edicts of:
1588. An act proclaimed at Blois, by which Henry III was declared chief of the league of Catholics in France against the Huguenots, **9**, 163
1648. An act passed by the French government declaring that all crown courts should be treated alike, **9**, 200
Union of Bohemian Brothers: see **Bohemian Brothers**
Union of Rhenish Cities, formed by Mayence, Speyer, Worms, Strassburg, and Basel (1254), **18**, 175
Union Pacific Railroad, United States: built, **24**, 902
Unitarians, a religious sect: denied rights of "Toleration Act," **23**, 72
United African Company, English trading company: formed, **19**, 78; assumes all the British interests on the Niger River, 154
United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, The, English trading company: organized, **5**, 159; founded, **20**, 63; end of, 141
United Concessions Company, British trading company: organized, **19**, 224
United Irishmen, Irish reform society founded by Wolfe Tone in 1791: founded, **11**, 545, **12**, 198
United States, History of: aboriginal America, **23**, 3; discoveries and explorations, 19; the planting of the southern colonies, 56; the planting of the northern colonies, 83; colonial governments, 114; colonial life and institutions, 126; inter-colonial wars, 157; the French and Indian War, 167; the rupture with the mother country, 201; revolution and independence, 229; the war in the middle colonies, 242; the war in the southern colonies, 271; transition from colonies to states, 298; establishment of the republic, 321; the first eight years of the constitution, 340; the federalist supremacy, 370; Jeffersonian republicanism, 383; the second war with Great Britain, 413;

the era of good feeling and industrial development, 434; rise of the democratic party, 459; the Jacksonian epoch, 477; the Whig ascendency, **24**, 519; Polk's administration and the war with Mexico, 540; rise of the slavery controversy, 561; Taylor and Fillmore administration, 592; Pierce's administration and the renewal of the slavery controversy, 623; administration of Buchanan, 657; secession of the southern states, 684; the outbreak of the Civil War, 714; the war in the west, 738; operations in the east, 754; Vicksburg and Gettysburg, 773: last year of the war, 786; general observations on the war, 815; Andrew Johnson and reconstruction, 830; treaty with China, **6**, 221; the administration of President Grant, and the results of reconstruction, **24**, 857; Grant's second term, 889; Hayes and the end of the southern question, 906; Garfield and Arthur, 925; the administration of Grover Cleveland, 942; the administration of Benjamin Harrison, 963; Cleveland's second term, 988; William McKinley — the war with Spain, 1011; protests against action of Russia, **6**, 311; administration of Roosevelt, **24**, 1063; treaty with China revised, **6**, 318; Chinese in, 320; concludes treaty with Japan, **7**, 190; progress of a century, **24**, 1049

"United States," American frigate: built, **23**, 375; captures "Macedonian," 422

United States Bank: founded, **23**, 352; re-chartered, 438; proposed, 439; Jackson opposed to re-charter, 485; account of Jackson's war on, 500; Democratic Party opposes the renewal of its charter, **24**, 522; re-establishment question raised, 527

Universities and Colleges:

ARABIA: college at Bagdad, **1**, 346

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Zwingli at Vienna, **13**, 433; Fünfkirchen, **17**, 154; Academia Corviniana, 166; Prague founded (1348), **18**, 192; Jesuit Colleges (17th century), **17**, 182; Innsbruck and Breslau (ca. 1700), 189; Vienna, managed by the government, 260; Oriental Academy (1754), 262; Lemberg (1783), 268; Czech language taught at Prague, 341; Wiclif's teachings condemned by Prague, 120; Prague closed, 126, 200, 274; Prague divided into German and Czech (1882), 427; Huss at Prague, **18**, 202; Prague reorganized, 205; Cracow, **17**, 115; academy at Cracow (1871), 417; Academy of Sciences (1847), 357; Agram (1874), 417; Czernowitz (1876), 417; academy at Agram, 417; Pesth, 417

CHINA: at Peking (1866), **6**, 260; Imperial College, **27**, 291; Saigon (1874), **20**, 274

DENMARK: Copenhagen (1479), **16**, 136, 197: military and naval colleges, 200; academy at Sorö reorganized, 240

ENGLAND: East India College near London, **5**, 202; Oxford (12th century), **11**, 116; Merton founded, 142; King's College, Cambridge, 231; reformers at Oxford, 239; Ipswich (1524), 244; Wolsey's College at Oxford refounded as Christchurch, 247; Oxford confers degree on Schwarzenberg, **17**, 311

FRANCE: University of Paris supports Philip IV against the Pope, **9**, 88; College Louis-le-Grand at Paris, **10**, 218; established under the Convention (1795), 363, 364; University of France (Collège de France and the Sorbonne), **10**, 448, **11**, 116; Paris reorganized, **9**, 490; political power of Paris (1410), **18**, 203

GERMANY: Leipsic (1409), **17**, 121, **18**, 202; Luther at Erfurt, **18**, 234; Wittenberg (1505), 234; library at Heidelberg, 272; Halle (1694), 320; Academy of Science in Berlin (1711), 320; liberal movement (1819), 394; Strasburg, 436

GREECE: at Athens (1836), **2**, 550

INDIA: Xavier's college at Goa (1600), **20**, 97; medical college un-

der British government, **5**, 48; in the 14th century, 104; college at Fort William, 202; Universities Act (1904), 291; Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (1877), **5**, 256
IRELAND: before 700 A. D., **12**, 34, 35
ITALY: Galileo at Pisa, **4**, 320; Turin founded (1559), 308; reëstablishment of university in Turin, 331; Piacenza (1750), 338; low standard of, 402; Bologna, **11**, 116, **18**, 176; Padua, **18**, 176; Salerno, **18**, 176
JAPAN: Kyōto (750 A. D.), **7**, 34
MEXICO: antiquities at, **22**, 94; (1553), **22**, 117, 170; Jesuit college founded (1572), 129, 204
NETHERLANDS: Louvain (1425), **13**, 63; Leyden (1574), 169; at Douay (1562), 169
PERSIA: at Susa (570 A. D.), **5**, 320; in the 12th century, 331
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Manila (1603), **20**, 312
POLAND: Warsaw, **15**, 329
PORTUGAL: royal academy of history, **8**, 471; academy of sciences, 476
RUSSIA: St. Athanasius, **15**, 72; Academy of Sciences (1735), 113, 195; Moscow (1755), 149; Dorpat, 331
SCOTLAND: St. Andrews (1410), **12**, 290; Aberdeen (1513), 301; Glasgow, 296
SOUTH AMERICA: in Argentine Republic, **21**, 120, 135; in Bolivia, 243; in Brazil, **20**, 92, **21**, 178; in Chili, **21**, 228, 241; in Colombia, 92, 301; in Ecuador, 106; in Paraguay, 260; in Peru, 214; in Uruguay, 259
SPAIN: Jesuits expelled from, **8**, 419; Cordova, **18**, 176; Salamanca founded (1415), **8**, 430
SWEDEN: Upsala (17th century), **16**, 179
SWITZERLAND: St. Gall the center of learning, **13**, 345; Basle (1500), 428, 439; Lausanne (1536), 448, 452; Zurich (1832), 543; Berne (1833), 543; since 1870, 583
TURKEY: under Mohammed (15th century), **14**, 98
UNITED STATES: Harvard, **23**, 91, 140; William and Mary College (1692), 137, 141; Yale (1701), 140; Brown, 140; Dartmouth, 140; King's College (Columbia) (1754), 140; Princeton (1746), 141, 249; Rutgers (1765), 141; Pennsylvania (1749), 141; Williams, 183; in the South, **24**, 589; Oberlin College and the Fugitive Slave Law, 672; for the negroes in the South, 874; Leland Stanford, 1098
Universities Act, an act passed to harmonize and unify the work of the colleges and universities of India (1904), **5**, 291
Unkian-Skelessi, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey (1833), **9**, 403, **14**, 435, 443, **15**, 291
Unni (10th century A. D.), Archbishop of Bremen: mission of, **16**, 28
Unstrut, Germany: battle of (1075), **17**, 90
Unterwalden, a canton of Switzerland: secures independence, **18**, 184
Upingtonia, name given to an intended republic in Africa: attempts to establish, **19**, 173
Upper Austria: united with Hungary and Bohemia, **17**, 3; relics of the stone age found in, 10; settled by the Vandals, 14; surrendered to the Empire, 75
Upper Burgundy, Kingdom of: establishment of, **18**, 98
Upper Peru: see **Bolivia**
Upsala Burning, The, the burning of six minor kings of Sweden by the king, Ingjald Illraada, **16**, 36
Upsala Möta, the form of religion adopted by the Swedes, **16**, 168
Uraga (19th century), Mexican general: at the battle of Cerro Gordo (1847), **22**, 325
Uranienborg, a castle on the island of Hven, Sweden: description of, **16**, 198

Urban II (d. 1099), Pope, 1088–1099: appointed by the Normans and the French, **18**, 136; preaches the first crusade, **9**, 70, **11**, 87; his relations with Eric Ejegod, **16**, 74

Urban III (Uberto Crivelli), Pope, 1185–1187: opposes Frederick Barbarossa, **18**, 155

Urban IV (Jacques Pantaleon), Pope, 1261–1264: pontificate of, **18**, 169

Urban V (Guillaume de Grimoard) (d. 1370), Pope, 1362–1370: preaches crusade against the Turks, **4**, 276, **14**, 30; his relations with Charles IV of Germany, **18**, 194; sanctions the establishment of the University of Fünfkirchen, **17**, 154

Urban VI (Bartholomew Prignano), Pope, 1378–1389: election of, **9**, 105; sanctions dethronement of Joanna of Naples, **4**, 261; opposes Juan I of Portugal, **8**, 173

Urban VIII (Maffeo Barberini), Pope, 1633–1644; favors the natives of Brazil, **21**, 38

Urban (19th century), Slovak patriot: leads his people (1843), **17**, 357

Ur-Bau (ca. 3200 B. C.), King of Babylonia: reign of, **1**, 76

Urbicus, Lollius (2nd centuty A. D.), legate of Antonius Pius: his campaign against the Picts, **12**, 249

Urbina, José María, radical leader in Ecuador: made dictator of Ecuador (1851), **21**, 110; invades Ecuador, 114

Urbino, Duke of (16th century), Italian soldier: raises an army for the defense of Italy, **9**, 140

Ureta (19th century), Peruvian statesman: candidate for the presidency (1872), **21**, 210

Urgel, Spain: siege of (1691), **8**, 384

Urgel, Count de (15th century), Spanish nobleman: claims the throne of Aragon, **8**, 260

Ur-Gur of Ur (3rd century B. C.), King of Sumer and Accad: reign of, **1**, 76

Uri, Swiss canton: secures independence, **18**, 184

Uri, Landammann of (17th century), Swiss statesman: at the Münster Conference, **13**, 465

Uribe, Paraguayan statesman: his presidency of Paraguay (1875–1878), **21**, 260

Uriburn, José (19th century), Argentine statesman: his presidency of Argentina (1895–1898), **21**, 257

Uriqua, South America: battle of (1814), **21**, 63

Urosan, Korea: siege of, **7**, 120

Urquiza, Justo José de (1800–1871), Argentine general and politician: joins insurrection against Rosas, **21**, 126; wins battle of Cepeda, 129; his power in Entre Rios, 131

Urraca (d. 1126), Queen of Leon and Castile: reign of, **8**, 143; marries Alfonso I of Aragon, 233

Urseolus (10th century A. D.), Doge of Venice: marriage of, **17**, 46

Ursua, Pedro de, Spanish soldier: explorations of, **21**, 28

Ursus, Saint (4th century A. D.): martyred, **13**, 334

Uruguay, republic in South America: from 1828 to 1876, **21**, 137; from 1876 to 1906, 258

Uryn (ca. 1900), Japanese Rear Admiral: his services in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905), **7**, 303

Uscocchi, a band of Italian assassins: attack Venice, **4**, 314

Usertesen I, King of Egypt, ca. 1980 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 18

Usertesen II, King of Egypt, ca. 1905 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 19

Usertesen III, King of Egypt, ca. 1875 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 19

Usipetes (Usipites), German tribe: migration of, **3**, 301; defeated by Cæsar, **18**, 12

Usman, Khalif (7th century A. D.), Mohammedan ruler: sends expedition to Bombay coast, **5**, 88

Usselinx, William, Swedish trader: founds the South Company of Sweden (1624), **16**, 179

Uster, Assembly of, a Swiss assembly held at Uster (1830), the purpose of which was to remodel the constitution, **13**, 533

Uster, Memorial of, the wishes of the people as embodied in a new form by the Swiss assembly, **13,** 535
Usteri, Martin (1763–1827), Swiss poet: sketch of, **13,** 522
Usteri, Paul (1768–1831), Swiss statesman: upholds revolutionary ideas, **13,** 503; leads the Centralists, 518; influence of, 531
Ustrialov, N., Russian historian: quoted, **15,** 51, 73
Utah, United States: ceded to United States, **24,** 552; meeting of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads near Ogden, 902; admitted, 984; Presidertial election of 1900, 1040
Utica, Africa: made capital of province of Africa, **3,** 165; siege of (49 B. C.), 342; battle of (699 A. D.), **1,** 307
Utica, New York: Barnburners' convention, **24,** 559
Utrecht, Netherlands: taken by the French, **18,** 300
Utrecht, Congress of (1690), gathering of delegates to oppose Louis XIV, **13,** 244
Utrecht, Peace of, compact concluded between European powers after War of Spanish Succession (1713): provisions of, **8,** 401, **9,** 224, **11,** 463, **13,** 251, **18,** 315, **20,** 85, 107, **23,** 162; transfer of Neuchâtel to Prussia ratified by **13,** 497; disregarded by Spanish settlers, **23,** 77; defects of, 163; boundary dispute arising from, 167; British claims and, 168
Utrecht, Union of (1579), compact to secure Dutch independence, **13,** 133
Utsunomiya, Japan: battle of, **7,** 170
Uvakhshatara: see **Kyaxares**
Uxelles (1652–1730), French general: president of the colonial council of foreign affairs, **9,** 227
Uxellodunum, Gaul: siege of, **3,** 308
Uyesugi Kagekatsu (16th century), Japanese statesman: member of council of state, **7,** 114; at battle of Sekigahara, 123
Uyesugi Norizam (15th century), Japanese kwanryō: crushes revolt of Ashikaga Mochiuji, **7,** 95
Uyttenbogaert (17th century), Netherlander clergyman: his attempts for peace in religious quarrels, **13,** 198; arrest of, 201
Uzziah, King of Judah, 810–758 B. C.: reign of, **1,** 395

V

Vaca, Cabeza de (Alvarez Nuñez) (d. 1564), Spanish explorer: his government of the La Plata provinces, **21**, 41; wanderings of, **23**, 41

Vacslav (Wenceslaus or Wenzel) (1361–1419), Holy Roman Emperor, 1376–1419, (King of Germany, 1378–1400, **VI**, King of Bohemia, 1363–1419): account of, **14**, 33; crowned king of Bohemia, **17**, 117, **18**, 194; reign of, **18**, 196; creates duchy of Milan, **4**, 219; imprisoned by Sigismund, **18**, 199; death of, 206

Vacslav (Wenceslas, Wenzel), Saint (907–935), Prince of Bohemia: sketch of, **17**, 62

Vacslav (Wenceslas) IV, King of Bohemia, 1278–1305 (**I**, King of Hungary, 1301–1305): reigns of, **17**, 77, 151; marries daughter of Rudolf of Hapsburg, **18**, 181; supports Albert I of Germany, 183

Vacslav (Wenceslas) V, King of Bohemia, 1305–1306: reign of, **17**, 81

Vacslav VI, King of Bohemia: see **Vacslav**, Holy Roman emperor

Vacslav: see also **Wenceslaus**

Vadian, Joachim: see **Watt, Joachim von**

Vadier, Marc Guillaume (1736–1828), French revolutionist: arrest and trial of, **10**, 333

Vadimonian, Lake: battle of, **3**, 71

Vadstena, Diet of, a Swedish council convened by Gustavus Vasa (1526), **16**, 155

Vaga, Numidia, Africa: revolts against Roman rule, **3**, 189

Vaidyas, Indian medical caste (600–1000 A. D.): rise of, **5**, 48

Vaillant, François le (1753–1824), African traveler and naturalist: his work in Africa, **20**, 130

Val de Junquera, Spain: battle of (921 A. D.), **8**, 135, 198

Val de Presle, Switzerland: battle of the (1635), **9**, 192

Valazé, Charles Dufriche (d. 1793), French revolutionist: death of, **10**, 279

Valdemar (I) the Great, King of Denmark, 1157–1182: his struggle for the throne, **16**, 80; reign of, 81; his relations with Slesvig, 266

Valdemar (Waldemar) (II) Sejr the Victorious, King of Denmark, 1202–1241: subdues the Slesvig revolt, **16**, 84; reign of, 85; aids Svesker Karlsson, 103; taken prisoner by Henry of Schwerin, **18**, 162; his relations to Slesvig, **16**, 266; death of, 90

Valdemar (III) Atterdag, King of Denmark, 1340–1375: his relations with Magnus Smek, **16**, 108; reign of, 114; defeated by Hanseatic League, **18**, 195

Valdemar, King of Sweden, 1250–1275: reign of, **16**, 103; forced to renounce the crown, 105

Valdemar (1208–1231), Prince of Denmark: taken captive by Henry of Schwerin, **16**, 87; death of, 91

Valdemar (d. 1257), Prince of Denmark, Duke of Slesvig: retains his duchy, **16**, 95, 266

Valdemar (d. 1318), Prince of Sweden: plots of, **16**, 106

Valdemar (late 12th century), Bishop of Slesvig: revolt of, **16**, 84

Valdemar: see also **Waldemar**

Valdenama (late 16th century), Spanish official: made visitador of New Spain, **22**, 119

Valdez (16th century), Spanish commander in the Netherlands: his campaign, **13**, 118

Valdez, Manuel (late 18th century), Mexican journalist: publishes the "Gazette," **22**, 213
Valdivia, Pedro de (1500–1554), Spanish soldier: his work in Chili, **21**, 25
Valdonne, Chevalier de (late 19th century), French statesman: made minister for the interior, **9**, 459
Valençay, Treaty of, agreement between Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King Ferdinand of Spain (1813), **9**, 344
Valencia, South America: occupied by the revolutionists (1821), **21**, 73
Valencia, Spain: siege of (1238), **8**, 242; rises against the nobles and clergy, 344
Valencia, General (19th century), Mexican soldier: at the siege of Mexico, **22**, 344
Valencia, Padre (16th century), Spanish missionary: preaches in Mexico, **22**, 67
Valenciennes, France: sieges of (1567), **13**, 100; (1677), 240; taken by the allied powers (1793), **10**, 271
Valens (328–378 A. D.), Roman and Byzantine Emperor: reign of, **4**, 130; assists the Goths, **18**, 33; receives the eastern part of the empire, **17**, 15; death of, **4**, 133, **18**, 34
Valens, Fabius (d. 69 A. D.), Roman soldier: supports claims of Vitellius, **4**, 71
Valentine (early 17th century), English statesman: takes part in House disturbance, **11**, 327; fined and imprisoned, 329
Valentinian I (Flavius Valentinianus) (321–375 A. D.), Roman Emperor: reign of, **4**, 130; his relations with the barbarians, **17**, 15
Valentinian II, Roman Emperor, 375–392 A. D.: associated with Gratian in the Empire, **4**, 133; reign of, **18**, 34
Valentinian III (Flavius Placidius Valentinianus), Roman Emperor, 425–455 A. D.: birth of, **4**, 146; accession of, 147; reign of, **9**, 16
Valenzuela, Pedro Jacinto (late 18th century), Mexican official: sketch of, **22**, 223
Valerian (Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus) (d. ca. 269 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 253–260 A. D.: reign of, **4**, 110; captured by the Persians, **5**, 317
Valerian Law, Roman law regulating appeals (509 B. C.): passed, **3**, 31
Valerio-Horatian Laws, a compromise between the Patricians and the Plebeians in Rome (449 B. C.): account of, **3**, 45
Valerius, Manius (5th century B. C.), Roman soldier: dictator, **3**, 40
Valerius, Marcus (late 2nd century B. C.), Roman praetor: at battle of Nola, **3**, 123
Valerius, Quintus (1st century B. C.), Roman military commander: captures Sardinia, **3**, 342
Valerius Maximus, Marcus (3rd century B. C.), Roman military commander: defeats the forces of Carthage and of Syracuse, **3**, 100
Valero, Texas: founded (1718), **22**, 189
Val-ès-dunes, Normandy: battle of (1047), **11**, 62
Valian (2nd century A. D.), Persian advocate of Christianity: leads religious revolt, **5**, 318
Vallablea-Swami (early 16th century), religious teacher of the Hindus: account of, **5**, 86
Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1822–1871), American politician: in Democratic Convention, **24**, 800; arrested and banished, 816; defeated for governor of Ohio, 817
Valle, Marques del (16th century), son of Hernando Cortéz: alleged conspiracy of, **22**, 120
Vallette, John de la: see **La Vallette, John de**
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania: headquarters for American army, **23**, 260
Valmy, France: battle of (1792), **9**, 277, **10**, 210, **18**, 356
Valnyev, Count (19th century), Rus-

sian statesman: becomes minister of the interior, **15**, 324
Valognes, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between John of France and Charles of Navarre (1355), **9**, 96
Valor, Spain: battle of (1569), **8**, 370
Valparaiso, Chili: battle of (1835), **21**, 217; martial law declared (1858), 218; blockaded by Spanish fleet (1865), 221; bombarded (1866), 207, 222; battle of (1891), 239; incident of the "Baltimore" (1891), **21**, 240, **24**, 978
Valtelline, Massacre of (1620), **13**, 462
Valverde, Vincent de (16th century), Spanish priest: accompanies Pizarro, **21**, 18; death of, 27
Vama, Bulgaria: battle of (1444), **17**, 158
Van Artavelde: see **Artavelde, van**
Van Borselen, Vrank: see **Borselen, Vrank van**
Van Buren, Martin (1782–1862), American statesman, President of the United States, 1837–1841: opposes internal improvements, **23**, 467; aids Jackson, 475; in Jackson's Cabinet, 485; Jackson demands his nomination for President, 498; Jackson's satisfaction over nomination of, 509; elected, 510; sketch of, 511; inaugurated, 511; views on government deposits, 513; foreign relations, 514; secures independent treasury, 514; characterized, 516; renominated for Presidency, 522; refuses to annex Texas, 535; proposed as candidate for President (1844), 536; nominated for President (1848), 558; interest in Panama Canal during administration of, 1069
Van Cortlandt, Colonel (19th century), officer of Rinjit Singh: trains the Sikh army, **5**, 221
Vancouver, George (ca. 1755–1798), English navigator: voyages of, **20**, 129, **24**, 541
Vancouver Island, British Columbia: joined to British Columbia, **20**, 170
Vandals, a powerful branch of the Germanic race: location of, **18**, 6; settle in the Danube country, **17**, 14; sketch of, **18**, 31; settle in northern Africa, 39; sack Rome, **2**, 530, **18**, 43; destruction of, **18**, 49
Vandamme, Dominique Josèphe (1770–1830), French general: in the Napoleonic wars, **18**, 383
Vandenburg, Adrien (16th century), Netherlander boat master: aids plot to capture Breda, **13**, 156
Van den Kolk, Admiral: see **Kolk, Admiral van den**
Vanderbilt, Cornelius (1794–1877), American navigator: stockholder in Accessory Transit Company, **24**, 626; Nicaragua Canal, 1070
Van der Does, Admiral: see **Does, Admiral van der**
Van der Duye, John: see **Dousa**
Van der Mersch, Francis (1734–1792), Belgian soldier: commands patriot army in Belgium, **13**, 261
Van der Noot, Hendrik Nikolaas (1750–1827), Belgian revolutionist: leads malcontents in Belgium, **13**, 260
Vanderwerf (16th century), Dutch burgomaster: at the siege of Leyden, **13**, 118
Van de Weyer, Sylvanus (1802–1874), Belgian diplomat and lawyer: member of Belgian provisional government, **13**, 297
Van Diemen's Land, island and British colony in Australasia: settlement of, **20**, 132; history of, 188; see also **Tasmania**
Van Dorn, Earl (1820–1863), American soldier in Confederate service: at battle of Corinth, **24**, 774; attacks Holly Springs, 775
Vandyke, Sir Anthony (1599–1641), Flemish painter: sketch of, **13**, 220
Vane, Sir Henry (or **Harry**) (1612–1662), English statesman: governor of Salem Colony, **23**, 90; produces evidence against the Earl of Strafford, **11**, 338; negotiates treaty between England and Scotland, 347; introduces a reform bill, 365
Van Eyck, John: see **John of Bruges**
Van Hasselaar, Catherine: see **Hasselaar, Catherine van**

Van Ness, William P. (ca. 1800), American attorney: preceptor of Martin Van Buren, **23**, 511
Van Rensselaer, Stephen (1764–1839), American statesman and soldier: riots on estate of, **23**, 103; estate of, 132; defeated at Queenston, 421
Vansittart, Henry (1732–1770), English agent in Bengal: attempts to compromise with Mir Kasim, **5**, 187
Van Straelen: see **Straelen, van**
Van Twiller, Wouter (or Walter) (ca. 1580–ca. 1646), American colonial officer: governor of New York, **23**, 103
Van Wert, Isaac (18th century), American patriot: aids in capture of André, **23**, 277
Varad, Hungary: taken by the Mongols, **17**, 58
Varad, Treaty of, a treaty between Hungary, Austria, and the Empire (1538), **17**, 217
Varangians (Varingjar or Varings), Norse warriors: settle in Russia, **15**, 4, **16**, 40
Varas, Count of (16th century), Spanish soldier: death of, **13**, 164
Varberg, Sweden: siege of (1569), **16**, 162
Varela, Pedro (19th century), Uruguayan statesman: his administration as president of Uruguay (1875–1876), **21**, 146
Varela, Treaty of, treaty concluded between Sweden and Russia (1790), **15**, 188
Varennes: see **Billaud**
Vargas (16th century), Spanish statesman: made vice-president of the Council of Troubles, **13**, 105
Vargas, José (19th century), Venezuelan statesman: made president of Venezuela (1835), **21**, 95
Varings or Varingjars: see **Varangians**
Varinius, Roman pretor, 73 B. C.: campaign against the gladiators, **3**, 261
Varius (Q. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune, 90 B. C.: proposes a commission to investigate Italian conspiracy, **3**, 207
Varna (Warna), Bulgaria: siege of (1444), **14**, 65; Russians repulsed at (1773), 336; siege of (1828), **14**, 427, **15**, 280
Varro, Marcus Terentius, Roman consul, 216 B. C.: elected consul, **3**, 120
Varro, Marcus Terentius (116–28 B. C.), Roman antiquary, grammarian, and philosopher: defeated by Caesar, **3**, 341, **8**, 23; flees to Macedonia, **3**, 343
Vartan (6th century A. D.), Persian patriot: leads religious revolt, **5**, 318
Varthema, Ludovico di (16th century), Italian explorer: visits India, **5**, 142
Varus, Publius Atius (d. 45 B. C.), Roman soldier: defeated (49 B. C.), **3**, 342
Varus, Publius Quintilius: see **Varus, Quintilius**
Varus Quintilius or Quinctillius (d. 9 A. D.), Roman soldier: policy of, **18**, 16; defeat of, **4**, 44, **18**, 18
Vasa, Erik Johansson (d. 1520), father of Gustavus I of Sweden: execution of, **16**, 149
Vasa, Gustaf Eriksson: see **Gustavus (I) Vasa**
Vasco da Gama: see **Gama, Vasco da**
Vascones, Gallic tribe: description of, 8, 8
Vasilchikov, Prince (d. 1847), Russian statesman: his relations with the tsar, **15**, 267
Vasili: see **Vassili**
Vasog, southeastern Europe: battle of, **14**, 61
Vassili (Vasili) III (IV) (Vasili Ivanovitch), Grand Prince of Moscow, 1505–1533: reign of, **15**, 15; contemporary of Suleiman the Great, **14**, 145; frees Moscow from Tartars, 192
Vassili (Vasili) IV (V) (Shuiski) (1552–1612), Emperor of Russia: his struggles for supremacy, **15**, 18; assumes the throne, 20

Vassy, France: massacre of (1562), **9,** 153
Vassy, The Butcher of: see **Guise, François, Duke of**
Vasvar, Peace of, treaty between Hungary and Turkey (1664), **17,** 228
Vasvary (19th century), Hungarian orator: takes part in the revolution of 1848 in Hungary, **17,** 368
Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B. C.), Roman politician and soldier: proposes to give the governorship of Cisalpine Gaul to Caesar, **3,** 289; trial of, 319: defeats Octavius (47 B. C.), 355
Vauban, Sebastien Le Prestre of (1633–1707), French soldier and military engineer: his campaign in Germany, **9,** 217
Vaublanc, Vincent Marie Vienot, Count of (1756–1845), French politician: leads deputation to the king, **10,** 162; made minister of the interior, **9,** 367
Vaubois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748–1839), French soldier: his campaigns under the directory, **9** 301
Vaucelles, Treaty of, treaty concluded between Spain and England (1555), **9,** 147
Vauchamps, France: battle of (1814) **9,** 346, **10,** 491
Vaudreiul-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Riguad, Marquis de (1698–1765), French colonial governor: in the French and Indian war, **23,** 176
Vazquez (19th century), Mexican general: at the battle of Cerro Gordo (1847), **22,** 325
Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus: composed, **5,** 25
Vedel, Anders Sörenson (16th century), Scandinavian historian: sketch of, **16,** 198
Vega, la (19th century), Mexican general: at the battle of Cerro Gordo (1847), **22,** 325
Vehm, The Holy, an institution of northern Germany in the 15th century, **18,** 230
Veii, city of ancient Italy: wars with Rome, **3,** 58
Veintemila (d. 1869), South American military officer: attempted rebellion of, **21,** 116
Veintemilla (19th century), South American military general: holds the power in Ecuador (1876–1882), **21,** 244
Vela, Nuñez (16th century), Spanish statesman: made viceroy of Peru, **21,** 27
Velasco, José Antonio Manso de (ca. 1695–ca. 1762), Spanish soldier and administrator: administrations of **22,** 118
Velasco, José Miguel de (1795–1859), Bolivian general and politician: seizes the dictatorship in Bolivia, **21,** 186; made provisional president of Bolivia, 187; arrested, 187; recovers his power, 188
Velasco, Luis de, Count of Santiago (ca. 1500–1564), viceroy of Mexico: first administration of, **22,** 116; career of, 137; second administration of, 145
Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465–ca. 1523), Spanish soldier and administrator: explorations of, **22,** 3; plots against Cortéz, 63; colonizes Cuba, 447; death of, 66
Velasquez, Rodrigo (late 10th century), Spanish rebel: encourages Mohammedans to invade Leon, **8,** 138
Velasquez de Leon, Juan: see **Leon, Juan Velasquez de**
Veli Pasha (18th century), Turkish soldier: campaign of, **15,** 124
Velia (Hyeli), a locality in ancient Rome: founded by Phocaeans, **2,** 125, **3,** 28
Velitrae (Vellitri), Italy: conquered by Rome, **3,** 67
Velleda (Veleda) (1st century A. D.), German prophetess: prophesies victory of Germans, **18,** 23
Vellitri: see **Velitrae**
Vellore, Mutiny of, uprising of the Sepoys at Vellore (1806), **5,** 204
Venables (17th century), English mili-

tary officer: his campaign in Ireland, **12**, 125; his expedition to the West Indies, **11**, 370, **20**, 71
Venceslas: see Vacslav
Vendée, La, department of France: insurrection of, **10**, 248; pacification of, 374
Vendome, François de, Duc de Beaufort (1616–1669), French politician and admiral: conspires against Richelieu, **9**, 184; commands troops of Condé against Anne of Austria, 204; his campaign against the pirates, 208
Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of, Duke of Penthièvre (1654–1712), French general: his campaign in the War of the Spanish Succession, **9**, 220, **11**, 458
Venegas, Don Francisco (early 19th century), viceroy of Mexico: his administration, **22**, 235
Venelin (early 19th century), Malo-Russian scholar: his work, **15**, 288
Venero (16th century), Spanish clerk: plots death of William of Orange, **13**, 138
Veneti, Gallic tribe of the first century B. C.: revolt of, **9**, 9; Publius Crassus defeats, **3**, 303; sold into slavery, 303
Venetia, Italy: its relation to Austria, **17**, 4
Venetians, Italian tribe: invade Greece, **2**, 536, 538; Morea relinquished to, 539; severity of, towards Greeks, 540
Venezuela, South America: declared to be a republic (1811), **21**, 57; recovered by the royalists, 60; liberated, 61; declared a republic (1816), 66; united with New Granada, 69; separated from Colombia, 84; formation of, 84; from 1829 to 1876, 94; from 1876 to 1906, 245
Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana (1840–1899): account of, **11**, 639, **20**, 248, **21**, 263, **24**, 1000
"Vengeance," French frigate: captured, **23**, 375
Venice, Italy, called the City of St. Mark, The City of the Seventy Isles, The Merchant Queen and The Queen of the Adriatic: founded, **4**, 148, **18**, 42; sketch of, **4**, 177; history in the Middle Ages, **4**, 238; condition of the Jews, **1**, 418; at war with Genoa, **14**, 25; makes treaty with Mohammed I of Turkey, 54; at war with the Turks, 56, 60, 84, 113; Selim II breaks treaty with, 195; acquisition of territory, **4**, 292; attempted reformation of Sarpi, 314; struggles of (1508–1511), **18**, 227; joins the Holy League (1511), **11**, 236; concludes alliance with the Swiss Protestants (1531), **13**, 444; the colonial system of, **20**, 40; at war with Turkey (1570), **8**, 355; peace of 1573 negotiated, **14**, 199; leader in commerce with the East, **23**, 22; her commerce ruined, 25; decline of, **14**, 211; treaty with Turkey, 269; weakness of, 285; cedes the Morea to Turkey (1718), **4**, 330, **14**, 291; concludes treaty with Austria (1797), **17**, 282; overthrown (1797), **18**, 360; siege of (1797), **17**, 283; surrender to Napoleon, **4**, 344; part of Italian kingdom, 390; popular uprising in (1848), **17**, 367; siege of (1849), **18**, 402
Venice, League of, union of Italian princes to drive the French out of Italy (1495): account of, **4**, 290
Veniero (Venerio), Sebastiano (d. 1578), Venetian admiral: leader of expedition against Turks, **4**, 310, 311
Venlo, the Netherlands: siege of (1646), **13**, 217
Ventidius Bassus, Publius (1st century B. C.), Roman general: campaign against the Parthians, **4**, 19
Ventura, General (early 19th century), Italian general in the service of India: trains Sikh army, **5**, 221
Venusia, Italy: established, **3**, 73
Vera Cruz, Mexico: taken by Drake (1573), **21**, 30; taken by pirates

(1683), **20**, 68, **22**, 178; blockaded by the French, **22**, 274; the campaign against (1846), 302; siege of (1847), **22**, 322, **23**, 549; taken by patriots (1867), **22**, 398; arrival of European vessels to sequestrate revenues at, **24**, 876

Verazua, Duke of (late 19th century), Italian nobleman: at the opening of the World's Fair, **24**, 1010

Verazzano (Verrazano), Giovanni da (early 16th century), Italian explorer in the service of England: his voyage to America, **20**, 49, 81

Verbiest, Père (17th century), Dutch missionary in China: secures the favor of the emperor, **6**, 62

Verböczy, Stephen (15th century), Hungarian patriot and lawyer: sketch of, **17**, 167, 168; leads Hungarian patriots, 216; refuses to recognize Ferdinand of Austria as King of Hungary, 217

Vercellae, Italy: battles of (218 B. C.), **3**, 116; (101 B. C.), **3**, 195, **17**, 11, **18**, 5

Vercelli, Treaty of, a peace between Charles VIII of France and Louis the Moor (1495): account of, **9**, 131

Vercingetorix (d. ca. 45 B. C.), Gallic chief: made King of the Gauls, **3**, 306; sketch of, 307; leads rebellion against Rome, **9**, 10; taken prisoner by Romans, **18**, 12; death of, **3**, 307

Verden, Germany: massacre at, **18**, 82

Verdun, France: sieges of (985 A. D.), **9**, 59; (1792), **9**, 276, **10**, 205, **18**, 356

Verdun, Treaty of, a peace between Lothaire, King of Italy, and his brothers (843 A. D.): account of, **4**, 179, **9**, 50, **13**, 341, **18**, 93

Vere, Sir Francis (1554–1608), English military officer: at the battle of Nieuport, **13**, 174; at the siege of Ostend, 177

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury (1565–1635), English general: at the battle of Nieuport (1600), **13**, 174; his campaign in the Netherlands, **13**, 179; his campaign in the Palatinate, **11**, 313, **13**, 203

Vere, Robert de, Earl of Oxford (late 14th century), favorite of Richard II: character of, **11**, 180; condemned to death, 181

Verela, Treaty of, peace between Sweden and Russia (1790): account of, **16**, 249

Veremundo: see **Bermudo**

Vereshchagin, Vassili Vassilivitch (1842–1904), Russian painter: sketch of, **15**, 227, 251; death of, **7**, 307, **15**, 361

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count of (1717–1787), French statesman and diplomat: made minister for foreign affairs, **9**, 253; in Stockholm, **16**, 229, 247; promises aid to Americans, **23**, 265; suspicious conduct of, 287

Verginius, Lucius (5th century B. C.), Roman centurion: slays his daughter, **3**, 45

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1759–1793), French orator and Girondist: his picture of the peril in which the country stood in the middle of 1792, **10**, 182; leads Girondist party, **9**, 272; attacked by Robespierre and Marat, **10**, 254; accuses the Girondists of conspiring with Dumouriez, 260; death of, 279

Verhaeren, Emile (1855-1916), Belgian poet: sketch of, **13**, 312

Verhoef, Captain (early 17th century), Dutch naval commander at the battle of the Bay of Gibraltar, **13**, 183

Vermont, one of the United States, means "Green Mountain," called Green Mountain State: origin, **23**, 95; quarrel between New York and New Hampshire over, 312; paper-currency riots, 316; disorders in colony, 321; admitted to the Union, **23**, 257, **24**, 567; experiments with a single legislative house, **10**, 88 note; attitude toward War of 1812, **23**, 431; in Hartford Convention, 431; free state, 452; presidential election of 1848, **24**, 559; abolition of slavery, 563; election of 1854, 645; election of 1896, 1018; election of 1904, 1072

Vernacular Press Act, a bill passed by

the British government in India to restrict criticism by the native journals: passed (1878), **5**, 256; repealed (1882), 260

Verneuil, France: battle of (1424), **9**, 114, **11**, 202, **12**, 289

Verneuil, Henrietta d' Eutragues, Marquise of (early 17th century), French courtisan: her intrigues with Henry IV of France, **9**, 172; her arrest, 174

Vernon, Edward (1684–1757), English admiral, called Old Grog: captures Porto Bello and Cartagena, **22**, 194

Verona, Italy: founded, **3**, 58; battles of (249 A. D.), **4**, 109; (312 A. D.), 118; (403 A. D.), 138; (489 A. D.), 156; conquered by Venice (1404), 250; battle of (1799), **10**, 403

Verona, Congress of, a council of European sovereigns (1822): account of, **9**, 379, **15**, 266, **17**, 323

Verona, Diet of, a council of the Austrian Empire (1245): account of, **17**, 94

Verrazano, Giovanni (1486–1527), Italian navigator: searches for the Northwest Passage, **23**, 46

Verres, Gaius (112–42 B. C.), Roman governor: indicted by Cicero, **3**, 266; governor of Sicily, 389

Verrua, Italy: siege of, **4**, 327

Versailles, Peace of, treaty between Great Britain and the United States (1783): account of, **5**, 194, **9**, 257, **20**, 128, **23**, 286

Versailles, Treaties of, secret alliances between France and Austria (1756 and 1757), **15**, 144, **17**, 243

Versailles, Treaty of, compact between France and the United States (1778): account of, **23**, 267

Verseghy (late 18th century), Hungarian poet: account of literary work of, **17**, 333; arouses the Hungarian nation, 334

Verus, Caius Commodus (d. 138 A. D.), Emperor of Rome, ca. 135–138 A. D.: associated with the Emperor Hadrian, **4**, 93

Verus Cæsar, Lucius Aelius, Roman Emperor, 161–169 A. D.: adopted by Antoninus, **4**, 93; raised to the purple, 96; death, 97

Vervins, Peace of, a truce between Philip II of Spain and Henry IV of France (1598): account of, **9**, 171, **13**, 164, **17**, 176

Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9–79 A. D.), Roman Emperor, 69–79 A. D., called the Darling of Mankind: his campaigns in the East, **1**, 410, **4**, 78; his campaign in Britain, **4**, 59; proclaimed imperator, 72; reign of, 81; strengthens the Roman forces in Austro-Hungarian territory, **17**, 12; condition of Germany under, **18**, 23; condition of Spain under, **8**, 26, 28; death of, **4**, 82

Vespucci, Amerigo, an Italian navigator, who gave his name to the New World: was born at Florence, March 9, 1451; educated by his uncle, Giorgio Antonio Vespucci, an eminent scholar, and applied himself especially to astronomy and cosmography; in his early life was engaged in mercantile pursuits; in 1490 removed to Spain, where, it is said, he became acquainted with Columbus in 1492; Vespucci was employed as a merchant at Seville for several years; accompanied an expedition which Ojeda conducted to America in 1499; according to a letter written by Vespucci he took part in an expedition sent by the King of Spain in 1497 and discovered new islands and lands; made four voyages to the New World, but he had not chief command of any one of these expeditions; the part of the country he discovered was near the equator; entered the service of the King of Portugal and sailed in 1501 on an exploring expedition to Brazil; on his return, September, 1502, he was received with great honor and rejoicing at Lisbon; about 1505 he returned to Spain; died at Seville, February 22, 1512

Accompanies Ojeda, **21**, 15; gives his name to the New World, 16;

first to call America a new world, **23**, 35
Vessel, Peder: see **Tordenskiold, Peder Vessel**
Vesteraas, Sweden: battle of (1521), **16**, 153
Vesteraas, Diet of (1527), **16**, 155
Vesteraas Recess, Swedish statute (1527), **16**, 158
Vesuvius, mountain in Italy: eruptions of (79 A. D.), **2**, 524, **4**, 83; (1906), **4**, 406
Veszprim (Veszprem), Hungary: battle of (ca. 1000 A. D.), **17**, 47
Veto, Madame: see **Marie Antoinette,** Queen of France
Veto, Monsieur: see **Louis XVI,** King of France
Veto Act, an act of the General Assembly of Scotland providing that no minister should be placed in any parish against the will of the congregation (1834), **12**, 373
Vetranio (4th century A. D.), Roman officer: proclaimed emperor, **4**, 124
Vetsera, Marie, Austrian baroness: death of (1899), **17**, 456
Vettius, Titus (2nd century B. C.), Roman knight: leads slave revolt (104 B. C.), **3**, 186
Viazemski, Prince Alexander (1727–1796), Russian soldier: Catherine's advice to, **15**, 182
Viazma, Russia: battle of (1812), **15**, 246
Viborg, Denmark: battle of (1157), **16**, 80
Viborg Manifesto, The, issued by the outlawed duma, at Viborg, Finland (1906), **15**, 367
Vicalvaro, Spain: battle of (1854), **8**, 504
Vice-President of the Confederacy: term of office, **24**, 695
Vice-President of the United States: election and powers, **23**, 333; salary, 346; succeeds to office of President, **24**, 526
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi: campaign against, **24**, 775; siege of (1863), 777; turning point in Civil War, 783; election battle of 1874, 872 note; yellow fever epidemic, 923
Victor II, Pope, 1055–1057: appointed by Henry III of Germany, **18**, 130
Victor IV, anti-Pope, 1159: recognized by Frederick Barbarossa, **18**, 151
Victor, Saint (d. 303 A. D.), early Swiss Christian: martyred, **13**, 334
Victor, Claude Perrin, Duke of Belluno (1766–1841), a French marshal: his campaign against Russia, **15**, 249
Victor Amadeus I (1666–1732), King of Sardinia (**II,** Duke of Savoy): reign of, **4**, 326; at war with the French, **9**, 218; forms alliance with French, 219; forms an alliance with Germany, **18**, 312; joins the allies against Spain, **8**, 407
Victor Amadeus II (1726–1796), King of Sardinia (**III,** Duke of Savoy): concludes peace with Napoleon, **9**, 298
Victor Amadeus I (1617–1636), Duke of Savoy, 1630–1636: reign of, **4**, 319; at war with France, **9**, 187
Victor Amadeus II and III, Dukes of Savoy: see **Victor Amadeus I** and **II,** Kings of Sardinia
Victor Asmodeus: see **Victor Amadeus**
Victor Emanuel I, King of Italy: see **Victor Emmanuel II,** King of Sardinia
Victor Emanuel III (1869——), King of Italy, 1900——: reign of, **4**, 397, 405
Victor Emmanuel I (1759–1824), King of Sardinia, 1802–1821: abdicates, **4**, 355
Victor Emmanuel II (1820–1878), King of Sardinia (**I,** King of Italy): accession to Sardinian throne, **4**, 359, **17**, 373, **18**, 402; accession to Italian throne, **4**, 376; accession to throne of the Two Sicilies, 384; unites all Italy, **18**, 405; joins allies against Russia, **11**, 617
Victoria, Africa: founded, **19**, 50; placed under British protection, 111; ceded to Germany, 177; battle of (1893), 233

Victoria, Australia: named, **20,** 189; ratifies the new Constitution (1899), 206

Victoria, Hong-Kong: founded, **20,** 255

"Victoria," one of Magellan's vessels: completes the circumnavigation of the world, **23,** 37

Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria), Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, 1837–1901, and Empress of India, 1877–1901, called The Mirror of Justice: born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent (son of George III) and Marie Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, who was a sister of Leopold I of Belgium; her education was directed by the Duchess of Northumberland; she received instructions in political affairs and principles from Lord Melbourne; on the death of her uncle, William IV, succeeded to the throne, June 20, 1837, and was crowned June 28, 1838; on February 10, 1840, she was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; between 1840 and 1843 three attempts were made to assassinate her; visited Louis Philippe in France in 1843, and traveled with Prince Albert in Germany in 1845; after the death of Prince Albert, December 14, 1861, she lived a life of comparative retirement; some important events of succeeding years of her reign were: the passage of Disraeli's Reform Bill of 1867, the Gladstone ministry's great measures, including the disestablishment of the Irish church (1868–1874), the passage of the Irish Land Acts, the Ballot Act, the Elementary Education Act, and the abolition of purchase in the army, the ministry of Beaconsfield (1874–1880), during which the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India (January 1, 1877) and the Home Rule movement in Ireland, during the premiership of Mr. Gladstone; in the more recent years of her reign occurred several minor foreign wars, as in Ashantee, Afghanistan, Zululand, the Transvaal, and Egypt, and the important war of 1900–1901 with the Boer Republics in South Africa; this war and the considerable loss of life among the British troops affected the queen seriously and her health began to fail; her weakness increased rapidly in the early days of 1901, and she died January 22, 1901

Reign of (1837–1901), **11,** 595; issues proclamation of neutrality toward American belligerents, **24,** 723; visits Napoleon III, **9,** 448; proclaimed Empress of India, **5,** 254; death of, **5,** 287, **11,** 641

Victoria, Guadalupe (1789–1843), Mexican soldier and politician: heroism of, **22,** 244; in hiding, 248; joins revolt of Santa Anna, 258; made member of triumvirate, 258; declared president of Mexico, 264

Victoria Land, a land in the Antarctic regions: discovered, **16,** 333

Victoria Nyanza, a lake in Africa: discovered, **19,** 53

Victorinus, Marcus Piavvonius (d. 268 A. D.), Roman general: conversion of, **4,** 128

Victory, The City of: see **Cairo,** Egypt

Victory, The Favored Child of: see **Massena, André**

Victualing (Vitalen) Brotherhood, The, society of Freebooters, **16,** 122

Vicuna, Claudio, Chilian statesman: elected president of Chili by the Balmacedists (1891), **21,** 239

Vidal (17th century), Brazilian patriot: leads rebellion against foreign rule in Brazil (1654), **21,** 33

Vidal (19th century), South American general: proclaims himself supreme head of Peru, **21,** 196

Vidal, Francisco A. (19th century), Uruguayan statesman: made acting president of Uruguay, **21,** 144; made president of Uruguay, 258

Vidaure (19th century), Peruvian statesman: opposes plans of Bolivar (1826), **21**, 80

Vieilleville, de, French marshal; opposes persecution of Protestants by Parlement (1559), **9**, 149

Vieira, Fernandez (17th century), Brazilian patriot: leads rebellion against foreign rule in Brazil (1654), **21**, 33

Vienna (Vindobona), Austria-Hungary: as a fortified town of the Roman empire, **17**, 12; restored by Henry II of Austria, 91; under Leopold the Proud, 93; made a free city, **18**, 164; taken by Rudolf of Hapsburg (1276), **17**, 75, **18**, 180; revolt of (1286), **17**, 100; placed under the ban of the empire, 108; besieged by the Magyars (1485), 164; surrender of, demanded (1490), **18**, 219; besieged by the Turks (1529), **14**, 152 **17**, 179, **18**, 250; (1682), **14**, 6, 248, **15**, 428, **17**, 184, 230, **18**, 303; advent of the Jesuits in, **17**, 179; Count Thurns encamps before (1619), **18**, 269; occupied by the French (1805), **10**, 464, **17**, 293, **18**, 367; (1809), **17**, 298, **18**, 377; popular uprising in (1848), **17**, 370, **18**, 398; siege of (1848), **18**, 401; revolution in (1849), 374; taken by the Prussians (1866), **18**, 412; internal improvements in, **17**, 414, 415

Vienna, Concordat of (1448), **18**, 213

Vienna, Congress of (1814–1815), reconstructing Europe after the Napoleonic wars: account of, **4**, 350, **9**, 359, **11**, 567, **15**, 262, 432, **16**, 258, **17**, 312, **18**, 388; Turkey excluded from, **14**, 410

Vienna, Council of (1312): abolishes the Knights Templars, **8**, 249

Vienna, Treaties and Peaces of:

1606. Concluded between the Transylvanians and the Magyars of Upper Hungary on one side and the imperialists of Hungary on the other, **17**, 224

1731. An alliance concluded between the Emperor, Great Britain, and Holland, to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, **13**, 253

1735. A preliminary treaty between France and Germany, **8**, 410, **17**, 192, **18**, 324

1738. Concluded between Charles VI of Germany and Louis XV of France, **15**, 383

1809. Concluded between Napoleon I of France and Francis II of Germany, **9**, 336, **10**, 396, **17**, 336, **18**, 377

1814. A treaty by which the conditions of the Treaty of Abo were carried out, **16**, 254

1815. Concluded between Denmark and Prussia, **16**, 267

1864. Concluded between Denmark, Prussia, and Austria, 275

Vienna, University of: founded, **17**, 104

Vienna Note, a scheme to prevent war between Russia and Turkey (1853), **11**, 614, **14**, 450, **15**, 305

Vieyra, John Ferdinand de (17th century), Brazilian merchant and revolutionist: leads Brazilian revolt, **20**, 61

Vieyra, Martin (15th century), Portuguese chaplain: treason of (1437), **8**, 307

Vigée (d. 1793), Girondist deputy in the French Revolution: death of, **10**, 279

Vigier, Wilhelm, Swiss popular statesman: work of, **13**, 564

Vigilance Committees, in United States history, associations for the protection of the community in times of danger: agreed upon by first Continental Congress, **23**, 224; recommended by the Nashville Convention, 611; compared in the South to the Ku-Klux-Klan, 871; mails searched by, in the South, **24**, 576; instituted in California, 597

Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta (1507–1577), Dutch jurist and statesman: sketch of, **13**, 76; becomes Primate of the Lowlands, 81; opposes Alva's taxation, 110

Vigo, Spain: battle of (1703), **9**, 221
Vijayanagar (Uarsingha), Kingdom of, India: account of, **5**, 105
Vikings, Scandinavian tribe: age of, **16**, 12; in Northumbria, **16**, 20; in Russia, 22; lay siege to Paris, 23; in Ireland, 43; settle Iceland, 44; see also **Northmen**
Vikramaditya Sakari, King of Ojjain in Malwa in India: reign of, **5**, 73
Vilas, William Freeman (1840-1908), American statesman: Postmaster-General, **24**, 950 note
Vilemov, Truce of, a peace between Mathias Corvinus, on the part of the Pope, and the Polish nation (1468): account of, **17**, 146
Vilhelm, Bishop of Roeskilde (11th century), Danish ecclesiastic: his relations with Svend Estridsen, **16**, 68
Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz, Mexico: founded, **22**, 18
Villadarias, Francisco de Castilla, Marquis of (early 18th century), Spanish military commander: attempts to defend Cadiz, **8**, 391
Villafaña, Antonio (early 16th century), Spanish soldier in Mexico: conspires against Cortéz, **22**, 50
Villafranca, Italy: battles of (1515), **4**, 294; (1866), 390
Villafranca, Armistice of, peace between France and Austria (1859): concluded, **4**, 374, **9**, 451, **17**, 385
Village, The Little: see **London**, England
Villagos, southeastern Europe: Görgei surrenders at, **15**, 302
Villalba (19th century), president of Uruguay, 1865: election of, **21**, 144
Villalobos, Pedro de (late 16th century), Spanish statesman: member of governing audiencia, **22**, 120
Villalobos, Ruy Lopez de (16th century), Spanish explorer: explorations of, **22**, 109
Villanueva (late 16th century), Spanish statesman: appointed to the government of Mexico, **22**, 126
Villaragut, Doña Carraza (14th century), Spanish court-lady: promotes the follies of the Aragonese court, **8**, 258
Villaret-Joyeuse, Louis Thomas, Count (1750–1812), French naval officer: at battle of Belle-Isle, **9**, 294
Villars, Admiral de (late 16th century), French naval officer: his campaign against the French, **13**, 162
Villars, Claude Louis Hector, Duke of (1653–1734), French marshal: his campaigns in the War of the Spanish Succession, **9**, 221, **18**, 313, 323; president of the council of war, **9**, 227; member of the king's council, 234; his campaign in Italy, 235
Villars, Pierre de (16th century), Protestant minister: believed to have written the "Apology" of William of Orange, **13**, 136
Villaverdi (contemporary), Spanish statesman: ministries of, **8**, 521
Villaviciosa, Portugal: battles of (1657), **8**, 466; (1664), 379; (1710), **9**, 224, **13**, 251
Ville, Ambrose (16th century), French Calvinist: preaches Protestantism, **13**, 92
Villegagnon, island off the coast of Brazil: settled, **21**, 29
Villegagnon, Nicolas Darand, Chevalier (1510–1571), French admiral: attempts to make a settlement in Brazil, **20**, 82
Villekens, Admiral (early 17th century), Dutch naval officer: his expedition against Brazil, **21**, 33
Villèle, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de (1773–1854), French statesman: admitted to the council, **9**, 375; made minister of finance, 378
Villemain, Abel François (1790–1870), French critic, orator, and minister of state: his relations to the resolution of 1830, **9**, 391; opposes the September Laws, 408
Villemoes, Captain (early 19th century), Danish naval commander: at the battle of Copenhagen, **16**, 256
Villeneuve, France: battle of (1814), **9**, 346

Villeneuve, Nicholas, Marquis of (early 18th century), French statesman: negotiations of, **15**, 123
Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de (1763–1806), French admiral: commands Toulon fleet, **9**, 325
Villeroi, François de Neufville, Duke of (1644–1730), marshal of France: defeated at Ramillies, **16**, 218; taken prisoner by Eugene of Savoy, **9**, 220; policy of, 228
Villeta, South America: battle of (1868), **21**, 159
Villiers (late 18th century), French commander in America: succeeds Jumonville, **23**, 172
Villiers, Charles (b. 1802), English politician: presents bill for repeal of Corn Law, **11**, 600; introduces a resolution concerning the repeal of the Corn Law, 610
Villiers, George, Marquis of Buckingham: see **Buckingham, George Villiers, Marquis of**
Villiers de Lisle, Adam Philippe de (1464–1534), Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem: surrenders to Suleiman, **14**, 148
Vilmanstrand, Finland: battle of (1741), **16**, 228
Vilmanstrand: see **Wilmanstrand**
Vilmergen, Switzerland: battles of (1656), **13**, 476; (1712), 480
Vilna: see **Wilna**
Vimeiro (Vimiera), Portugal: battle of (1808), **8**, 486, **9**, 333, **11**, 562
Vinc, France: battle of (717 A. D.), **9**, 36
Vincennes, Indiana: in French claims, **23**, 168
Vincennes, Château of, France: attacked by mob, **10**, 129
Vindelici, inhabitants of Vindelicia: conquered by the Romans, **17**, 12
Vindex, Caius Julius (d. 68 A. D.), Roman general: conspires against Nero, **4**, 67
Vindex, Macrinus (2nd century A. D.), Roman legate: defeated by the barbarians (170 A. D.), **17**, 14
Vindobona: see **Vienna**
Vinea, Peter de (ca. 1190–1249), Italian jurist and statesman: treachery of, **18**, 166
Vinegar Hill, Ireland: battle of (1798), **12**, 212
Vinland (Vinland the Good), supposed to be a portion of America: the discovery of, **16**, 49
Viol, Hans (early 15th century), Swiss poet: sketch of, **13**, 427
Violante, queen of Juan I of Aragon, 1387–1395: conduct of, **8**, 258
Violated Treaty, City of the: see **Limerick,** Ireland
Violet, Corporal: see **Napoleon I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French
Violet, Father: see **Napoleon (I) Bonaparte,** Emperor of the French
Violet Crown, City of the: see **Athens,** Greece
Vionville, France: battle of (1870), **9**, 464
Virasoro (d. 1868), South American statesman: assassinated, **21**, 129
Viret, Peter (1511–1571), Swiss reformer: teaches in the University of Lausanne, **13**, 448
"Virgen de Covadonga," Spanish gunboat: captured by the "Esmeralda," **21**, 221
Virgil (Publius Virgilius Maro) (70–19 B. C.), Roman poet: anachronisms of, **2**, 31; his description of Carthage, **20**, 21
Virgin, The, mother of Christ: miraculous appearance to Mexicans, **24**, 552
Virginia, colony and state of the United States, called the Old Dominion State and the Mother of States: colony planted (1607), **23**, 56; liberties insured by the first charter, 56; growth of, **11**, 313; condition of Jews in, **1**, 426; named, **23**, 53; colonial government of, 56, 115; slave uprising (1687), 129; status of indented servants, 131; tobacco industry, 136; educational methods as a colony, 141; population at beginning of the Revolution, 126; printing press introduced (1729), 143; colonial newspapers, 144; franchise

denied Catholics, 148; colonial suffrage laws, 148; Church of England established, 149; religious persecutions, 149; clergy made subject to laws, 150; salary of clergy paid with tobacco, 150; postal system established, 153; Cohabitation Act, 155; territory of, granted to colonization companies, 170; opposition to Stamp Act, 211; opposes the Townshend law, 216; appointment of a committee of correspondence, 218; proposes first Continental Congress, 222; adopts a constitution, 238; proposes a declaration of independence, 239; cedes to United States her claims to western lands, 302; gives up claims to Northwest Territory, 317; commissioners appointed to decide Potomac commercial policy, 321; chooses delegates for Constitutional Convention, 322; ratification of the national Constitution, 337; opposes financial schemes of Hamilton, 349; rank as to population, 479; opposes R. M. Johnson's nomination, 510; Declaration of Rights, **24**, 564; slavery regarded with disfavor, 564; slavery conditions in, **20**, 75; abolition societies formed, **24**, 571; slave uprising in Southampton County, 575; John Brown plans raids from, 673; Presidential election of 1860, 683; Confederates seize Norfolk navy yard, 692; calls a compromise convention, 702; gathering of Confederate troops, 716; secedes, 717; Arlington Heights and Alexandria taken by Federals, 731; Grant's plan for campaign in, 787; sword presented to Lee by legislature of, 812; Booth shot, 826; reconstruction policy of Lincoln, 833; under military rule, 847; readmitted, 848; in Presidential election (1868), 860; readmitted to representation, 863; Democrats regain control in, 873; negro franchise, 873

Virginia, University of: founded by Jefferson, 383

Virginia Dynasty, name popularly given to the earlier presidents of the United States, **23**, 434

Virginia Gazette, the first newspaper printed in the United States (1736): founded, **23**, 144

Virginia Military Institute, school at Lexington, Virginia: Jackson resigns from faculty of, **24**, 772

Virginia Plan, the outline of a constitution proposed by Governor Randolph of Virginia, **23**, 325

Virginius (1st century A. D.), Roman officer: conspires against Nero, **4**, 67

"Virginius," American merchant vessel: captured by the Spanish, **24**, 887

Viriathus (2nd century A. D.), Spanish hero: leads revolt, **3**, 161, **8**, 19; death, **3**, 162

Virieu, François Henri, Count de (1754–1793), French officer: pleads for the constitution, **10**, 59; proposes abolition of law protecting doves and pigeons, 74; given command of the insurrectionists at Lyons, 269

Virtue, League of (Tugenbund), a patriotic association in Germany (1809): description of, **18**, 376, 379

Visby: see Wisby

Viscaino, Sebastian (late 16th century), Spanish military commander: explorations of, **22**, 140

Vischer, Colonel (early 19th century), Swiss military officer: at the battle of Pratteln, **13**, 541

Visconti, House of, Ghibelline family in Italy: power of, **4**, 217, 218

Visconti, Galleazzo (1277–1328): Duke of Milan: assisted by Lewis of Bavaria, **18**, 187

Visconti the Great, Matteo (1250–1322), Italian statesman: becomes chief of Milan, **4**, 217

Viseu, Portugal: sieges of (1027), **8**, 139, 272; (1057), 142, 272

Vishnu-worship, an East Indian cult: description of, **5**, 82

Visigoths, the westerly division of the Goths: location of, **17**, 14; attacked

by the Huns, 15; drive back Huns, 16; their relations with Clovis, 18, 47; see also Goths
Visin (Vizin, Wisin, Von-Vezin), Denis Ivanovitch (1745–1792), Russian dramatist: account of, 15, 193
Visp, Switzerland: battle of (1388), 13, 392
Vitelli, Ciapino (d. 1576), Italian general: at the siege of Mons, 13, 113
Vitellius, Aulus (1569 A. D.), Roman soldier, Emperor of Rome, 69 A. D.: accession of, 4, 71; death of, 74
Vitiges, King of the Ostrogoths, 536–540 A. D.: reign of, 4, 159, 9, 25, 18, 49
Vitimer (4th century A. D.), King of the Ostrogoths: defeated by the Huns, 18, 33
Vitold, Prince (early 15th century), Grand Duke of Lithuania: offered the crown of Poland, 17, 131
Vitovt, Alexander (late 15th century), Grand Duke of Lithuania: his rule in Lithuania, 15, 425
Vittoria, Spain: battle of (1813), 8, 486, 488, 9, 344
Vivanco, Colonel (early 19th century), South American patriot: rebellion of, 21, 196; supports the claims of Vidal, 196; sketch of, 197; made president of Peru, 197; defeated by Castille, 199; his negotiations with Spain, 205
Vizarron y Eguiarreta, Juan Antonio de, Archbishop of Mexico, viceroy of New Spain, 1734–1740: his administration, 22, 194
Vladimir (I) the Great or Saint, (late 10th century), Grand Prince of Russia: promotes Christianity, 15, 8
Vladimir (II) Monomachus, Grand Prince of Russia, 1113–1125: reign of, 15, 8
Vladimiresco (d. 1821), Prince of Wallacia: pretensions of, 15, 266
Vladislav (I) Jagiello, King of Poland, 1354–1433: marries Hedwiga, 15, 423; accession of, 424; supports Witold of Lithuania, 18, 208
Vladislav VI, King of Poland, 1434–1444, King of Hungary, 1440–1444: account of, 14, 61, 62; reign of, 15, 425; resists breaking of treaty, 14, 65; slain at Varna, 14, 67, 17, 158
Vladislav (Ladislaus) VII, King of Poland, 1632–1648: on the Muscovite throne, 15, 81; reign of, 428
Vladislav Jagellon (15th century), son of Vladislav II, King of Poland: promised the crown of Bohemia, 17, 136; death of, 139
Vladislav or Vladislaus: see also **Ladislaus**
Vladivostok, Manchuria: Russian stronghold, 6, 310
Vladivoz (10th century), Polish prince, ruler of Bohemia: reign of, 17, 64
Voadicea: see **Boadicea**
Vocel (early 19th century), Slav patriotic poet: sketch of, 17, 343
Vodnik (early 19th century), Illyrian poet: praises Napoleon, 17, 301
Voelkersam, Admiral (contemporary), Russian naval officer: his services in the Russo-Japanese War, 7, 314
Vögelinseck, Switzerland: battle of (1403), 13, 390
Vögg, legendary Norse hero: avenges death of Rolf Krake, 16, 18
Vohsen, Herr (late 19th century), German official: in German East Africa, 19, 140
Voinarovski, Cossack leader: influences Mazeppa, 15, 47
Vojtech: see **Adalbert, St.**
Volaterrae, Italy: siege of (ca. 82–80 B. C.), 3, 228
Volhynia, Russia: added to Russia, 15, 192
Volinski, Artemü (d. 1733), Russian statesman: in the war with Persia, 15, 78; his library, 86; death of, 110
Volkov, Theodore (1729–1763), Russian dramatist: opens a theater, 15, 149
Volney, Constantin François, Count (1757–1820), French philosopher, author and traveler: his prediction for Turkey, 14, 373

Volscians (Volsci), Italian tribe: wars with Rome, **3**, 22; conquered by the Romans, 63

Volso, Lucius Manlius (3rd century B. C.), Roman consul, 256 B. C.: joins invasion of Africa, **3**, 101

Volta of Como, Alessandro (1745–1827), Italian electrician: sketch of, **4**, 339

Voltaire (François Marie Arouet), French philosopher and scholar, called The Dictator of Letters, The Patriarch or Philosopher of Ferney, The Apostle of Infidelity and The Great Pan: born in Paris, February 20, 1694, or November 21, 1694; his education was received at the Jesuit college, Louis-le-Grand; at the age of sixteen he left college and at his father's wish began the study of law, though he had no taste for it; his wit and facility in turning verses made him a favorite in the houses of great lords, but also brought him into trouble with the authorities; some scandalous lines on the regent led to his banishment from Paris in May, 1716, and just a year later, for a satire that really was not his, was sent to the Bastile; during his eleven months' confinement he laid the foundations of his poetic fame; the relations he cultivated with the nobility exposed him to a rude insult from the Chevalier de Rohan, who had him beaten and thrown into the Bastile when he showed himself revengeful; he was set free only on condition that he retire to England (1726); the three years spent there and the acquaintance they gave him with English literature, institutions, philosophy, and life were of the utmost importance for the development of his ideas and criticisms; he returned to France, 1729, and after three years of almost continual movement, but great productivity, he settled down to a quiet and industrious life at Cirey with Mme. du Châtelet, where he remained until her death in 1749; in these years he was interested in the study of the natural sciences; he had already established relations by correspondence with Frederick II of Prussia and in 1750 accepted his invitation to live at his court, but rivalries and jealousies, his own duplicity and petulance and the King's steady mastery filled his stay in Berlin with irritations and quarrels; he fled in anger in 1753; after some years of wandering he purchased an estate at Ferney, near Geneva, where the rest of his life centered; in these years Ferney became the resort of literary men from all parts of Europe and the "patriarch of Ferney" was the foremost man-of-letters of the world; died in Paris, May 30, 1778; the Revolution gave him the honor of public burial in the Pantheon

Anticipates the French Revolution, **16**, 112; his relations with Frederick the Great, **18**, 328, 345; sketch of, **10**, 13; in Switzerland, **13**, 489; incites Swiss reforms, 500; his account of Charles XII of Sweden, **15**, 66; Catherine's correspondence with, 197; his account of Peter III's death, 198; his estimate of Charles XII of Sweden, **16**, 224; his estimate of the Holy Roman Empire, **18**, 297; quoted, **23**, 172

Volunteer Movement, name given to the forming of military companies among the Irish Protestants (1778): account of, **12**, 182

Vonck, Francis (1735–1792), a Flemish jurist: leads republican movement in Brussels, **13**, 261

Vondel, Joost van den (1587–1679), Dutch poet: sketch of, **13**, 220

Vop River, Russia: battle of the (1812), **15**, 248

Vordingborg, Peace of, a truce between Erik of Denmark and Adolf of Holstein (1435): account of, **16**, 127

Vorontsov, Count Michael Ilarionovitch (1710–1767), Russian statesman in the conspiracy to place Eliz-

abeth on the throne, **15**, 133; made minister, 136; Frederick's gifts to, 141; made chancellor, 148; plots for Catherine, 156

Vorontsov, Prince Michael Semenovitch (1782–1856), Russian general and statesman: made governor of the Caucasus, **15**, 299

Vorstius, Conrad (early 17th century), religious leader in Holland: leads Remonstrants, **13**, 194

Vortigern (5th century A. D.), British chieftain: invites Jutes to Britain, **11**, 17; defeated by Jutes, 18

Voszice, Treaty of, an agreement among the Catholic and Protestant states of Austria-Hungary (1425), **17**, 133

Vouglé, France: battle of (507 A. D.), **9**, 20

Voznitsin (late 17th century), Russian statesman: ambassador to western Europe, **15**, 33

Vratislav II, King of Bohemia, 1061–1092: reign of, **17**, 64

Vysocki (19th century), Hungarian officer: in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 302

W

Wachtendenck, Netherlands: taken by Prince Maurice, **13**, 172

Wadai, a Mohammedan kingdom of the eastern Sudan, Africa: description of, **19**, 164; recognized as within the French sphere of influence, **19**, 167, **20**, 280

Waddington, Joshua (late 18th century), a Tory merchant: sued by Elizabeth Rutgers, **23**, 309

Waddington, William Henry (1826–1894), a French statesman and archæologist: at Berlin Congress, **14**, 487

Wade (18th century), an English general: his campaign in Scotland, **12**, 365

Wade, Benjamin Franklin (1800–1878), an American lawyer and statesman: signs address against Douglas, **24**, 633; opposed to Lincoln, 838; popularity of, 855; in San Domingo commission, 880

Wade, James F. (1843-1921), an American general: member of Spanish-American Commission, **22**, 463

Wade, Sir Thomas (19th century), an English diplomat: sent to negotiate preliminary convention, **6**, 177; on the Tientsin massacre, 224; arranges difficulty between China and Japan, 235; on the murder of Margary, 240; hauls down his flag, 241

Wade-Davis Bill, a measure for the reconstruction of the Southern States (1864): passed, **24**, 837

Wädenswil, Switzerland: insurrection of (1646), **13**, 469

Wädenswil, Steffan von (19th century), a Swiss patriot: at the Assembly of Uster, **13**, 535

Wadström (Wadstroem), Carl Berns (1746–1799), a Swedish philanthropist: leads settlement of Swedes in Africa, **20**, 130

Wadsworth, Captain (late 17th century), an American soldier: story of rebuff of Fletcher, **23**, 93

Wafangao Pass: see **Feng-Shui Pass**

Wagner, Sebastian (16th century), a Swiss reformer: reforms of, **13**, 439

Wagram, Austria: battle of (1809), **9**, 336, **10**, 480, **17**, 299, **18**, 377

Wahab, Abdul (1691–1787), Arabian religious leader: founds the sect of the Wahabites, **14**, 317

Wahabites (Wahabees or Wahabis), the followers of Abdul Wahab, a Mohammedan reformer: rise of, **14**, 317; ascendency in Arabia, 365, 385; conquered by Mohammed Ali, **1**, 38, **14**, 408

Waiblinger: see **Ghibbeline**

Waifar (ca. 725–768), Duke of Aquitaine: reign of, **9**, 41

Waitangi, Treaty of, a treaty by which New Zealand recognized British sovereignty (1840), **20**, 211

Waite, Morrison Remick (1816–1888), an American jurist: counsel in Geneva Commission, **24**, 885

Waizen, Austria-Hungary: taken by the Mongols (1235), **17**, 58

Wajid Ali (Wajeed Alee) (d. 1887), King of Oudh, 1842–1856: deposed, **5**, 230

Wakefield, Yorkshire, England: battle of, **11**, 212

Wakefield, Edward Gibbon (1796–1862), an English political economist: colony system of, **20**, 190

Wake-no-Kyomaro (8th century), a Japanese courtier: opposes influence of Dōkyō, **7**, 36

Wala-jah: see **Mohammed Ali**

Waldeck, Georg Friedrich, Prince of (1620–1692), a German field-marshal: his campaign against the French, **9**, 217

Waldemar, The False (14th century), a pretender to margravate of Brandenburg: pretensions of, **18**, 192
Waldemar: see also **Valdemar**
Waldenses (Waldensians), a body of Christian reformers, followers of Peter Waldo: persecutions of, **4**, 317, **9**, 144
Waldhauser, Conrad (d. ca. 1368), a German reformer: teachings of, **17**, 119
Waldmann, Hans (Johann) (ca. 1426–1490), a Swiss magistrate: at the siege of Nancy, **13**, 409; at the battle of Morat, 409; sketch of, 413; death of, 415
Waldseemüller (Waltzeemüller), Martin (1470–ca. 1513), a German geographer: first calls the New World America, **23**, 35
Waldshut, Baden, Germany: siege of (1468), **13**, 404;
Waldshut, Peace of, a treaty between Austria and the Swiss Confederacy (1468), **13**, 404
Waldstein: see **Wallenstein**
Wales, a titular principality of Great Britain, now a part of the United Kingdom: Harold reduces, **11**, 64; revolt of, 192
Wales, Albert Victor, Prince of: see **Albert Victor, Prince of Wales**
Wales, George Frederick, Prince of: see **George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales**
Wales, Statute of, laws enacted for Wales by Edward II (1284), **11**, 144
Walewski, Count Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna (1810–1868), a French politician, diplomat, and author: at the Congress of Paris (1856), **17**, 384
Walfish Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of Africa: sketch of, **20**, 259; claimed by the Dutch, **19**, 38; annexed to the Cape, 82, 106; value of, 94
Walid, Mohammedan caliph, 705–715: reign of, **1**, 329; death, 318
Walker, George (1618–1690), an Irish clergyman: leader of the defense of Derry, **12**, 135
Walker, Sir Hovenden (ca. 1656–1728), an English naval officer: sent to conquer Canada, **23**, 161
Walker, John Grimes (1835-1907), an American naval officer: member of Panama Commission, **20**, 333, **24**, 1071
Walker, Leroy Pope (d. 1884), American statesman: Confederate Secretary of War, **24**, 694
Walker, Obadiah (1616–1692), an English author and teacher: professes Catholicism, **11**, 424
Walker, Robert James (1801–1869), an American statesman and financier: Secretary of the Treasury, **24**, 554; governor of Kansas, 662; denounces Lecompton constitution, 662; resigns, 663
Walker, William (1824–1860), an American filibuster: his filibustering attempts in Nicaragua, **22**, 439, **24**, 626; president of Nicaragua, 627; second attempt to establish republic, 627; third attempt, 627
Wall, Edward C. (1843-1915), an American politician: in Democratic Presidential nomination, **24**, 1079
Wallace, Lew (1827–1905), an American general, diplomat, and author: at siege of Fort Donelson, **24**, 744; at battle of Pittsburg Landing, 747; defeated by Early, 792
Wallace, William, a Scottish patriot and national hero, called the Hammer and Scourge of the English: born about 1270; son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire; while attending school at Dundee, he killed the son of the English governor of Dundee Castle in revenge for an insult received and was compelled to take refuge among the mountains; having gathered around him a band of devoted followers he carried on for several years a successful partisan warfare against the English forces; after the capture of the garrisons of Aberdeen, Forfar, and other towns, he was engaged in the siege of Dundee; gained a signal victory at Stir-

ling Bridge (1297) and, entering England, ravaged the northern part of the country; was soon after defeated with great loss near Falkirk by the English, led by Edward I in person, 1298; the office of guardian of the kingdom which he had held for a short time was now taken from him and after several years spent in border warfare he was betrayed into the hands of the English, condemned a traitor, and executed, August 23, 1305

Revolts against England, **11**, 150, 275; defeated at Falkirk, 150; death of, **12**, 276

Wallace of Switzerland, The: see **Hofer, Andreas**

Wallachia, a division of Roumania: occupied by the Dacians, **17**, 11; invaded by the Slavs, 19; menaced by Murad, **14**, 30; conquered by the Turks, **14**, 37, **17**, 155; under the rule of the Turks, **17**, 162; given to Hungary, **14**, 63; revolts under Murad of Turkey, 204; seeks peace with Turkey, 208; relation to Turkey, 365

Wallenstein (Waldstein), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von, Count of and Duke of Mecklenburg, Friedland, and Sagan, a German general: born at the castle of Hermanic, in Bohemia, September 24, 1583; was a son of Wilhelm, Baron von Waldstein; after the death of his parents, who were Protestants, he was sent to the Jesuit College at Olmütz and was converted into a Roman Catholic; also studied several sciences and languages; about 1606 he fought against the Turks at the siege of Geau; he married a rich widow in 1610, and at her death in 1614, inherited a large estate; raised a troop of horse in 1617; fought with distinction for the Austrian archduke, Ferdinand, against the Venetians; in 1619, at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, he joined the Imperial Army and was appointed quartermaster-general; he defeated Bethlen Gabor, in Hungary, in 1621, and was created Duke of Friedland and a prince of the Holy Empire in 1624; in 1625 he raised, at his own expense, a large army, which he resolved to support by pillage and exactions from the enemy; he defeated Count Mansfeld in 1626 and invaded Denmark; for his services the emperor gave Wallenstein the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1628, and added the title of admiral; was dismissed from command, 1630, at the same time that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany to fight for the Protestant cause; Ferdinand implored the aid of Wallenstein as the only man who was able to save the empire; consented to serve him again and displayed great skill in defense of the lines near Nuremberg in 1632; in November, 1632, he was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at the great battle of Lutzen; afterwards gained victories in Silesia, but refused to march to the relief of Bavaria; in January, 1634, was deprived of his command and secret orders were given to arrest or assassinate him; attempted to secure himself by negotiations with the Swedes, but his overtures were rejected and he retired to the castle of Eger or Egra, where he was assassinated, February 25, 1634

Sketch of, **17**, 210, **18**, 274, 278, 282; his campaigns in the Thirty Years' War, **9**, 190, **16**, 180, 201; assassinated, **17**, 211, **18**, 287

Wallia, King of the Visigoths, 415–419 A. D.: rules the Gothic kingdom, **4**, 146, **8**, 36; his campaign against the Vandals, **18**, 39

Wallingford, Treaty of, a treaty between Stephen and Prince Henry of England (1153), **11**, 96

Wallo (early 9th century), a Scandinavian abbot: introduces Anscarius to the emperor, **16**, 26

Walloons, a people found in Belgium and the neighboring parts of France: description of, **13**, 3

Walloons, Huguenot settlers in America from Artois, France: settle along the Delaware, and the Connecticut and on Long Island, **23,** 102

Walpole, Horace (1717–1797), an English author: quoted on Washington's military capacity, **23,** 250

Walpole, Sir Robert (1676–1745), Earl of Oxford, an English statesman, called the Grand Corrupter and Bluestring Robin: opposes George I of England, **11,** 471; career of, 474; ministry of, **16,** 226

Walsham, Sir John (19th century), English diplomat: minister in China (1891), **6,** 262

Walter, Hubert (d. 1205), archbishop of Canterbury: his administration as Justiciar, **11,** 114; his death, **11,** 122

Walter, John (d. 1492), an Irish patriot: death of, **12,** 73

Walter de Brienne (d. 1356), titular Duke of Athens: given military command in Florence, **4,** 229

Walter the Penniless (d. 1097), a French knight: leads the Crusaders, **9,** 70

Walter von der Vogelweide (ca. 1170–ca. 1230), a German minnesinger: sketch of, **17,** 97, **18,** 178

Walter von Eschenbach (early 14th century): plots against Albert I of Austria, **13,** 364

Waltheof (d. 1076), Earl of Northumbria: beheaded, **11,** 78

Waltzeemüller: see **Waldseemüller**

Wamba (7th century), King of the Goths: reign of, **8,** 45

Wampum Belts, belts made by the American Indians: used to record treaties, **23,** 12

Wanborough (Wodnesbeorh), an English town: battle of (ca. 585 A. D.), **11,** 25

Wandewash, a town in southern India: battle of (1760), **5,** 180, **11,** 502, **20,** 119

Wang Chao (late 19th century), a Chinese social reformer: proposes radical reforms, **6,** 291

Wang Wen Shao, a contemporary Chinese statesman: in Boxer movement, **6,** 302

Wani (3rd century), a Chinese scholar: introduces Chinese learning into Japan, **7,** 13

Wanli (Wan-Lee), Emperor of China, 1572–1619: reign of, **6,** 38, 42

Wapenaer (early 18th century), a Dutch admiral: in the war with France, **13,** 250

War, Department of, a department of the United States government: organized, **23,** 344

War of Clubs (Klubbekriget), a rebellion of the Finnish peasantry (1594), **16,** 170

War of 1812, a war between the United States and Great Britain: causes, **11,** 566, **23,** 414; "Little Belt" captured by the "President," **23,** 416; hostilities declared, 417; failure of land operations, 420; naval victories, 422; success of land operations, 424; capture of Washington, 426; defense of New Orleans, 429; Treaty of Ghent, 429; cost of war, 430; political results, 433; military results, 433; compared to the Revolution, 435; economic results, 435

War of 1643–1645, a war between Sweden and Denmark: cause, **16,** 201; naval battle of Femern, 202 note; treaty of Brömsebro, 201

War of Spanish Succession: see **Succession, War of Spanish**

War of the Palatinate (King William's War), a war between England and France (1689–1697): cause, **23,** 157; spreads to colonies, 157; Indian Massacres, 158; attack on Quebec, 158; Treaty of Ryswick, 159

War of the Three Henries, a civil war in France (1584–1593): cause, **9,** 161; battle of Courtras, 162; Edict of Union, 163; assassination of Duke of Guise, 164; death of Henry III, 165; battle of Ivry, 167; battle of Aumale, 168; battle of Fontaine-Française, 170; Edict of Nantes, 171

Waratho (7th century), Frankish ruler: reign of, **9,** 35

Warbeck, Perkin (d. 1499), a pretender to the English crown: insurrection of, **11**, 227, **12**, 73, 298; execution of, **11**, 229
Ward, Artemas (1727–1800), an American general and politician: appointed major-general, **23**, 231; at siege of Boston, 231
Ward, Frederick Townsend (1831–1862), an American adventurer: enters the service of China, **6**, 195; commands ever victorious army, 196; death of, 198
Wardlaw, Henry (early 15th century), a Scottish bishop: founds university at St. Andrews, **12**, 290
Warenne or Warrenne, John de, Earl of Surrey: see **Surrey, John de Warrenne, Earl of**
Warfare and Military Methods:
ARABIA: after Mohammed, **1**, 260
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: among the early Slavs, **17**, 26, 42; plan of defense (16th century), **14**, 155
CHINA: artillery first used (1634), **6**, 49; plan of defense, 173; in 1900, 283
EGYPT: the Mamelukes (1200), **1**, 36, **14**, 128, 409
ENGLAND: the early Britons, **11**, 20, 54; Norman vs. English methods, **11**, 66, **12**, 47; new methods (1300), **11**, 150; plan of attack, **12**, 146, 151; at Creçy, **11**, 161; naval tactics of the 16th century, 296; in the 17th century, 353
FRANCE: cannon first used at Creçy (1346), **9**, 94, **11**, 161; Napoleon's tactics, **10**, 383, 470, 495
GAUL: before it became a Roman province, **3**, 298
GERMANY: in early times, **18**, 4; in the 16th century, 229; army under Frederick William, 321; present military system, 428
GREECE: Athenian naval tactics, **2**, 274; Spartan plan of siege, 288; Athenian peltasts, 402; Theban tactics, 433; Alexander's forces, 496; use of Greek fire, **1**, 332, **14**, 76; the Klephts (1800), **14**, 412; modern navy, **2**, 550
HOLLAND: "fire-ships" introduced, **13**, 148
IRELAND: in pagan times, **12**, 20; (ca. 1000 A. D.), 47, 48
ITALY: method of attack in the Middle Ages, **4**, 208; in the 14th century, 251; introduction of gunpowder, 255; siege of Antwerp, **13**, 147
JAPAN: reorganization, **7**, 51, 147; fire-arms introduced (1545), 104; present system, 176, 306
MEXICO: armed allies of Cortéz, **22**, 44, 45, 51
PARTHIAN EMPIRE: in the 1st century B. C., **3**, 323
PERSIA: forces of Xerxes, **2**, 181
ROME: 300 B. C., **3**, 78; the reforms of Marius, 196; Caesar's troops, 334, 374
RUSSIA: the strelitz (1682), **15**, 26; the army of the 18th century, 113
SCANDINAVIA: reforms of 1901, **16**, 281
SCOTLAND: under Wallace, **12**, 276
SICILY: Syracusan plan of defense, **2**, 336
SPAIN: under the Goths, **8**, 55; naval tactics of the 16th century, **11**, 296
TURKEY: standing army (1326), **14**, 19, 22, 94; the Janissaries (1326), 20, 93, 239, 371, 417; plan of attack (15th century), 59, 73, 79, 176; in the 18th century, 342, 371, 379; modern methods adopted, 440
UNITED STATES: among the Indians, **23**, 15; naval attack in colonial days, 195; naval tactics (1783), 290; gun-boat system under Jefferson, 409; in the Mexican War, **22**, 349, 363; Union and Confederate resources, **24**, 724; introduction of the iron-clad (1862), 754; Grant's plan of siege, 791; the new navy, 1008
Warner, Thomas (early 17th century), an English colonist in the West Indies: makes settlement on St. Christopher, **20**, 68

Warren, Sir Charles (1840-1927), a British military officer: his conquests in South Africa, **19**, 82; success of his mission to Bechuanaland, 215

Warren, Sir John Borlase (1754–1822), a British naval commander: at battle of Lough Swilly, **12**, 214

Warren, Joseph, an American general and patriot: born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1741; graduated at Harvard College, 1759; studied medicine and began to practice at Boston, 1762; delivered in 1772, and again in 1775, the civic oration on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre, was a member of the provincial committee of correspondence in 1772, chairman of the committee of public safety, 1774, and in 1775, president of the provincial congress; was efficient in organizing the volunteers after the battle of Lexington; was chosen a major-general by the provincial congress, June 14, 1775, and took an active part as a volunteer, declining the command at the battle of Bunker Hill, at which he was killed, June 17, 1775, falling near the spot where Bunker Hill monument now stands
Appointed to wait on governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 225; head of committee of safety, 225; death, 233

Warren, Sir Peter (1703–1752), an Irish admiral: in Louisburg expedition, **23**, 165

Warrior of Freedom, The: see **Garibaldi, Giuseppe**

Wars:

B. C.

ca. 1580. Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt, **1**, 21

ca. 1400. Religious War in Egypt, **1**, 24, 25

ca. 1400. Wars of Israel, **1**, 373

ca. 1320. Egyptian War in Nubia, **1**, 25

1300. Egyptian War with Hittites, **1**, 26

ca. 1230. Egyptian War with Libyans, **1**, 27

1193–1184. Trojan, **2**, 31

1055–1015. Philistine wars, **1**, 377

753. Volscians with Rome, **3**, 22

753. Sabines with Rome, **3**, 22

753–509. Aequi with Rome, **3**, 22

743–669. Messenian, **2**, 71, 237, 470

ca. 700. Lelantine war, **2**, 115

670–525. Egyptians with Assyrians, **1**, 30

ca. 666–525. Greco-Egyptian, **1**, 32

ca. 645. Second Messinian, **2**, 74

ca. 600. Athens with Megara, **2**, 102

588. Egypt with Tyre and Sidon, **1**, 399

549. Media-Babylon, **2**, 123

525. Egyptian-Persian, **1**, 32, 33

510–508. Athens with Cleomenes, **2**, 141

508. Thebes with Athens, **2**, 143

508. Boeotia with Athenians, **2**, 143

ca. 505. Sparta with Argos, **2**, 156

500–264. Rome with Carthage, **3**, 89

495–382. Latin wars with neighboring tribes, **3**, 63

492. Chalcis with Athens, **2**, 163

490. Persian-Athenian, **1**, 166

490. Corinth with Athens, **2**, 173

ca. 487. Athens with Aegineta, **2**, 173

478–465. Tarentum with Iapygians, **2**, 220

458. Epidaurus with Athens, **2**, 240

458. Corinth with Athens, **2**, 240

458. Athens with Boeotia, **2**, 243

457. Thebes with Athens, **2**, 244

457. Phocis with Sparta, **2**, 244

454. Thebes with Athens, **2**, 245

454. Sparta with Athens, **2**, 247

447. Athens with Sparta, **2**, 248

435–433. Corinth with Corcyra, **2**, 265, 269

433. Epidamnus civil war, **2**, 264

431–404. Peloponnesian wars, **2**, 274

427. Syracuse with Catana, **2**, 299

427–424. Naxos in Sicily with Syracuse, **2**, 299

426–406. Veii with Rome, **3**, 58

426. Ambracia with Athens, **2**, 300

425. Athens with Sicily, **2**, 301, 408

420. Athens with Sparta, **2**, 321

Wars, cont.
410. Syracuse with Carthage, **2**, 408
405. Carthaginian War with Dionysius, **2**, 412
399. Orchomenian-Theban, **2**, 397
399. Locrian-Phocian, **2**, 397
397. Eleian-Arcadian, **2**, 446
395. Corinth with Sparta, **2**, 398
384–358. Tusculum with Rome, **3**, 64
383. Lanuvium with Rome, **3**, 64
382–380. Praeneste with Rome, **3**, 64
381. Tusculum with Rome, **3**, 64
370. Elis with Sparta, **2**, 440
365–357. Athenian Social, **2**, 454
362. Sparta with Messene, **2**, 451
361–353. Sparta with Megalopolis **2**, 453
352–350. Euboean wars, **2**, 464, 474
344. Macedonian Civil, **2**, 470
338. Greco-Macedonian, **2**, 475
338–336. Tarentum-Lucanian, **2**, 418
328–321. Samnite War, **3**, 69
299–290. Samnite War, **3**, 72
289. Carthage with Syracuse, **2**, 515
280–268. Roman war with Pyrrhus, **3**, 74
264–241. First Punic War, **3**, 99
241. Rome with Falerii, **3**, 109
218–202. Second Punic war, **3**, 111
217–205. First Macedonian war, **3**, 125
200–197. Second Macedonian war, **3**, 140
192–190. War with Antiochus, **3**, 144
192–168. Roman War in the East, **3**, 143
185–179. Third Macedonian War, **3**, 147
172–168. Fourth Macedonian war, **3**, 149
155–110. Roman War with Celts, **3**, 192
152–87. Roman war with the Cimbri, **3**, 194
149. Carthage with Rome, **3**, 164
146. Greco-Roman, **2**, 521
146. Achaean League declares war against Sparta, **3**, 166
146. Mithridates with Rome, **2**, 521
139. Numantia with Rome, **3**, 162
134–133. Roman civil war against the Gracchi, **3**, 176
112–104. Jugurthine, **3**, 187
90. Roman Social, **3**, 208, 215
88–84. Mithradatic, **3**, 213
73–67. Gladiatorial war, **3**, 261
71–61. Sequani-Haedui, **3**, 300
70–63. Civil war between Aristobulus II, King of Judaea, and his brother, **3**, 274
67–66. Roman in East, **3**, 271
66–63. Pompeius and Mithradates, **3**, 273
58–51. Caesar in Gaul, **3**, 292, 332
49–46. Roman Civil, **3**, 334
32–31. Egyptian-Roman, **4**, 24
A. D.
67–135. Jewish-Roman, **1**, 410, 413, **2**, 524
476–529. Justinian with Persia, **2**, 532
710–1492. Saracen-Moslem, **1**, 292–370
933–1005. Arabian-Persian, **1**, 365
960. Greek wars, **1**, 367
977–1001. Hindu-Mohammedan, **5**, 91
1073. Investitures, **9**, 69
1095–1099. First Crusade, **9**, 70, **11**, 87, **16**, 75, **18**, 138
1119. Wars with Pisa, **4**, 236
1147–1149. Second Crusade, **18**, 145
1189–1192. Third Crusade, **18**, 155
1202–1204. Fourth Crusade, **2**, 535, **16**, 85
1205–1461. Turkish wars with Persia, **2**, 537
1208–1215. Albigenses, **9**, 77
1224. Kildare, **12**, 57
1228–1229. Fifth Crusade, **18**, 161
1281–1282. Mongol, **7**, 76
1282–1305. French War with James of Aragon, **4**, 258
1337–1453. Hundred Years, **9**, 92, **11**, 157
1352–1379. Italian wars, **4**, 253
1409–1492. Civil in Naples and Florence, **4**, 269
1412. Slesvig-Holstein, **16**, 124
1419–1436. Hussite, **18**, 201

Wars, cont.
1435–1450. Neapolitan war, 4, 263
1455–1485. The Roses, 9, 123, 11, 211, 12, 70
1498. Suabian, 13, 394
1500–1506. Guelders, 13, 52
1514–1524. India with Persia, 5, 341
1559. France with Spain, 4, 307
1560. War with Venice, 4, 309
1562–1569. Scandinavian Seven Years', 16, 162, 196
1570–1572. Venetian-Turkish, 8, 355
1577–1580. Lovers, 9, 160
1580–1601. French War with Charles Emmanuel, 4, 317
1585–1589. Three Henries, 9, 161
1594. Farthings, 13, 469
1598. Of Clubs, 16, 170
1611. Calmar, 16, 174
1618–1648. Thirty Years', 9, 183, 11, 313, 13, 203, 462, 15, 382, 17, 101, 204, 18, 265
1637–1639. First Bishop's, 11, 336
1640. Second Bishop's, 11, 337
1675. King Philip's, 23, 97
1680–1707. Mogul in India, 5, 122
1687–1688. The English Revolution, 12, 132
1689–1697. Palatinate or King William's, 23, 157
1700–1721. Northern, 15, 383, 16, 214
1702–1746. Spanish Succession or Queen Anne's, 4, 327, 8, 390, 9, 220, 17, 190, 233, 18, 311, 20, 106, 23, 160
1711–1856. Russo-Turkish, 11, 632
1733–1738. Polish Succession, 4, 332, 11, 480, 15, 429, 17, 192, 18, 319
1736–1739. Russo-Turkish, 16, 227
1740–1742. First Silesian, 18, 330
1740–1748. Austrian Succession, 4, 333, 5, 179, 9, 238, 14, 318, 18, 331, 20, 107, 23, 163
1743–1748. Hindu War with English, 5, 187
1744–1745. Second Silesian, 18, 331
1744–1748. King George's, 23, 163, 166
1756–1763. Seven Years' or French and Indian, 5, 179, 9, 244, 11, 497, 13, 256, 14, 318, 15, 131, 16, 228, 18, 335, 20, 76, 23, 167
1768–1771. Burmese, 6, 93
1775–1783. American Revolution, 9, 254, 11, 513, 12, 180, 13, 257, 20, 127, 23, 229
1779–1781. First Maratha War, 5, 136, 193
1783. Aroostook, 24, 530
1789–1798. Mysore Wars, 5, 196
1793–1815. Napoleonic, 10, 344, 501
1798–1807. Mameluke-European, 1, 37
1801–1805. Tripoli and the United States, 23, 393
1802–1805. Second Maratha War, 5, 136, 201
1811–1828. Turkish-Mameluke, 1, 38
1812. England and the United States, 11, 566, 23, 417, 435
1813. Liberation, 16, 268
1814. Gurkhas War, 5, 207
1815. Holy Alliance, 15, 265
1817–1829. Third Maratha War, 5, 208
1817–1818. First Seminole, 23, 444
1820–1849. Italy with Austria, 4, 352
1821–1828. Greek Independence, 2, 539, 542, 14, 411, 15, 268, 274
1823–1824. First Burmese War, 5, 210
1828–1829. Russo-Turkish, 1, 38
1830–1838. Tithe, 12, 224
1833. Black Hawk, 23, 506
1835–1842. Second Seminole, 23, 507
1837–1843. England with Persia, 5, 361, 363
1840–1842. Opium, 5, 213, 6, 130
1845–1846. Sikh or Punjab, 5, 225
1846–1848. Mexican, 22, 278, 24, 547
1848–1849. Sikh or Punjab, 5, 226
1848–1850. Schleswig-Holstein, 16, 126, 270
1850–1858. Second foreign (China), 6, 155
1852–1856. Second Burmese War, 5, 226

Wars, cont.
1853–1856. Crimean, **9**, 446, **14**, 451, **15**, 304, **16**, 264, 286, **17**, 383
1858–1861. Three Years' Reform, **22**, 383
1859–1860. Anglo-French War, **6**, 169
1860–1861. Italy against Pope, **4**, 381
1861–1865. American Civil War, **11**, 621, **24**, 684
1864. Slesvig-Holstein, **16**, 274
1866. Austro-Prussian or Seven Weeks', **9**, 455, **16**, 275, **18**, 410, 412
1868–1878. Ten Years' (Cuba), **22**, 453
1870–1871. Franco-Prussian or Seven Months', **13**, 309, **14**, 473, **15**, 387, **17**, 408, **18**, 415
1870–1884. Tongking, **6**, 247
1876. Sioux, **24**, 905
1876. Turkish, **17**, 419
1880–1881. Hindu with British, **5**, 258
1880–1903. Abyssinia with Italy, **4** 404
1880–1881. Boer, **13**, 318, **20**, 229
1884–1887. Afghan-British, **5**, 265
1894–1895. Chino-Japanese, **6**, 265, 275, **7**, 252
1895–1898. Afghans with British, **5**, 278
1897. Greco-Turkish, **14**, 504
1898–1899. Spanish-American, **8**, 520, **20**, 329, **22**, 458, **24**, 1026
1899–1902. Transvaal or South African, **11**, 640, **20**, 232
1904–1905. Russo-Japanese, **6**, 308, **7**, 303, **11**, 642, **15**, 359, **16**, 286, **24**, 1093

Wars of the Roses (1455–1485), between House of York and House of Lancaster: mentioned, **9**, 123, **12**, 70; cause, **11**, 211; battle of St. Albans, 211; York named Protector, 211; compelled to resign, 211; the king captured by Yorkists at Northampton, 211; York promised the succession, 212; battle of Wakefield, 212; battle of Mortimer's Cross, 212; second battle of St. Alban's 212; battle of Towton, 213; Edward IV crowned, 213

Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland: battle of (1656), **16**, 207, **18**, 300; occupied by the Swedes, **15**, 41, **16**, 216; sieges of (1793), **15**, 189; (1794), **15**, 191, **18**, 358; (1831), **15**, 295; taken by the Austrians (1809), **17**, 298

Warsaw, Grand Duchy of, a duchy created by Napoleon (1807): formed, **15**, 215, **18**, 374

Wart, Rudolf von: see **Rudolf von Wart**

Wartenburg, Cenek of: see **Cenek of Wartenburg**

Warwick, an early settlement in Rhode Island: united to Providence Plantations, **23**, 94

Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of (1475–1499), a claimant of the English throne: execution of, **11**, 229

Warwick, John Dudley, Earl of: see **Northumberland, John Dudley, Duke of**

Warwick, Richard Nevill, Earl of (ca. 1428–1471), an English politician and commander, called the King-Maker, and The Last of the Barons: rupture with Edward IV, **11**, 216; reconciled to Lancastrian party, 217; death of, 217

Warwick, Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of (d. 1401), an English baron: takes up arms against Richard II, **11**, 181; banished to Isle of Man, 184

Waser (d. 1780), a Swiss patriot: draws up a charter, **13**, 475; trial and death of, 499

Washburne, Elihu Benjamin (1816–1887), an American statesman and diplomatist: in Grant's cabinet, **24**, 861; minister to France, 862; defeated for Vice-President, 929

Washington, one of the United States: admitted to the Union, **24**, 986; Presidential election of 1900, 1040

Washington, the capital of the United States, situated in the District of

Columbia, called The City of Magnificent Distances: planned, **23**, 350; condition of, when made seat of government, 380; taken by British, 426; garrisoned, **24**, 730; defended from Confederate attack, 758; threatened by Early, 792; Union armies reviewed at, 814; Grange movement organized, 917

Washington, Booker Taliaferro (ca. 1859-1915), an American negro educator: makes speech at opening of the Atlanta Exposition, **24**, 1010

Washington, Bushrod (1762–1829), American jurist, a nephew of George Washington: president of American Colonization Society, **24**, 571

Washington, George, an American general, statesman, and patriot, President of the United States, 1789–1797, called The Father of his Country: was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732; received a common-school education; was engaged in surveying, 1748–1751; was appointed adjutant of Virginia troops, 1751; inherited Mount Vernon, 1752; made commander of a military division of Virginia, 1753, was sent on a mission to the French beyond the Allegheny River, 1753–1754; made lieutenant-colonel, 1754; defeated the French, 1754, but was afterward obliged to surrender Fort Necessity to them; served as a volunteer aide-de-camp to Braddock in his expedition against Fort Du Quesne, 1755; served on the frontier, 1755–1757; married Mrs. Martha Curtis, January 9, 1759, and settled as a planter at Mount Vernon; was a delegate to the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775; was made commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, June 15, 1775; was successful in his siege of Boston, 1776; was defeated at the battles of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and of White Plains, October 28, 1776; retreated across New Jersey; surprised the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776, and captured nearly 1000 prisoners; won a victory at Princeton, January 3, 1777; lost the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, 1777; spent the winter of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge; was present at the battle of Monmouth, 1780; began the siege of Yorktown, September 28, 1781, and Cornwallis surrendered, October 19; resigned his commission as commander-in-chief at Annapolis, December 23, 1783, and retired to Mount Vernon; was president of the Constitutional Convention, 1787; was unanimously elected President of the United States, February, 1789, and inaugurated at New York City, April 30, 1789; was unanimously reëlected, 1793; issued his farewell address to the people, September, 1796; at the termination of his second term, March 4, 1797, retired to Mount Vernon; was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the army in anticipation of a war with France, 1798; died at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799, and was buried there

Member of Ohio Company, **23**, 170; in the French and Indian Wars, **9**, 243, **23**, 171; in expedition against Fort Du Quesne, **23**, 190; delegate to first Continental Congress, 223; delegate to second Continental Congress, 229; given command of American forces, **11**, 516, **23**, 230; takes command of army, **23**, 233; besieges Boston, 235; opposed to independence of colonies, 237; abandons Long Island, 243; refuses to receive Howe's message, 242; at battle of White Plains, 244; retreats across New Jersey, 246; recrosses the Delaware, 247; escapes from Cornwallis at Trenton, 249; goes into winter-quarters at Morristown, 250; at battle of Brandywine, 259; his campaign in New Jersey against Howe (1777), 259; at battle of Germantown, 260; establishes headquarters at Valley Forge,

260; Conway Cabal attempts to secure removal of, 261; orders arrest of Lee, 263; reprimands Arnold, 276; sends Greene to succeed Gates, 279; goes to Yorktown, 284; plot to make him king, 306; in Constitutional Convention, 323; president of Constitutional Convention, 324; elected first President of the United States, 340; inauguration, 341; inaugural address, 343; signs bill for a National Bank, 352; annoyed with the "National Gazette," 356; reëlection, 357; character of second administration, 357; criticism of severity, 365, 373; refuses third term, 368; farewell address of, 368; stately manner of, 371; death of, 380; Stuart portrait of, rescued by Mrs. Madison, 427; his principles reflected in Monroe Doctrine, 449; only president to receive unanimous vote, 459; quoted on slavery in Virginia, **24**, 564; precedent regarding third terms, 926

Washington, William (1752–1810), an American Revolutionary officer: at battle of Guilford Court House, **23**, 281

Washington, Treaty of, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States (1871), **24**, 959

Washington Colonization Society, an American society for colonizing free negroes, founded, 1817: work of, **19**, 49

"Wasp," an American war vessel: captures the "Frolic," **23**, 422

Watanabe, a contemporary Japanese statesman: causes downfall of Ito cabinet, **7**, 228

Watanabe Kazuma (ca. 12th century), a Japanese nobleman: slays Kawai, **7**, 152

Waterford, Ireland: siege of (1170), **12**, 50

Waterloo, a village in Belgium: battle of (1815), **4**, 350, **8**, 487, 532, **9**, 362, **10**, 501, **11**, 568, **13**, 288, **17**, 314, **18**, 390, **23**, 405

Watling Island, a small island of the Bahama group, West Indies: discovered by Columbus, **23**, 31

Watson, Charles (1714–1757), an English admiral: at the capture of Calcutta, **5**, 182

Watson, Thomas E. (1856-1922), an American lawyer and politician: nominated for Vice-President (1896), **24**, 1015; Populist nominee for President (1904), 1081

Watt, James, a British engineer, philosopher, and inventor: born at Greenock, Scotland, January 19, 1736; educated mostly at home; having adopted the trade of maker of mathematical instruments he went to London in 1755 and served for one year with John Morgan; in 1756 he returned to Scotland with the intention of settling at Glasgow; was appointed instrument-maker to the university at Glasgow; in 1764, married his cousin, Miss Miller, and then opened a shop in Glasgow; ceased to make mathematical instruments in 1768 and pursued the business of land-surveyor and civil engineer; was employed as surveyor or engineer in the construction of several canals, bridges, and other works in Scotland during the period, 1769–1773; in 1782 he took out a patent for the invention of the double acting engine; he made an important chemical discovery, the composition of water; he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1785; retired from business in 1800; was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute in 1814; died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, England, August 25, 1819

Invents a steam-engine, **11**, 534

Watt (Vadian), Joachim von (1484–1551), a Swiss scholar: reforms of, **13**, 439

Wattenwil, von (early 19th century), a Swiss general: refuses to fight the Allies, **13**, 524

Wattignies, France: battle of, **10**, 277

Waymouth (early 17th century), an English captain: explorations of, **16**, 303

Wayne, Anthony, American general called Mad Anthony Wayne: born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745; educated at the Philadelphia Academy; became a surveyor; married Miss Penrose of Philadelphia and settled on a farm in Chester county; was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1774, and was a member of the committee of public safety in 1775; raised a regiment and entered the army as colonel; served at battle of Three Rivers, Canada, June, 1776; took command of Fort Ticonderoga and was appointed a brigadier-general; about May, 1777, he joined the army of Washington in New Jersey; commanded a division at battle of Brandywine, and also in battle of Germantown, October, 1777; was in battle of Monmouth, June, 1778; his most brilliant achievement was the capture of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, July 15, 1779; he was wounded in the head in this battle; served in the battle of Green Springs, Virginia, in July, 1780, and took part in the capture of the British army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781; was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in December, 1787; was raised to rank of major-general and in 1792 was appointed commander of the army sent against the Indians; in August, 1794, he gained a complete victory over the Miamis in western Ohio; died at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, December 15, 1796

At battle of Brandywine, **23**, 259; succeeds St. Clair, 365; victory in Northwest aids immigration, 442

Weaver, James B. (1833-1912), an American soldier and politician: Greenback Party nominee (1880), **24**, 930; nominated for President (1892), 991

Webb, James Watson (1802–1884), an American journalist: favors Taylor for Presidency, **24**, 557

Weber, Ernest von (19th century), a German colonial pioneer in Africa: influences German colonization efforts, **19**, 92 note; desires increase of German influence in Africa, 127

Weber, Johannes (late 18th century), a Swiss soldier: at battle of Neueneck, **13**, 511

Weber, Veit (late 15th century), a German poet: sketch of, **13**, 427

Webster, Daniel, American statesman, jurist and orator: born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782; on account of feeble health he was educated at home but spent nine months at the Phillips Academy, Exeter; in 1797 he entered Dartmouth College; graduated in August, 1801, and began to study law; took charge of an academy at Fryeburg, in Maine; he remained here for eight months then returned to the study of law, and later entered the office of Christopher Gore, an eminent lawyer and statesman, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1805; practiced nearly two years at Boscawen and in 1897 removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire; in November, 1812, he was elected as a Federalist to the House of Representatives and took his seat, 1813; opposed war against Great Britain; reëlected to the fourteenth Congress, which met in December, 1815; retired from public life, 1816, and moved from Portsmouth to Boston; soon became the foremost lawyer in New England; was a member of the Convention which met in 1820 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts; in 1822 was elected a member of the Congress which met in December, 1823, reëlected, 1824, and supported John Q. Adams for president; served in House of Representatives until 1828, when he was transferred to the Senate; supported Clay for President in the election

of 1832; opposed Clay's Compromise Bill in 1833; visited England, Scotland, and France in 1839; reelected to the Senate, January, 1839; in 1841 he was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison; resigned in May, 1843; again elected a Senator in the winter of 1844–1845; in 1850, President Fillmore appointed Webster secretary of state; made several famous speeches in the Senate; died at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852

Quoted on government of Northwest Territory, **23**, 318; opposes tariff for New England, 439; defends Monroe Doctrine, 449; opposes protective tariff, 457; describes Jackson's inauguration, 481; on question of Jackson's appointments, 482; replies to Hayne, 489; favors United States Bank, 502; offered nomination for Vice-President, **24**, 521; makes campaign speeches (1840), 523; member of Harrison's Cabinet, 525; recognizes the independence of the Hawaiian Islands, **20**, 308; negotiates settlement of Northeast Boundary Dispute, **24**, 529, 530; attempts to settle Northwest Boundary Dispute, 542; opposes Mexican War, 554; candidate for President, 557; refuses nomination for Vice-President (1848), 558; opposes election of Taylor, 593; opposes Calhoun's resolutions, 595; summary of his career, 605; his Seventh of March speech, 605; candidate for Presidential nomination (1852), 620; death, 620; his communication to Austrian diplomat, 639

Webster, Noah (1758–1843), an American lexicographer and author: in American literature, **23**, 481

Webster-Hayne Debate, a debate between Daniel Webster and Senator Hayne of South Carolina (1830): account of, **23**, 489

Weddell (17th century), an English captain: takes the Pogue Forts, **6**, 107

Weddell (early 19th century), an Antarctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 333

Wedderburn, Sir William (1838——), an English statesman: supports the Indian National Congress, **5**, 270

Wedel, Karl Heinrich (1712–1782), a Prussian general: in the Seven Years' War, **18**, 339

Wedmore, Peace of, a peace between Guthrun, King of the Danes, and Alfred the Great (878 A. D.), **11**, 43, **16**, 15

Weed, Thurlow (1797–1882), an American journalist and politician: opposes nomination of Clay for Presidency, **24**, 520; quoted on nomination of Tyler, 521; decides to nominate Taylor for Presidency, 557; opposes Lincoln, 799

Weehawken, New Jersey: duel ground of Hamilton and Burr, **23**, 402

Wehrli (early 19th century), a Swiss educator: directs training school for teachers, **13**, 542

Wei-hai-Wei, a port in China: surrender of, **6**, 269, **7**, 270; naval battle of, **7**, 270; lease of, **6**, 273, **7**, 278

Weinsberg, Würtemberg: battle of (1140), **17**, 91, **18**, 144

Weissenburg, Alsace-Lorraine: battles of (1795), **10**, 345; (1870), **18**, 421

Weitzel, Godfrey (1835–1884), an American general and military engineer: enters Richmond, **24**, 811

Wekerle, Alexander (1844-1921), a Hungarian statesman: made premier of Hungary, **17**, 431; second premiership of, 447

Welch, John (ca. 1570–1622), a Scottish minister: sketch of, **12**, 358

Welf (Guelf) II, Duke of Bavaria, 1101–1120: his relations with Henry V of Germany, **18**, 141

Welf VI (1115–1191), Duke of Bavaria: wars of, **18**, 144, 145

Welf (Guelf or Guelph), Italian papal and popular party of the middle ages: rise of, **4**, 199; sketch of, **18**, 144

Welhaven, Johan Sebastian Cammermeyer (1807–1873), a Norwegian lyric poet: sketch of, **16**, 264

Wellesley, Sir Arthur: see **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of**

Wellesley, Richard Cowley or Wellesley, Marquis of (1760–1842), older brother of the Duke of Wellington: made governor-general of India, **5**, 196

Wellington, New Zealand: settled, **20**, 211

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, an English general and statesman, called The Great Duke, The Iron Duke, Nosey, and The Hero of the Peninsula: born at Daugan Castle, County Meath, Ireland, May 1, 1769; educated at Eton College and at the military academy of Augers, France; received in March, 1787, a commission as ensign in the seventy-third regiment of foot; became a lieutenant in December, 1787; raised to rank of major in April, 1793; then lieutenant-colonel of the thirty-third regiment in September, 1793; in 1794, served under the Duke of York; promoted to rank of colonel in 1796; obtained the rank of major-general in April, 1802, and gained a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Assaye in September of 1803; returned to England, 1805; in November he was sent to Holland but returned without having encountered the enemy; appointed chief secretary for Ireland, 1807; served in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807; made lieutenant-general and commander of the forces in the Peninsula, 1808; gained the victory of Vimiero, August 21, 1808; returned to England after the Convention of Cintra; was again Irish secretary in 1809, and again commander-in-chief in the Peninsula, April, 1809; gained the victory of Talavera in 1809, and was made Viscount Wellington the same year; fortified the lines of Torres Vedras; repulsed the French at Busaco in 1810; gained the victory of Fuentes d'Onoro in 1811; stormed Ciudad, Rodrigo and Badajoz in 1812; gained the victory of Salamanca in 1812; made Earl and Marquis of Wellington, 1812; occupied Madrid; besieged Burgos unsuccessfully in 1812; gained the victory of Vittoria in 1813; won various battles in the Pyrenees; captured San Sebastian and Pamplona in 1813; invaded France and won the victories of Orthez and Toulouse in 1814; in 1814, was made Duke of Wellington; was ambassador at Paris, 1814–1815, and plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna, 1815; gained the victory of Quatre-Bras, June 16, 1815; commanded with Blücher at Waterloo, June 18, 1815; negotiated in the restoration of the Bourbons and in the Peace of Paris in 1815; was commander-in-chief of the army of occupation in France, 1815–1818; attended the Congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818 and of Verona in 1822; became master-general of the ordinance in 1819, and member of the cabinet; was made ambassador to Russia in 1826; became commander-in-chief of the army in 1827; and was prime minister, 1828–1830; Catholic emancipation was carried in his administration, but he opposed parliamentary reform; was foreign secretary, 1834–1835, and a member of the cabinet, 1841–1846; died at Walmer Castle, September 14, 1852

His campaign in Spanish peninsula, **8**, 486, 528, **9**, 333, **10**, 477, **11**, 562; his campaigns against Napoleon, **9**, 362, **13**, 287, **17**, 314, **18**, 375, 389; at the battle of Waterloo, **10**, 501; at the Congress of Verona, **9**, 379; becomes Prime Minister, **11**, 582; opposes Belgian independence, **13**, 298; favors Catholic emancipation, **12**, 222; protects London against Chartists, **11**, 608; death of, 610

Wellman, Walter (1858——), an American Arctic explorer: explorations of, **16**, 339

Wellman Airship Expedition, a pros-

pective attempt to reach the North Pole in an airship, **16**, 339
Wells, David Ames (1828–1898), an American politician: joins liberal movement, **24**, 890
Wells, Gideon (1802–1878), an American politician: Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, **24**, 708
Wels, Austria: battle of (ca. 912 A. D.), **17**, 43
Welsh, the people of Wales: sketch of, **12**, 248
Wenceslaus (III) the One-eyed, King of Bohemia, 1230–1253: aids Hungary against the Mongols, **17**, 58; reign of, 69
Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas:** see also **Vacslav**
Wends, a branch of the Slavic race: description of the, **16**, 39; ravages of the, 67; disloyal to the empire, **18**, 139; invade Slesvig, **16**, 76; conversion of the, 81
Weng T'ungho (19th century), a Chinese social reformer: sponsor for K'ang, **6**, 276
Wengi, Nicholas (early 16th century), a Swiss patriot: crushes the attempt at civil war in Soleure, **13**, 446
Wentworth, Charles Watson, Marquis of Rockingham: see **Rockingham Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of**
Wentworth, Thomas (1593–1641) Earl of Strafford: leader of third Parliament of Charles I, **11**, 323; joins Charles I, 328; made chief advisor of Charles I, 336; made lord lieutenant of Ireland, **12**, 111; impeached and imprisoned, **11**, 337; death of, **11**, 339, **12**, 113
Wenzel: see **Vacslav** or **Wenceslaus**
Werdan (7th century), a Byzantine general: commands army for conquest of Saracens, **1**, 270
Werden, Karl von, a Swedish sailor: enters Peter's service, **15**, 91
Werdenberg, Rudolf von: see **Rudolf von Werdenberg**
Werder, Count August Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold von (1808–1887), a Prussian general: in the Franco-Prussian War, **18**, 425
Werdmüller, Conrad (17th century), a Swiss general: leads peasant revolt, **13**, 473
Werdmüller, Rudolf (17th century), a Swiss general: in the Religious Wars, **13**, 476; trial of, 483
Werenfels, Samuel (1657–1740), a Swiss scholar and theologian: attacks abuses of aristocracy, **13**, 475
Wergeland, Henrik Arnold Thaulow (1808–1845), a Norwegian poet: leads the patriotic party, **16**, 262, 264
Wergild, money or goods paid for injuries inflicted, a Viking custom: description of the, **16**, 12, 41 note, 71
Werner (early 11th century), Count of Kyburg: sketch of, **18**, 126
Werner (early 11th century), Bishop of Strasburg: builds the castle of Hapsburg, **17**, 99
Werner von Attinghausen (early 14th century), a Swiss knight: leads Swiss patriots, **13**, 364
Werner von Homberg (early 14th century), a Swiss knight: appointed bailiff of Switzerland, **13**, 364
Wernier (18th century), a Swiss conspirator: leader of uprising in Berne, **13**, 498
Wernsfeld, Holland: battle of (1586), **13**, 151
Wertingen, Bavaria: battle of (1805), **9**, 326, **10**, 464
Wesen, Massacre of, a massacre of the Swiss by the Austrians (1388), **13**, 382
Wesley, Charles, English clergyman and poet: born at Epworth, December 18, 1708; in 1716 he was sent to Westminster School under his elder brother, Samuel Wesley; then entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1726, when his strictness in religion procured for him the name of Methodist; sailed for Georgia with his brother John in 1735; served as secretary to Oglethorpe; returned to England about the end of 1736; Charles became an able preacher

and coöperated with John in many of his religious enterprises; married Sarah Gwynne in 1749, after which he preached in London, Bristol and other places, and propagated the Methodist doctrines; also gained great distinction as a writer of hymns and composed many of those used in the Methodist Church; died in London, March 29, 1788
Work of, **23**, 81

Wesley, John, English religious reformer, founder of The Society of Methodists: born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, June 17, 1703; at an early age he was sent to the Charter-House; in 1720 was sent to Christ Church, Oxford; was ordained deacon in 1725; graduated as M.A. in 1726; obtained a fellowship in Lincoln College, Oxford, March 17, 1726; during that year assisted his father at Epworth; was made Greek lecturer and moderator of the classes; employed as curate of his father at Wroote, but it being necessary for him to reside at Oxford he resigned the curacy and returned to Oxford, November, 1729; became the head of the society, at Oxford, composed of his brother Charles and others, called Methodists; in October, 1735, John and Charles accepted an invitation to go to Georgia to preach to the Indians and the settlers of a colony founded by Oglethorpe; arrived there in February, 1736, but was not popular with the settlers at Savannah and in December, 1737, sailed for England, arriving February, 1738; preached in the open air at Bristol, where the foundations of the society of Methodists as an independent sect were laid; continued to profess the doctrines of the Church of England after he ceased to conform to its discipline; usually traveled on horseback and often preached several sermons a day; published many religious tracts, wrote hymns and also was the author of books; died in London, March 2, 1791
Sketch of, **11**, 493, **23**, 81

Wesley, Samuel (ca. 1664–1735), an English clergyman: preaches against James II's Declaration of Indulgence, **11**, 427

Wessenberg, Ignaz Heinrich Karl, Baron von (1774–1860), a German Catholic theologian: persecuted, **13**, 529

Wessex, one of the Saxon kingdoms in England: conquered by Mercians (779 A. D.), **11**, 39

West, Benjamin (1738–1820), an American-English painter: celebrated painting of, **23**, 112

West, Garden of the: see **Kansas**

West, The Pennsylvania of the: see **Missouri**

West Florida: see **Florida**

West India Company, Dutch, a commercial association formed in the Netherlands in 1621: chartered, **20**, 59; powers of, under charter, **23**, 102; sketch of, **20**, 73; loses its last possession in Brazil, **13**, 231 note

West India Company, French, a commercial company founded 1664: founded, **9**, 214, **20**, 68, 88

West Indies, Danish: history of, **20**, 297; slave trade declared illegal in, **16**, 255

West Indies, Dutch: description of, **20**, 285

West Indies, English: condition of (1776), **20**, 110; effect of the American Revolution on, 131

West Indies, History of: description of, **20**, 66; exploration and settlement, **11**, 445; French possessions in, threatened, **23**, 357; British restrictions on trade with, 362; England closes ports to American commerce, 471; conspiracies and revolutions in Cuba, **22**, 451; the American intervention in Cuba, 456; military government in Cuba, 464; the republic of Cuba to-day, 474; reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, 482; Hayti and San Domingo, 491

West Indies, The Gibraltar of the: see **Bermudas, The**

West Point, a village in New York: command of, given to Arnold, **23,** 276

West Virginia, a state of the United States, called the Panhandle State: colonized by Ohio Company, **23,** 170; refuses to secede, **24,** 731; admitted to the Union, 733; railroad strikes (1877), 919; Blaine's campaign speeches (1884), 947; Presidential elections (1896), 1018; (1904), 1072

Westermann, François Joseph (d. 1794), a French revolutionist and general: death of, **9,** 288

Western Australia, a British colony in Australia: founded, **20,** 187; government of, 199; ratifies the new Constitution (1900), 207

Western Reserve, a name for a part of Ohio on Lake Erie, reserved by Connecticut: created, **23,** 318; agitation over Fugitive Slave Law, **24,** 672

Westland, New Zealand: formed, **20,** 213

Westland, James, a British official in India, 1893–1899: finance member of the governor-general's council, **5,** 274

Westminster Abbey, a church in London: built by Eadward the Confessor, **11,** 64; rebuilt by Henry III, 142

Weston, Thomas (ca. 1575–1624), an English adventurer: founds commercial settlement on Massachusetts Bay, **23,** 85

Westphalia, a province of Prussia: early inhabitants of, **18,** 6; invaded by Cæsar, 12; peasant war in, 243; given to Jerome Bonaparte, **10,** 471

Westphalia, Peace of, the treaties which ended the Thirty Years' War (1648), **9,** 200, **10,** 135 note, **13,** 219, 465, **16,** 188, **17,** 183, **18,** 293

Wettstein (Wetstein) John Rudolf (1594–1666), a Swiss diplomat: at the Münster Conference, **13,** 465

Wexford, Ireland: sieges of (1169), **12,** 49; (1649), **11,** 363, **12,** 124

Weyler, Valeriano y Nicolau (1836–——), a Spanish soldier: his administration in Cuba, **8,** 519, **20,** 328, **22,** 455, **24,** 1022; recalled, 1023

Weymouth, George (early 17th century), an English navigator: explores New England coast, **23,** 54

Weyprecht, Charles (1838–1881), a German Arctic explorer: aids scientific polar research, **16,** 318

Wharton, Thomas, Marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640–1715), an English Whig politician: Comptroller of the Household, **11,** 441

Wheat: raised in the Middle Colonies, **23,** 136

Wheaton, Henry (1785–1848), an American diplomat and jurist: sketch of, **23,** 481

Wheeler, Joseph (1836-1906), an American general: commands Confederate cavalry, **24,** 805; appointed major-general, 1028; in Santiago campaign, 1029

Wheeler, William A. (1819–1887), an American statesman: nominated for Vice-President (1876), **24,** 907; elected Vice-President (1876), 913

Wheeling, West Virginia: loyalist convention at, **24,** 731; State Constitutional convention, 732

Wheelright, John (1592–1679), a New England clergyman: in Salem colony, **23,** 90

Whiggamore's Raid, a dash on Edinburgh made by the Presbyterians in 1648, **12,** 341

Whigs, an American political party: organized, **24,** 520; convention at Harrisburg, 520; alienated from Tyler, 528; convention at Baltimore (1844), 536; convention meets at Philadelphia (1848), 556; dissolution, 637; convention at Baltimore (1852), 620; remnant in Constitutional Union Party, 680

Whigs, an English political party: origin, **23,** 434; origin of the term, **11,** 409, **23,** 510

Whiskey Rebellion, a rebellion in Pennsylvania against a duty on spirits distilled in the United States (1794): account of, **23**, 367

Whiskey Ring, The, a conspiracy of distillers and United States government officials, to defraud the government of the excise duties (1872–1875): account of, **24**, 894

Whiskey Tax, an excise duty on spirits distilled within the United States (1791): imposed, **23**, 348; repealed, 348

White, Andrew Dickson (1832-1918), an American educator, historian, and politician: in San Domingo Commission, **24**, 880

White, Sir George Stuart (1835-1912), an English soldier: sketch of, **5**, 278

White, Horace (1834-1916), an American journalist: joins liberal movement, **24**, 890

White, Hugh Lawson (1773–1840), an American statesman: nominated for Presidency, **23**, 510

White, John (late 16th century), English colony founder: leaves a colony in Virginia, **23**, 53

White, John Claude, a contemporary English official in India: member of the Tibetan mission, **5**, 297

White City: see **Columbian Exposition, World's**; also **Belgrade**

White Company, a band of assassins organized in Toulouse in the 13th century: in Italian wars, **4**, 253

White Hill: see **White Mountain**

White House, The, the residence of the Presidents of the United States in Washington, D. C.: burned by British, **23**, 427

White Lily Sect, The, a Chinese sect, **6**, 116, 144

White Mountain, a hill near Prague: battle of (1620), **9**, 189, **11**, 313, **17**, 206, 226, **18**, 270

White Pass, The, a pass in Alaska: awarded to the United States in Alaskan boundary dispute, **24**, 1068

White Plains, a village in New York: battle of (1776), **23**, 244

White Queen, The: see **Mary Queen of Scots**

Whiteboys, an illegal agrarian association in Ireland (1761): sketch of, **12**, 175

Whitefield, George, English preacher: born at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714; was sent to a grammar school and in 1733 entered Pembroke College, Oxford; at college he became an intimate friend of John and Charles Wesley; was ordained a deacon in 1736 and began soon after to preach; in 1737 preached in London; went to Georgia, 1738; instituted an orphan-house at Savannah and returned to England in September, 1738; in the autumn of 1739 he again crossed the Atlantic to America preaching in Philadelphia, New York, and other places, and in 1741 he returned to England; revisited the American colonies in 1744; sailed from England in 1769 on his seventh visit to America and died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 30, 1770
Sketch of, **11**, 493, **23**, 81

Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605–1676), an English statesman: at the court of Christina, **16**, 205

Whitgift, John (1530?–1604), Archbishop of Canterbury: appointed, **11**, 300

Whitman, Marcus (19th century), an American missionary: saves Oregon for the United States, **24**, 542

Whitman, Walt or **Walter** (1819–1892), an American poet: his poem on the death of Lincoln, **24**, 827

Whitney, Eli, the American inventor of the cotton gin: born at Westboro, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765; graduated at Yale in 1792, went to Georgia to teach school; about the end of 1792, he invented the cotton-gin for separating the cotton from the seed; before he had obtained a patent his premises were broken open by night and the model stolen; engaged in the manufacture of fire-

arms near New Haven in 1798 and acquired an independent fortune in that business; died at New Haven, January 8, 1825

Increases value of slavery to the South, **23**, 128; invents cotton gin, 450

Whitney, William Collins (1841–1904), an American lawyer and politician: Secretary of the Navy, **24**, 950 note

Whittier, John Greenleaf (1807–1892), an American poet: in American literature, **24**, 481; secretary of American Anti-Slavery Society, **24**, 574; joins liberal movement, 890; his Centennial Hymn sung, 903

Whitworth, Sir Charles, Earl Whitworth (1754–1825), an English diplomat: quits St. Petersburg, **15**, 207

Wickes, Lambert (late 18th century), an American naval commander: naval exploits of, **23**, 290

Wickliffe: see **Wycliffe**

Wickmand (ca. 9th century), an early ruler in Flanders: gains a footing in the Netherlands, **13**, 20

Wiclif: see **Wycliffe**

Widdin (Widin), Bulgaria: surrenders to Sigismund, **14**, 40

Widow-burning, a custom in India: abolished, **5**, 213

Wieland, Christopher Martin (1733–1813), a German poet: at Weimar, **18**, 353

Wielopolski, Marquis (19th century), a Polish statesman: becomes director of public instruction in Poland, **15**, 325

Wiener-Neustadt, Lower Austria: diet of (1502), **17**, 174

Wifredo (Hunfrido), I, Count of Barcelona, 858 A. D.: reign of, **8**, 222

Wifredo II (d. 912), Count of Barcelona: reign of, **8**, 224

Wight, Isle of, an island off the south coast of England: Jutes form settlements in, **11**, 18

Wilberforce, William, English philanthropist and statesman: born at Hull, England, August 24, 1759; was sent to grammar school at Hull, and in 1776 entered St. John's College, Cambridge; while at Cambridge, formed an acquaintance with William Pitt; was elected a member of Parliament in 1780; in 1783 he visited France in company with Mr. Pitt, and as a supporter of Pitt was elected a member for Yorkshire; he passed part of the years 1784 and 1785 in a continental tour; in 1787 he began a series of efforts for the reformation of manners and especially for abolishing the African slave trade; he opened the debate against the traffic on May 12, 1789, and was supported by Burke, Pitt, and Fox; although defeated he renewed the effort and finally, in 1807, after a struggle of nearly twenty years, the bill was passed making it illegal for a British citizen to carry on the slave traffic; in 1825 Wilberforce retired from Parliament and went to live upon a small estate at Highwood, near London; died in Cadogan Place, London, July 29, 1883

His crusade against slave-trade, **11**, 541, **19**, 40, **20**, 238

Wilbrod: see **Willebrod**

Wilderness, Battle of the, a battle fought in Virginia, United States, during the Civil War (1864): account of, **24**, 787; political effects of, 801

Wildhans von Breitenlandenberg (15th century), a Swiss soldier: defends Greifenses, **13**, 401

Wildman, Edwin (1867——), an American journalist and author: his negotiations with the Filipinos, **20**, 315

Wilfrid, Saint (ca. 634–708 A. D.), an English prelate, Archbishop of York: makes English church conform with church of Rome, **11**, 37

Wilhelm (9th century), Count of Barcelona: attempts to gain his fief, **8**, 222

Wilhelm: see also **William**

Wilhelmina (Wilhelmina Helena

Paulina Maria) (1880——), Queen of Holland, 1890——: birth of, **13**, 318: reign of, 318

Wilhelmine, Friederike Sophie (1709–1758), Margravine of Bayreuth: marriage of, **18**, 327

Wilkes, Charles (1801–1877), an American naval officer and explorer: explorations of, **16**, 334; in the Trent Affair, **24**, 729

Wilkes, John (1727–1797), an English politician and agitator: arrested, **11**, 507; trials of, 508: reëlections of, 511

Wilkinson, James (1757–1825), an American soldier: betrays Burr, **23**, 403

Willamette River, a river in Oregon, United States: settlements made on, **24**, 542

Willard, Samuel (1640–1707), a New England divine, **23**, 139

Willebrod (Willibrod), Saint (ca. 657–ca. 738), an English missionary, later, Bishop of Utrecht: his efforts among the Frisons, **13**, 15; the mission of, **16**, 25

Willekens, Jacob (early 17th century), a Dutch admiral: conquers San Salvador, **8**, 460, **20**, 59

Willi (d. 1804), a Swiss insurgent: leads insurrection, **13**, 520

William (I) the Conqueror, King of England, 1066–1087: born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1025; was educated at the court of King Henry I of France, succeeded his father in 1035, as William II of Normandy; William resolved to invade England, he landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, about September 28 and defeated the English under Harold, King of England, near Hastings, on October 14, 1066; was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey on December 25; confiscated the estates of those partisans of Harold who had been killed at Hastings and took care to place all real power in the hands of the Normans; while he was absent on a visit to Normandy, in 1067, conspiracies were formed against him; he returned about the end of 1067 and ordered his army to lay waste by fire the country between the Humber and the Tees; in 1068 the curfew bell was introduced; besides the establishment and consolidation of his power in England William carried on a series of wars on the continent with his son, with Brittany, and with the King of France; in the campaign against France he was injured by a fall from his horse at Mantes-sur-Seine, was brought to Rouen, and died there, September 9, 1087

Visits England, **11**, 62; named as successor of Eadward the Confessor, 62; wins battle of Val-ès-dunes, 62; claims the English crown, 64; invades England, 65; conquers England, **9**, 68, **12**, 257; receives assistance from Flanders, **13**, 25; coronation, **11**, 68; conquest of the west and north, 72; invades Scotland, 73; refuses obedience to Pope Gregory, 77; orders the compilation of the Domesday Book, 79; Svend Estridsen demands tribute of, **16**, 68; erects Palatinate of Durham, **23**, 68; protects the Jews, **1**, 419; death, **11**, 81

William (II) Rufus (1056–1100), King of England, 1087–1100: character and reign of, **11**, 82; refuses to acknowledge papal supremacy, 85; at war with his brother Henry, 86; his relations with Scotland, **12**, 258; death of, **11**, 87

William (III) of Orange, King of England, 1689–1702: born at The Hague, November 4th or 14th, 1650; in 1672, when France and England attacked The Netherlands, William was made stadtholder and commander-in-chief and by his military and diplomatic talents he freed the country from the grasp of Louis XIV; in 1677, he married Mary, a daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II of England; in 1688, he was invited by a large number of the most prominent men in England to come with an army for the de-

fense of liberty and the Protestant religion in England; in November, 1688, he landed at Torbay, with an army of about 14,000 men; he was joined by numerous peers, and was favored by a general defection in the army of King James, who threw the great seal into the Thames and absconded on December 11, 1688; the revolution was thus accomplished without much bloodshed; he called a convention, composed of peers, and the surviving members of the former House of Commons, which, in February, 1689, voted that James had abdicated and that William and Mary should be declared King and Queen of England; in May, 1689, he declared war against the King of France; on July 1, 1690, he gained a decisive victory over the French and Irish at the famous battle of the Boyne, and defeated the French at La Hogue; was defeated at Steenkerke, August, 1692; England had just determined and publicly announced that it would take part in the Spanish war of succession when William died at Kensington, March 8, 1702, in consequence of a fall from his horse

Birth of, **13**, 228; placed at the head of affairs in the Dutch Republic, 236; his connection with the death of the De Witts, 238 note; his relations with Louis XIV of France, 242; his campaigns against the French, **9**, 210; marries Mary, daughter of James, **11**, 404, **13**, 241; invited to England, **11**, 428; becomes leader of the League of Augsburg, **9**, 217; accession of, to English throne, **11**, 431, **12**, 132, 350, **13**, 244, **23**, 72, 157; reign of, **11**, 435; his campaign in Ireland, **12**, 141; proclaimed in New York, **23**, 105; unfavorable to Lord Baltimore, 72; condition of the colonies under, **20**, 89, **23**, 93, 101; his relations with Peter the Great, **15**, 33, 35, 73; aids Sweden, **16**, 215; death of, **11**, 451, **13**, 247

William IV (1765–1837), King of Great Britain, 1830–1837, called The Sailor King: reign of, **11**, 585; death of, 595

William I, King of Prussia, 1861–1888, and Emperor of Germany, 1871–1888: born March 22, 1807, in Berlin, son of Frederick William III of Prussia; married, in 1829, Maria Louisa Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar; in 1848 he was compelled to leave the country and go to England; commanded the army which suppressed the insurrection in Baden in 1849; ascended the Prussian throne on the death of his brother Frederick William IV, January, 1861; in 1864 King William united with the Emperor of Austria in an aggressive war against Denmark and in 1866 victories were won over Austria and her German allies; placed himself at the head of the newly formed North German Union; the greatest glory was gained by the king in the war with France (1870–1871); the alliance of the German States in this war led to the permanent union known as the Empire of Germany, with William as the first emperor; he was proclaimed Emperor from the palace of the French kings at Versailles, January 18, 1871; the remainder of his reign was peaceful; he died at Berlin, March 9, 1888

Regency of, **18**, 404; reign of, 405; German policy of, **17**, 390; at the battle of Sadowa, 392; condition of Jews under, **1**, 423

William II (1859——), Emperor of Germany, 1888-1918: accession of, **18**, 437; reign of, 449; visits Japan, **7**, 191; his policy in the Eastern Question, **14**, 508

William (I) Frederick (1772–1843), King of Holland, 1815–1840: proclaimed, **13**, 272; reign of, 279; abdication of, 313

William II (1792–1849), King of Holland, 1840–1849: in the Waterloo campaign, **13**, 287, 289; in the

Belgian Revolution, 296; reign of, 313

William III (1817–1890), King of Holland, 1849–1890: reign of, **13**, 314

William (I) the Silent, Prince of Orange, and Nassau, called The High-born Demosthenes: born at Dillenburg, in Nassau, April 14, 1533; in 1544 he inherited from his cousin the principality of Orange in Provence, whence he derived the title of Prince of Orange; he was educated as a Protestant by his parents, but about the age of fifteen he became a page of the Emperor Charles V, who quickly discerned his excellent qualities and admitted him into his secret councils; Charles appointed him general-in-chief of the army in 1554 and leaned on his shoulder at the ceremony of his own abdication in 1555; William was one of the hostages given by Philip II of Spain to Henry II of France, in 1559 for the execution of the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis; Henry II, in conversation with his hostage (whom he supposed to be a Catholic and to be privy to the secrets of the Spanish court) imprudently revealed to him a plot which those two kings had formed to massacre all their Protestant subjects; he received the surname of "The Silent" from the manner in which he received these communications from Henry without revealing by look or word the enormous blunder which had been committed; as governor of Holland and Zealand he refused in 1564 to allow the establishment of the Spanish Inquisition in these provinces; a mutual but dissembled enmity existed between him and Philip II; in 1566 a great insurrection was provoked by the attempt of Philip to establish the Inquisition in all its rigor in The Netherlands; William refused to take a new oath of unlimited obedience and offered to resign all his offices in 1567; when Philip II sent the Duke of Alva as governor-general to The Netherlands, with a large Spanish army, William resigned and retired with his family to Germany; in February, 1568, a sentence of the Inquisition condemned to death as heretics all the inhabitants of the Netherlands, with a few exceptions; in 1568 William entered Brabant with a large army and offered battle to Alva, who declined to fight; he founded a famous republic by the union of the seven Protestant provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland, in 1579, and was chosen Stadtholder; was assassinated at Delft, Netherlands, July 10, 1584

Sketch of, **13**, 79; pays his respects to Philip II of Spain, 73; permits no persecutions in his provinces, 77; opposes policy of Philip II of Spain, 78; attempts to gain the regency of the Low Countries, **8**, 357; joins confederates, **13**, 89; sent to Antwerp, 92; exiles himself, 102; summoned before the Council of Blood, 107; heads rebellion, 108; campaigns of, **8**, 359; made governor of the Low Countries, 360; attempted assassination of, **13**, 135; death of, **8**, 361, **11**, 293, **13**, 142

William (II) of Nassau, Prince of Orange, 1626–1650: betrothed to Mary II of England, **13**, 213; becomes Prince of Orange, 217; sketch of, 225; death of, 228

William (III) of Nassau, Prince of Orange: see **William (III) of Orange,** King of England

William (IV) Charles Henry Friso (1711–1751), Prince of Orange: marries Princess Anne of England, **13**, 254; made stadtholder of all the provinces, 255; death of, 256

William V (1748–1806), Prince of Orange: accession of, **13**, 256; his campaign against France, **9**, 286; resigns his powers, **13**, 265

William the Lion (d. 1214), King of Scotland, 1165–1214: reign of, **12**,

266; aids the revolt of the English barons, **11**, 108; released from doing homage to English king, 112
William (I) the Bad, King of Sicily, 1154–1166: reign of, **4**, 196
William (II) the Good, King of Sicily, 1166–1189: reign of, **4**, 196
William X (d. 1137), Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitou: supports claims of Geoffrey Plantagenet, **9**, 72
William I, Duke of Austria, 1395–1411: reign of, **17**, 105, 106
William (17th century), Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel: unites with Gustavus Adolphus, **18**, 280; defeats the imperialists, 285
William IV (d. 1345), Count of Holland and Hainault, 1337–1345: aids John the Pitiless, **13**, 38
William (late 13th century), Marquise of Montferrat: war with Amadeus V of Savoy, **4**, 274
William (17th century), Count of Nassau, nephew of William of Orange: his expedition against Cadiz, **13**, 163; his campaign against the Spanish, 210
William (1783–1851), Prince of Prussia: his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 346
William IV (d. 1127), Count of Upper Burgundy: death of, **13**, 348
William (13th century), Bishop of Valence: his influence over Henry III of England, **11**, 134
William, The People's: see **Gladstone, William Ewart**
William Longsword, Duke of Normandy, 927–943: invites Louis IV to come to France, **9**, 55; death of, **9**, 56
William Longsword (12th century), an English crusader: at siege of Lisbon, **8**, 275
William of Holland (ca. 1227–1256), titular King of Germany: his struggles for the throne, **18**, 167, 168
William of Lobkovitz: see **Lobkovitz, William of**
William of Longchamps (late 12th century), Bishop of Ely: appointed Justiciar, **11**, 112; driven from England, 113
William of Malmesbury (ca. 1095–1142), an English historian and monk: work of, **11**, 92
William of Nassau, Prince of Orange: see **William (I) the Silent**
William of Newburgh (b. 1136), an English chronicler: English historian, **11**, 116
William of Slavata: see **Slavata, William of**
William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester: see **Wykeham, William of**
William Shortnose (late 8th century), Duke of Toulouse: appointed guardian of Louis the Pious, **9**, 43
William the Marshal (d. 1219), Earl of Pembroke: appointed guardian of Henry III of England, **11**, 130; defeats Louis at Lincoln, 130
William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia: founded, **23**, 141; graduates of, in Constitutional Convention, 323
William Frederick (17th century), Count of Nassau: becomes stadtholder of Friesland (1640), **13**, 213; attempts to seize Amsterdam, 227
William Henry, Fort, an English fort on Lake George, New York: captured by the French, **23**, 186
William von Hochberg (15th century), an Austrian governor of Zurich: made governor, **13**, 400
Williams, Captain (late 16th century), an Irish soldier: defends Portmore, **12**, 96
Williams, Mrs. (d. 1704), the wife of John Williams, a New England clergyman: captivity among Indians, **23**, 160
Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury (1709–1759), an English writer and diplomat: negotiates a convention with Russia, **15**, 142; intrigues of, 144; recalled, 147
Williams, David (1754–1831), an American Revolutionary soldier: aids in capture of André, **23**, 277

Williams, Ephraim (1715–1755), an American military officer: in the French and Indian Wars, **23**, 183

Williams, George Henry (1823-1910), an American jurist and politician: in Joint High Commission, **24**, 883

Williams, James (1740–1780), an American Revolutionary soldier: killed at battle of King's Mountain, **23**, 279

Williams, John (1582–1650), Archbishop of York: impeached, **11**, 343

Williams, John Sharp (1854——), an American lawyer and politician: in Democratic convention (1904), **24**, 1078

Williams, Roger, founder of the State of Rhode Island: born in London, England, in 1607 (or 1599); studied at Sutton's Hospital (later the Charter-House School) and graduated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, January, 1626; became master of several ancient languages and was ordained a minister of the Church of England; in 1631 he emigrated to Massachusetts in search of religious liberty and preached for a short time at Salem; but was banished from the colony in 1635 on account of his doctrines; was censured by the court because he taught that magistrates should not punish the breach of the Sabbath or dictate on the subject of worship; founded the city of Providence, 1636, and there opened an asylum in which men of all creeds might enjoy full religious liberty; it is stated he became a Baptist in 1639, but that he soon began to doubt the validity of baptism; made a voyage to England, 1643; obtained a charter for the new colony, and returned in 1644; after a second voyage to England, he was elected President of Rhode Island, in 1654; lived in peace and amity with the Indians, over whom he acquired much influence; in 1657, ceased to be president of the colony; died at Providence, March or April, 1684

Williams, Sir William Fenwick (1800–1883), an English military officer: his defense of Kars, **15**, 314, 322

Williams College, an institution of learning at Williamstown, Massachusetts: founded, **23**, 183

Williamsburg, Virginia: reached by Washington on return from Fort le Boeuf, **23**, 171; battle of (1862), **24**, 758

Willibrod: see **Willebrod**

Willigis (975–1011), Archbishop of Mayence: aids Theophania, **18**, 118

Willis (late 18th century), an English physician: attends George III, **11**, 531

Willis, Albert L. (19th century), United States minister to Hawaii (1893): appointed, **24**, 998

Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806–1867), an American poet and author: in American literature, **23**, 481

Willis Creek, a small river in western Pennsylvania, United States: Washington withdraws to, **23**, 173

Willisen, Wilhelm (1790–1879), a Prussian general and military writer: in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 272

Willoughby, Sir Hugh (d. 1554), searches for the Northeast Passage, **5**, 156, **16**, 300

Wilmanstrand (Wilmanstand), Russia: battle of (1741), **15**, 131

Wilmington, a city in North Carolina: taken, **24**, 809

Wilmington, Earl of: see **Compton, Spencer**

Wilmot, David (1814–1868), an American legislator: proposes the Wilmot Proviso, **24**, 551

Wilmot Proviso, in United States history, a proviso added to the bill for the purchase of Mexican territory (1846): proposed, **24**, 551; effect on South, 594; Lincoln votes for, 666

Wilna (Vilna), Russia: battle of (1389), **18**, 199

Wilson, Henry (1812–1875), an American statesman: member of Buffalo Hist. Nat. Sketch of, **23**, 89; founds Providence, 94; early colonial author, 142

convention (1848), **24**, 558; nominated for Vice-President (1872), 891
Wilson, James (1742–1798), an American patriot and jurist: in Constitutional Convention, **23**, 324; wins ratification of Constitution in Pennsylvania, 335; absent from first Congress, 343
Wilson, James (1805–1860), a British economist: financial member of the Indian council, **5**, 243
Wilson, Sir Robert Thomas (1777–1849), an English soldier and author: with the Russian army, **15**, 235, 246, 259
Wilson, T. F. (d. 1886), an English official in India: becomes military member of the governor-general's council, **5**, 261
Wilson, William L. (1843-1900), an American statesman: Postmaster-General, **24**, 993 note
Wilson, Woodrow, President, **24**, 1128
Wilson Scandal, The, the discovery of the sale of state offices in France (1887), **9**, 484
Wilson Tariff Law, a tariff bill passed by the United States Congress (1894): passed, **24**, 995
Wilson's Creek, a small river in Missouri: battle of (1861), **24**, 739
Wilton, Lord Arthur Grey of: see **Grey of Wilton, Lord Arthur**
Wimpfen, Germany: battle of (1622), **18**, 272
Wimpfen, Baron Felix de (1744–1814), a French soldier: leads army of insurrectionists, **9**, 285
Wimpffen, Emmanuel Felix de (1811–1884), a French soldier: in the Franco-Prussian War, **9**, 465, **18**, 423
Winceby, England: battle of (1643), **11**, 348
Winchelsey (late 13th century), Archbishop of Canterbury: refuses to allow taxation of clergy, **11**, 149
Winchester, England: founding of first great public school in England at, **11**, 170
Winchester, Virginia: occupied by Johnston, **24**, 734; battle of (1864), 760; Sheridan's ride from, 793; political effect of victory at, 801
Winchester, James (1752–1826), an American general: defeated at River Raisin, **23**, 424
Winder, William H. (1775–1824), an American lawyer and general: fails to defend Washington, **23**, 426
Windham, Thomas (16th century), an English voyager: his voyages to Africa, **19**, 28
Windischgrätz, Count, a contemporary Austrian statesman: his administration as premier of Austria, **17**, 432
Windischgrätz, Alfred Candidus Ferdinand, Prince of (1787–1862), an Austrian field-marshal: campaigns of, **18**, 401; in the Hungarian insurrection, **15**, 300; enters Vienna, **17**, 370; enters Presburg, 371; his campaign against Vienna, 376
Windom, William (1827–1891), an American politician and financier: in Garfield's cabinet, **24**, 932 note; investigates charges against the railways, 956
Windsor, Connecticut: founded, **23**, 92
Windthorst, Ludwig (1812–1891), a German statesman and lawyer: leads the Clericals, **18**, 439
Windward Islands, a group of islands in the West Indies: government of, **20**, 246
Winfield, a battlefield in Germany: battle of (9 A. D.), **18**, 19
Wing, Simon (19th century), American politician: nominated for President (1892), **24**, 991
Winifred: see **Boniface**
Winkelried, Arnold of (d. 1386), a Swiss patriot: legend of, **13**, 381; at the battle of Sempach, **18**, 197
"Winning of the West," a book by Theodore Roosevelt: published, **24**, 1083
Winnington Bridge, England: battle of (1659), **11**, 374
Winslow, Josiah (1629–1680), an American colonial governor: expels Acadians, **23**, 180
Winter, Sir James Spearman (1845–

1911), a Canadian statesman: fall of his ministry, **20**, 178
Winter, Jan Willem de (1761–1812), a Dutch admiral and diplomat: commands expedition for invasion of Ireland, **12**, 208; at the battle of Camperdown, **13**, 266
Winter King, The: see **Frederick V**, Count Palatine and King of Bohemia
Winterfeldt, Baron de (18th century), a Prussian diplomat: mission of, **15**, 135
Winterthur, Switzerland: battles of (919 A. D.), **13**, 344; (1292), 363
Winthrop, John (1588–1649), an American colonial governor: removes colony to Boston Harbor, **23**, 88; disputes over rights of colonists, 88; sent to England, 93; early colonial author, 142
Winthrop, John (1606–1676), an American colonial governor, a son of the preceding: founds Saybrook, **23**, 92
Winthrop, Robert Charles (1809–1894), an American statesman and orator: opposed for Speaker of House, **24**, 598; at centennial of Cornwallis's surrender, 940
Winton, Sir Francis de (19th century), an Anglo-African statesman: succeeds Stanley in Africa, 70; governor of the International Congo Association, 116
Wintzenrode (Wintzingerode), Count Ferdinand (1770–1818), a German officer: campaigns of, **15**, 214
Winwæd, a river in England: battle of the (655 A. D.), **11**, 35
Winwood, Sir Ralph (ca. 1564–1617), an English diplomat and statesman: represents England at the Hague peace commission (1607), **13**, 186
Wirt, William (1772–1834), American lawyer and author: nominated for President, **23**, 498; quoted on Jackson's popularity, 499
Wisby (Visby), Sweden: captured by Valdemar IV (1361), **16**, 115
Wischart: see **Wishart**
Wisconsin, a state of the United States, means "a wild, rushing river," called The Badger State: mounds of the Mound Builders in, **23**, 5; part of Massachusetts, 317; Presidential election of 1892, **24**, 992
Wise, Henry Alexander (1806–1876), an American politician: opposes Slade in Congress, **24**, 578
Wishart (Wischart), George (d. 1546), a Scottish Protestant reformer: martyrdom of, **12**, 307
Wisniowiecki, Michael (18th century), a Lithuanian statesman: supports Augustus III of Poland, **15**, 118
Wissmann, Hermann von (1853-1905), a German explorer and East African governor: explorations of, **19**, 90; appointed Imperial Commissioner in East Africa, 141
Witchcraft: made capital offense by "Body of Liberties"; persecutions at Salem, **23**, 91
Witekind: see **Witikind**
Witenagemot, in English history, an assembly of bishops and warriors: consulted by Ælfred the Great, **11**, 44; powers of, 54; changes in, under William the Conqueror, 80
Witepsk, Russia: battle of (1812), **10**, 485
Witeric (7th century), King of the Goths: reign of, **8**, 43
Witherspoon, John (1722–1794), an American divine: British soldiers pillage house of, **23**, 250
Witikind (Witekind), a Saxon historian and monk: sketch of, **13**, 15
Witiza, King of the Goths, ca. 701–708: reign of, **8**, 46
Witold (Witwald) (d. 1430), Prince of Lithuania: seeks alliance with the Hussites, **18**, 208
Witt, John de (1625–1672), a Dutch statesman: grand pensionary of Holland, **13**, 231; leader of the Triple Alliance, **9**, 209; advocates colonial enterprise, **20**, 65; death of, **13**, 238
Witte, Cornelius de (d. 1672), a Dutch

naval officer and statesman: relieves Copenhagen, **16**, 209; arrest of, **13**, 226; death of, 238

Witte, Count Sergei Yulievitch (1840–1915), a Russian statesman: organizes the exposition of all the Russias, **15**, 347; his plans for industrial improvements, 352; completes the Trans-Siberian railroad, 355; promotion of, 358; at the Portsmouth Conference, **7**, 317, **15**, 364; appointed premier, 365

Wittekind (Witikind) (d. 807 A. D.), chief of the Saxons: his campaigns against Charlemagne, **18**, 80

Wittenbach, Thomas (15th century), a Swiss scholar: sketch of, **13**, 428; attacks existing institutions, 432

Wittenberg, Prussia: defended by Sibylla, **18**, 256

Wittenberg, The Monk of: see **Luther, Martin**

Wittenberg, University of, a university at Wittenberg, Prussia: founded, **18**, 234

Wittenhorst, van (early 17th century), a Dutch diplomat: negotiates treaty with the estates of the Netherlands, **13**, 184

Wittgenstein, Ludwig Adolf Peter, Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Ludwigsburg (1769–1843), a German military commander: his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 342, **15**, 219; his campaign against Turkey, **15**, 278

Witthoeft, contemporary Russian rear-admiral: his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 308

Wittstock, Prussia: battle of (1636), **16**, 186

Witwald: see **Witold**

Witwatersrand, South Africa: discovery of gold at, **19**, 275

Wodnesbeorh: see **Wanborough**

Woerth: see **Wörth**

Wogastiburg, Bohemia: battle of (630 A. D.), **17**, 20

Wohlegemuth (late 19th century), a German police officer: his mission to Switzerland, **13**, 590

Wohlenswil (Wohlenschwyl), Switzerland: battle of (1653), **13**, 473

Wolf II (8th century), King of the Basques: at war with Charlemagne, **9**, 42

Wolf (Wolff), Karl Hermann (1862–——), an Austrian politician: his duel with Badeni, **17**, 435

Wolf of America, The: see **Montgomery, Richard**

Wolfe, James, English military officer: born at Westerham, Kent, England, January 15, 1726; entered the army as second lieutenant at an early age; served with great distinction in Germany in the early campaigns of the Seven Years' War; commanded a regiment in the Highlands of Scotland, 1749–1754; quartermaster-general in the expedition against Rochefort, 1757; and brigadier-general in the expedition against Louisburg, 1758; major-general and placed in command of an expedition for the conquest of Canada, 1759; arrived with 8,000 men in the St. Lawrence in June; was repulsed by Montcalm in a first attack July 31 and fell in the moment of victory in the battle on the Plains of Abraham, September 13, 1759

At siege of Louisburg, **23**, 188; at the battle of Quebec, **11**, 500, **20**, 118, **23**, 194; death, **23**, 196

Wolfenbüttel, Germany: battle of (1641), **9**, 194

Wolfe's Cove, an inlet of the St. Lawrence River: origin of name, **23**, 195

Wolfgang, William (early 17th century), Count Palatine of Neuburg: in the Succession of Cleves dispute, **18**, 266

Wolfram of Eschenbach (early 13th century), a German minnesinger: sketch of, **18**, 178

Wolgast, Prussia: taken by the Danes, **18**, 276

Wollaston (17th century), a New England colonist: founds commercial settlement, **23**, 85

Wollaston Land, a region in the arc-

tic lands of North America: discovered, **16**, 310

Wolleb, Heinrich (d. 1499), a Swiss soldier: at the battle of Frastenz, **13**, 418

Wolleran, Switzerland: siege of (1798), **13**, 514

Wolmar, Livonia, Russia: battle of (1219), **16**, 86

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount Wolseley (1833-1913), a British general: his Egyptian campaign, **1**, 40, **11**, 634

Wolsey, Thomas, an English courtier and cardinal, called the Boy Bachelor and the Butcher's Dog: born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, March, 1471; educated at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B.A. at the early age of fifteen; was ordained a priest, and appointed a chaplain to Henry VII; went on a mission to the Emperor Maximilian and to Scotland, 1508; the next year went on a similar errand and for his success was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln; Henry VIII made him his almoner in 1509; he became Canon of Windsor, 1511, Dean of York and Bishop of Tournay, 1513, Bishop of Lincoln in March, 1514, Archbishop of York, 1514, Cardinal, 1515, and Lord Chancellor of England, 1515; built Hampton Court, founded Christ Church College and seven lectureships at Oxford; aspired to the papacy and was a candidate for it at the death of Leo X, 1522, but was defeated; in 1523 he was appointed legate of the Pope for life; fortified the king's scruples in relation to his marriage with Queen Catherine, but lost the favor of Henry, probably because he failed to gain the Pope's consent to the divorce of Catherine; on October 29, 1529, the great seal was taken from him and he was dismissed in disgrace; on November 4, 1530, he was arrested at Cawood on a charge of high treason; was conducted to London but on the way fell ill and died at Leicester Abbey, November 29, 1530

Plans military operations against France, **11**, 236; made Archbishop of York, 237; his peace policy, 237; contest with parliament, 241; schemes for the papal tiara, 241; asked for an Amicable Loan, 242; negotiates treaty with France, 242; papal legate, 243; seduced by Francis I of France, **9**, 138; aids Emperor Charles V against Francis I of France, **13**, 56; sketch of, **11**, 244; decides to aid Henry VIII to obtain divorce from Catherine, 246; attempts to crush French influence in Scotland, **12**, 302; fall of, **11**, 247

Wolverines, State of: see **Michigan**

Woman, The Dreadful: see **Caroline,** wife of George IV of England

Women, Status of:

AMERICA: status of, among Aztecs, **23**, 7; heard by proxy in Indian councils, 13; first arrival in American colony, 62; excluded from colonial colleges, 142

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: marriage made a civil contract, **17**, 267, 450

BABYLONIA: under the laws, **1**, 112

CHINA: condition of nobility, **6**, 229; great power of the empress, 280, 292, 300

EGYPT: in early times, **1**, 59

ENGLAND: in the 10th century, **11**, 55; lack of education in 17th century, 420; labor laws (1842–1847), 603

FRANCE: ancient Gaul, **9**, 5; Salic Law enforced (1317), 90

GERMANY: in early times, **18**, 4, 8

GREECE: in Homeric times, **2**, 35, 36; in Sparta under the Lycurgan constitution, 67

INDIA: as shown in the Rig-Veda, **5**, 38; in the primitive tribes, 27, 29, 30, 32, 75; under Buddhist religion, 66; under the Vishnuite doctrines, 85; suppression of widow-burning, 213; reform of social evils (1893), 271

IRELAND: in the 12th century, **12**, 10, 14
ITALY: right of succession, **4**, 196
JAPAN: in Hei-an Epoch, **7**, 8, 45
LYDIA: the Amazons, **1**, 148
MEXICO: under Montezuma, **22**, 88
PERU: in Lima, **21**, 214
PHILIPPINES: education of, **20**, 369
ROME: in ancient times, **3**, 11; in the 1st century B. C., 248, 384; greater emancipation, 384
RUSSIA: western idea introduced by Peter, **15**, 70; 18th century, 162
SPAIN: in early times, **8**, 5; under the Goths, 57
SWEDEN: laws of Erik, **16**, 102
SWITZERLAND: marriage and divorce laws (1874), **13**, 570

Wonderful Parliament, The, the name applied to the English Parliament of 1388, **11**, 181

Wood (early 18th century), an English explorer: explorations of, **21**, 34

Wood, Charles, Viscount Halifax, (1800–1885), an English statesman: president of the board of control, **5**, 225; his estimate of the Circassians, **15**, 331

Wood, Leonard (1860-1927), an American soldier: in Santiago campaign, **24**, 1029; his administration in Cuba, **20**, 329, **22**, 464; transfers government of Cuba to Cuban authorities, **24**, 1046; made military commander of Sulu, **20**, 318

Wooden Nutmeg State, The: see **Connecticut**

Woodford, Stewart Lyndon (1835–1913), an American diplomat: leaves Madrid, **22**, 458, **24**, 1025

Woodruff, Wilford, a contemporary Mormon leader in the United States: issues manifesto respecting Mormon polygamy, **24**, 984

Wood's Half-pence, copper coins made by Wood in Ireland: account of, **11**, 477, **12**, 172

Woodville (Wydeville), Anthony: see **Rivers, Earl of**

Woodville, Elizabeth (d. 1488), wife of Edward IV of England: marries Edward IV, **11**, 215

Wool, John Ellis (1789–1869), an American general: colonel in War of 1812, **23**, 421; in the Mexican War, **22**, 289, 294, **24**, 548, 549

Woolman, John (1720–1772), an American Quaker preacher and philanthropist: arouses Quakers against slavery, **23**, 130

Worcester, England: battle of (1651), **11**, 364, **12**, 343

Worcester, Marquis of: see **Somerset, Edward**

Worcester, Dean Conant (1866-1924), an American scientist: member of the Philippine commission, **24**, 1042

Worcester, Thomas Percy, Earl of: see **Percy, Thomas, Earl of Worcester**

Worden, John Lorimer (1818-1897), an American naval commander: commands the "Monitor," **24**, 756

Wordsworth, William (1770–1850), an English poet: sketch of, **11**, 577

World, The Light of the: see **Sigismund**, Holy Roman Emperor

World's Columbian Exposition: see **Columbian Exposition, World's**

Worms, Germany: a member of the Union of Rhenish Cities, **18**, 174; battle of (1388), 197; Jews expelled from, **1**, 423; taken by the French (1792), **18**, 356

Worms, Concordat of, the agreement settling the dispute between the Emperor and the Pope about the right of investiture of the bishops (1122), **18**, 141

Worms, Diets of: (1495), **18**, 226; (1521), **13**, 55, **18**, 240, 241

Worms, Treaty of, a treaty concluded by Maria Theresa of Austria with England and Sardinia (1743), **9**, 238

Wörth, Alsace: battle of (1870), **9**, 464, **18**, 421

Worth, William Jenkins (1794–1849), an American general: at the siege of Mexico, **22**, 363

Wrangel (18th century), a Swedish general: defeated at Wilmanstrand, **15**, 131

Wrangel, Count Friedrich Heinrich Ernst (1784–1877), a Prussian soldier: in the Slesvig-Holstein controversy, **16**, 270

Wrangel, Herman (1587–1635), a Swedish general: in the war with the Dutch, **13**, 232

Wrangel, Count Karl Gustaf (1613–1676), a Swedish soldier: in the Thirty Years' War, **16**, 188, **18**, 292

Wrangell, Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von (1796–1870), a Russian vice-admiral and explorer: explorations of, **16**, 317

Wreckers, a Protestant secret society in Ireland, **12**, 196

Wrede, Prince Karl Philipp (1767–1838), a Bavarian soldier: at the battle of Hanau, **18**, 385

Wren (18th century), an English captain: restores the English in St. Christopher, **20**, 76

Wren, Sir Christopher (1632–1723), an English architect: rebuilds St. Paul's, **11**, 419

Wright, Silas (1795–1847), an American politician: defeated for governorship of New York, **24**, 555

Writing:

AMERICA: Indian pictures, **23**, 12

ASSYRIA: a Sumerian invention, **1**, 105

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: among the early Slavs, **17**, 26

CHINA: designed by Fuhsi, **6**, 5, 19

EGYPT: cuneiform on tablets of clay, **1**, 24; the demotic form, 31; system of survivals, 56

FRANCE: Greek alphabet introduced, **9**, 4

GERMANY: improved under Charlemagne, **18**, 86

GREECE: in earliest times, **2**, 22; alphabet introduced by the Phœnicians, 27; Cretan script, 27; Cypriot syllabary, 27, 56

HITTITES: hieroglyphic form, **1**, 143, 151

INDIA: two systems (250 B. C.), **5**, 47

IRELAND: early manuscripts, **12**, 6

JAPAN: from the Chinese, **7**, 16, 18; reform in syllabaries, 42

MEXICO: Aztec pictures, **22**, 15, 75, 88, **23**, 7

PHŒNICIA: introduction of the alphabet, **1**, 120, **2**, 27

RUSSIA: reforms of Peter, **15**, 86

SCANDINAVIA: runic characters, **16**, 9

SWITZERLAND: cultivated as an art at St. Gall, **13**, 343

Wu, Empress of China, 684–710: reign of, **6**, 15

Wu Sankwei (d. 1678), a Chinese general: account of, **6**, 49; in command at Ningyuan, 51; avenges his slave girl, 52; defeats the rebel Li, 53; pursues Kwei Wang into Burma, 58; resists summons to Peking, 63; death of, 65

Wu Ting Fang, a contempory Chinese statesman: minister to United States, **6**, 284

Wuilleret (19th century), a Swiss agitator: leads riot, **13**, 563

Wulfhere (d. 675), King of Mercia: leads revolt of Mercians, **11**, 36

Wulfila: see **Ulfilas**

Wulfoald (7th century), an early French courtier: made mayor of the palace, **9**, 34

Wulfstan (9th century), a Scandinavian voyager: his conversations with Alfred, **16**, 7, 40; voyages of, 299

Wurmser, Dagobert Siegmund, Count of (1724–1797), an Austrian soldier: his campaigns against the French, **9**, 287, 299, **17**, 282

Würtemberg, a state of the German Empire: peasant war in, **18**, 243; becomes a member of the League, 250; erected into a kingdom, **10**, 466

Würzburg, Bavaria: taken by Tilly (1631), **18**, 281; battle of (1796), **9**, 300

Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1520–1554), an English soldier: rebellion of, **11**, 270

Wych, Sir Cyril (18th century), an English diplomat: at the Russian court, **15**, 138

Wycliffe (Wickliffe or Wiclif), John

(ca. 1324–1384), an English religious reformer, called The Morning Star of the Reformation: born at Spreswel (now Hipswell) near Richmond, Yorkshire, England, about 1324; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; began to write against the mendicant monks in 1360; became master or warden of Balliol College, Oxford, 1361, and rector of Fylingham, in Lincolnshire, 1361; in 1365 appointed master of Canterbury Hall, from which he was ejected in 1366; exchanged the rectory of Fylingham for that of Ludgershall in 1368; took his degree of D.D. in 1372; appointed chaplain to Edward III; about this time he began to censure openly the doctrines and corruptions of the Roman Church and to advocate religious liberty; Wycliffe was a member of a legation sent by Edward III to Pope Gregory XI in 1374; soon after his return to England he denounced the Pope as "Antichrist, the proud worldly priest of Rome"; was prosecuted for heresy before the Bishop of London, 1377, but was protected by his friend John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose favor he had gained; was accused of heresy by Pope Gregory VI and May, 1377, he appeared before a synod assembled at Lambeth; was saved from active persecution by the intervention in his behalf of the Princess of Wales; was allowed to depart with an admonition to refrain from preaching the obnoxious doctrines; was supported by the chancellor and many of the officers of Oxford University; he sent out many disciples who under the name of poor priests preached his doctrines in all parts of the Kingdom, and further he prepared, with the assistance of his pupils, a version of the entire Bible into English (1382); he opposed episcopacy, or at least did not consider the episcopal order essential to the legitimate constitution of the Church; died at Lutterworth, December 31, 1384

Belief and teaching of, **11**, 171; summoned before an ecclesiastical court, 172; translates the Bible into English, 173, 188; his teachings, 173; his influence in Germany, **18**, 202; last years of, **11**, 175

Wykeham, William of (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester: founds first great public school in England, **11**, 170; member of the Council, 172

Wyndham, George (1863——), an Irish statesman: introduces a bill creating a commission to buy Irish estates, **12**, 242

Wynecken (19th century), a German general: in the Slesvig-Holstein War, **16**, 271

Wyntoun (Winton), Andrew (early 15th century), a Scottish chronicler: sketch of, **12**, 290

Wyoming, a state of the United States: affected by Missouri Compromise, **23**, 456; Northwest Territory includes part of, **24**, 631; admitted to the Union, 986; Presidential elections of 1892, 993; 1900, 1040

Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, United States: massacre of (1778), **23**, 296; quarrel between Pennsylvania and Connecticut over, 312

Wyse (18th century), an Irish Catholic leader: assumes leadership of Catholic movement, **12**, 173

Wyss, Johann Rudolf (1781–1830), a Swiss author: sketch of, **13**, 530

Wysshart: see **Wishart**

Wythe, George (1726–1806), an American statesman and jurist: elevates the legal profession, **23**, 138; preceptor to Jefferson, 383

X

"X. Y. Z. Dispatches," dispatches from French agents who tried to bribe the American embassy (1797): in French imbroglio, **23**, 374

Xaltocan, Mexico: taken by Cortéz, **22**, 46

Xamarillo, Juan (16th century), a Spanish adventurer: marries Mariana, **22**, 432

Xanten, Treaty of, a treaty between the Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke of Neuburg (1614), **13**, 191

Xanthippus (3rd century B. C.), a Lacedæmonian soldier: joins Carthaginian army, **3**, 102

Xanthippus (5th century B. C.), an Athenian soldier: accuses Miltiades, **2**, 171; commander at Mycale, 212

Xativa, Spain: battle of (1347), **8**, 252

Xavier, Saint Francis: see **Francis Xavier, Saint**

Xenil, a river in Spain: battle of the, **8**, 37

Xenophon (ca. 430–357 B. C.), a Greek historian and soldier: his expedition with the "Ten Thousand," **1**, 167, **2**, 389

Xeres de la Frontera, a city in Spain: battle of, **1**, 312, **8**, 49

Xerifs, founders of a Mohammedan sect: rise of, **8**, 333

Xerxes, King of Persia, 485–465 B. C.: born about 519 B. C.; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 485 B. C. and began to raise an army for the invasion of Greece; several years were expended in cutting a canal through the isthmus of Mount Athos and in building a bridge of boats or ships across the Hellespont, over which Xerxes and his army passed in the spring of 480 B. C.; marched through Thrace and Thessaly; the Greeks attempted to defend the pass of Thermopylæ but the Persians captured Athens; an indecisive naval action was fought by the two fleets at Artemisium, where the Persian fleet was much damaged by a storm; Xerxes mustered a fleet of twelve hundred vessels which in the autumn of 480 B. C. was defeated at the decisive battle of Salamis; Xerxes in a lofty position on the adjacent shore, witnessed this disastrous defeat of his vainglorious project; he retreated hastily by land to the Hellespont, and crossed over to Asia, leaving an army under Mardonius, who was defeated at Platæa in 479 B. C.; Xerxes was murdered in 465 B. C. by Artabanus, an officer of his court

Comes to the throne, **2**, 172; his character, 177; reign of, **1**, 166; crushes Egyptian rebellion, 32; invades Greece, **2**, 181; returns to Asia, 206; assassinated, 231

Xerxes II, King of Persia, 424 B. C.: reign of, **1**, 167

Xicotencatl (early 16th century), a Mexican soldier: at the siege of Mexico, **22**, 52

Ximines de Quesada, Gonsalo: see **Quesada, Gonzales Ximines de**

Xisuthros (Xisuthrus), a mythical King of Babylonia: reign of, **1**, 73

Xochimilco, Mexico: battle of (1521), **22**, 48

Xuares, Catalina (early 16th century), a Cuban woman: her relations with Cortéz, **22**, 8

Xuares, Lorenzo, Conde de la Coruña (d. 1582), Viceroy of Mexico: administration of, **22**, 131

Xucar, a river in Spain: battle of the, **8**, 21

Y

Yacoub (late 14th century), an Ottoman soldier: account of, **14**, 36

Yacub ben Yussef, surnamed **Almansor** (d. 1199), a Mohammedan ruler: reign of, **8**, 99

Yagushinski, Paul (18th century), Russian diplomat: estimate of, **15**, 89; appointed procurer-general of the senate, 107; supports Anne, 105

Yahia Alkadia (11th century), King of Toledo: reign of, **8**, 87

Yahia ben Anasir (13th century), a Moorish prince: attempts to usurp Moorish throne, **8**, 102

Yahia ben Edris (10th century), sovereign of Fez: besieged by Obeidala, **8**, 76; made caliph of Cordova, 82

Yahia ben Tafut (16th century), a Portuguese soldier: his campaigns against the Xerifs, **8**, 334; death of, 335

Yahya: see **Yahia**

Yajnavalkya, Code of, collection of laws of the Brahmans: account of, **5**, 49

Yajur-Veda, Hindu sacred literature: rise of, **5**, 42

Yakoob Khan (1849-1923), Ameer of Afghanistan: reign of, **5**, 257, **6**, 217

Yakshibey (14th century), Turkish soldier: lieutenant of Ali Pasha, **14**, 34

Yakub (19th century), ruler of eastern Turkestan: seeks recognition from Indian government, **5**, 249

Yakubovo, Russia: battle of (1812), **15**, 250

Yale, Elihu (1648–1721), an English official in India: governor of Madras, **5**, 166; makes bequests to Yale College, **23**, 140

Yale University, an institution of learning at New Haven, Connecticut: founded, **23**, 140

Yalu River, Korea: battles of (1894), **6**, 268, **7**, 266; (1904), **7**, 309

Yamada Nagamasa (or **Nizayemon**), Japanese military adventurer: career of, **7**, 136

Yamagata Aritomo, Count (1840-1922), a Japanese statesman: attempts to crush rebellion of Saigo, **7**, 179; becomes minister president, 190; made premier, 221; in Chino-Japanese War, **6**, 268, **7**, 267

Yamagata-Lobanov Protocol, agreement between Russia and Japan concerning Korea (1896), **7**, 296

Yamaji, Baron Motoharu (ca. 1840–1903), a Japanese soldier: his campaign in Chino-Japanese War, **7**, 268

Yamana Mochitoyo (15th century), Japanese soldier: crushes revolt of Akamatsu Mitsusuke, **7**, 96

Yamana Sōzen (15th century), Japanese noble and statesman: rebellion of, **7**, 97

Yamana Ujikiyo (14th century), Japanese noble and soldier: rebellion of, **7**, 94

Yamanouchi Soyonobu, Lord of Tosa (19th century), Japanese statesman: attempts to restore tranquillity to Japan, **7**, 161

Yamassees (Yamasi), a tribe of North American Indians: attack on colonists, **23**, 77; expense of war with, 78

Yamato-dake, Prince (1st century B. C.), Japanese soldier: his campaign against the Kumaso, **7**, 9; his campaign against the Emishi, 10; death, 10

Yamazaki, Japan: battle of, **7**, 112

Yamburg, Russia: occupied by the Russians, **15**, 44
Yanagiwara Sakimitsu (19th century), Japanese statesman: warns the Shimazu against joining rebellions, **7**, 180; sent as ambassador to China, 192
Yanagizawa Yoshiyasu (17th century), Japanese courtier: rise of, **7**, 142
Yancey, William Lowndes (1814–1863), an American politician and lawyer: denounces Northern Democrats, **24**, 679
Yandabu, Treaty of, a treaty between the King of Ava and the English (1826), **5**, 212
Yañez (early 19th century), Venezuelan insurgent: defeated by Bolivar, **21**, 63
Yañez, Colonel (d. 1862), Bolivian insurgent: leads insurrection in La Paz, **21**, 188; death of, 189
Yangchow, China: taken by the Manchus, **6**, 55; riot at, 221
Yangti (Yang-Tee), Emperor of China, 605–617 A. D.: constructs canals, **6**, 14
Yang-tse Agreement, The: see **Anglo-German Agreement**
Yang-tsu-ling, Manchuria: captured by the Japanese (1904), **7**, 310
Yao, Emperor of Japan, ca. 2300 B. C.: reign of, **6**, 5
Yaroslav (Yaroslaff), a government of Russia: annexed to Moscow, **15**, 12
Yaroslav the Great (d. 1054), Grand Prince of Russia, 1016–1054: reign of, **15**, 8
Yates, Richard (1818–1873), an American politician: war governor of Illinois, **24**, 818
Yatung, China: opened for trade, **6**, 316
Ya'ubidi: see **Ilubidi**
Yavorski, Stephen (early 18th century), Russian ecclesiastic: career of, **15**, 73
Yazoo River, Mississippi: Sherman ascends the, **24**, 776
Yeamans, Sir John (ca. 1605–1676), an English colonial governor: leads company of settlers from Barbados, **23**, 73; brings slaves to South Carolina, 75
Yeardley, Sir George (ca. 1580–1627), an English colonial governor: governor of Virginia, **23**, 63
Yegen Mohammed Pasha (early 18th century), Grand Vizier of Turkey: account of, **14**, 311
Yegros, Fulgencio (early 19th century), South American statesman: made president of Paraguay, **21**, 147; death of, 153
Yeh (middle of 19th century), Chinese official: governor of Canton, **6**, 146; refuses to receive Parkes, 157; exile and death of, 163
"Yellow Book of Lecan," book of Irish learning: mention of, **12**, 7
Yellow Fever Epidemic: in southern United States in 1878, **24**, 923
Yellow Ford (Bellanaboy), Ireland: battle of (1598), **12**, 96
Yellow Sea (Hwang-hai), an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between China and Korea: battle of, **7**, 309
Yellow Tavern, Virginia: battle of (1864), **24**, 788
Yelverton, Barry (late 18th century), Irish statesman: proposes repeal of Poynings' Act, **12**, 186; opposes the Rotunda Bill, 192
Yeni Tscheri: see **Janissaries**
Yenta (16th century), Mongol leader: submits to China, **6**, 36
Yerger, Judge (middle of 19th century), American jurist: quoted on slave labor, **24**, 588
Yermak (Iermak) (d. 1583), a Cossack chief: conquers Siberia, **15**, 18
Yermo, Gabriel (early 19th century), Mexican proprietor of Spanish birth: leads France partisans in Mexico, **22**, 231
Yermolov, General (early 19th century), Russian soldier: at the Beresina, **15**, 253; sent to Piedmont, 266
Yermuk, Asia Minor: battle of, **1**, 281
Yezdigerd (Yesdigerd) III, King of Persia, ca. 632–651 A. D.: reign of, **1**, 259, **5**, 321; defeated by Arabs, **1**, 263

Yezid (7th century A. D.), Mohammedan caliph: accession of, **1**, 248; at the siege of Constantinople, 327
Yguain, General (early 19th century), Peruvian military commander: aids Castilla, **21**, 199
Yin (Shang) Dynasty, Chinese royal house: reign of, 6, 7
Ying Kai (16th century), Chinese soldier: commands army against Japan, **7**, 120
Ying-kau, Manchuria: captured by the Japanese, **7**, *272*
Ylo Pacocha, South America: occupied by the Chilians (1880), **21**, 236
Ynglingar, ancient kings of Sweden and Norway: founder of, **16**, 35; kings and heroes of, 51
Yoglan Beg (14th century), Turkish commander: defends Nicopolis, **14**, 40
Yokoi Heishirō (late 19th century), Japanese statesman: assassination of, **7**, 177
Yoland of Hungaria (13th century), wife of Jayme I of Aragon: marriage of, **8**, 243
Yorck, Count Hans David Ludwig (1759–1830), a Prussian general: his campaign against Napoleon, **9**, 346
York, the former name of Toronto, Canada: taken by the Americans, **20**, 154
York, Maine: attacked by French and Indians, **23**, 159
York, Pennsylvania: meetings of congress at, **23**, 262
York, Archbishop of: see **Nevill, George**
York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of (1763–1827), the second son of George III: at siege of Dunkirk, **9**, 286; his campaign against France, **11**, 541, **13**, 264; disembarks in Holland with an Anglo-Russian army, **10**, 403; his campaign in the Netherlands, **18**, 363; commands the Prussian contingent, 381; his treaty with Diebitsch, **15**, 256
York, James, Duke of: see **James II,** King of England
York, Richard, Duke of (1411–1460), an English statesman: succeeds Bedford in France, **11**, 205; sent to Ireland, 207; returns to England, 210; admitted to the Council, 210; first protectorate of, 210; wins battle of St. Alban's, 211; marries Cicely Nevill, 211; second protectorate of, 211; claims the throne, 212; receives aid from Ireland, 224; death of, 212
York, Richard, Duke of (1474–1483), the second son of Edward IV: in the power of Gloucester, **11**, 220; murdered, 221
York, Roland (16th century), English soldier: treachery of, **13**, 152
Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden (1722–1770), an English jurist: accepts the Chancellorship, **11**, 512
Yorkinos, The, Mexican political society: sketch of, **22**, 265
Yorktown, Virginia: Cornwallis surrenders (1781), **9**, 256, **12**, 186, **20**, 128, **23**, 285; in Bull Run campaign, **24**, 734; McClellan's siege of (1862), 758; centennial of Cornwallis's surrender celebrated, 940
Yoruba, African district: made a British protectorate, **19**, 159
Yoshiaki, Prince (early 19th century), Japanese noble: made gijō, **7**, 167; sent to crush rebellion of Eto Shimpei, 177
Yoshino, Japan: battle of, **7**, 85
Youkinna (7th century), Greek soldier: becomes a proselyte to the Mohammedan faith, **1**, 285
Young, Brigham (1801–1877), American religious leader: succeeds Smith in Mormon church, **24**, 982
Young, Samuel Baldwin Marks (1840–1924), American soldier: in Santiago campaign, **24**, 1029
Young Czechs, the radical party of Slavs in Bohemia: work of, **17**, 428
Young Ireland Movement, The, an Irish patriotic association: account of, **12**, 228
Young Ireland Party, Irish patriotic association: founded, **12**, 226
Younghusband, Sir Francis Edward (1863——), British military com-

mander: in charge of the Tibetan mission, **5**, 297; in India, **6**, 316
Yōzei (9th century A. D.), Emperor of Japan: reign of, **7**, 46
Ypres, France: sieges of (1789), **13**, 261; (1794), **9**, 290
Ypsilanti (Ipysilante), Alexander (1792–1828), Greek patriot: rebellion of, **2**, 541, 542, **14**, 416, **15**, 266, **17**, 324; defeat of, **2**, 543
Yrujo (late 18th and early 19th centuries), Spanish minister to the United States: Burr's correspondence with, **23**, 404
Yser, river in Belgium: battle of the (1793), **9**, 286
Yü (20th century B. C.), Chinese Emperor: founds Hsia Dynasty, **6**, 6
Yü Hsien (d. 1900), Chinese statesman: governor of Shansi, **6**, 282; sentence of, 285; appointed governor of Shantung, 297; massacres missionaries, 304; beheaded, 305
Yüan (d. 1900), Chinese statesman: beheaded, **6**, 282
Yuan Ch'ang (d. 1900), Chinese statesman: in Boxer movement, **6**, 302
Yuan Shih-kai (late 19th and early 20th centuries), Chinese statesman: minister to Korea, **7**, 256; betrays order to behead Yunglu, **6**, 293; degraded, 297; appointed governor of Shantung province, 298
Yuan-ming-yuan, China: occupied by Prince Kung, **6**, 182; described, 183; burned, 185
Yucatan, Central America: discovered, **22**, 4; revolt in (1848), 378; history of, 423
Yuino Shōsetsu (17th century), Japanese soldier: attempts to revolt, **7**, 140
Yukon, Province of, division of the Dominion of Canada: organized, **20**, 170
Yule, Sir Henry (1820–1889), British geographer: mentioned, **6**, 18
Yuman Indians: found in Mexico, **23**, 6
Yung Ch'ing Hsien, China: missionaries murdered at, **6**, 300
Yungchêng (early 18th century), Emperor of China: accession of, **6**, 72; his edict against Roman Catholics, 73; deports missionaries, 78; addresses the Jesuits, 80; disasters in reign of, 82; death of, 82
Yunglo (Yen) (early 15th century), Emperor of China: forces abdication of Chieniven, **6**, 30; reign of, 30; his Encyclopædia, 31
Yunglu (late 19th century), Chinese military commander: generalissimo of Peking forces, **6**, 278; in siege of legations, 282; opposes reforms, 290; plot to behead, 293; in Boxer movement, 302; made plenipotentiary, 303
Yunnan, Province of, district of China: account of opium crop, **6**, 128, 278
Yuriev: see **Dorpat**
Yu-shu-lin-tsu, Manchuria: captured by the Japanese, **7**, 310
Yussef (I) Abul Hegiag ben Ismail, King of Granada, 1333–1354: reign of, **8**, 113
Yussef (II) Abu Abdalla ben Mohammed, King of Granada, 1391–1408: reign of, **8**, 117
Yussef (III) ben Mohammed, King of Granada, 1408–1423: reign of, **8**, 117
Yussef Abu Yacub (12th century), sovereign of Mohammedan Spain: campaigns of, in Andalusia, **8**, 98; reign of, 98, 101; invasion of Portugal, 277
Yussef ben Taxfin (11th century), Moorish soldier: his campaigns in Spain, **8**, 88
Yussef ben Zeragh (15th century), Moorish statesman, Hagib of Granada: wisdom of, **8**, 118
Yussuf (8th century A. D.), Moorish statesman and general: refuses to acknowledge Abderahman as caliph, **8**, 67; leads rebellion, 69
Yussuf ben Amru (9th century A. D.), Persian official: tyranny of, in Toledo, **8**, 73
Yussuf (Yussef) Pasha (19th century), Turkish military commander: treachery of, **14**, 427

Yusuf (Yussuf) (late 18th century), Grand Vizier of Turkey: jealousy of, towards Gazi Hassan, **14**, 350

Yusuf (Yussuf) ben Leis (d. 878 A. D.), Persian conqueror: founds Saffarid dynasty, **5**, 327

Yusuf (Yussef) Pasha (early 18th century), Turkish statesman: made vizier, **15**, 61

Yvri (Ivry-la-Bataille), a village in the department of Eure, France: battle of (1590), **13**, 156

Z

Zab, Asia Minor: battle of the, **1**, 340
Zacarías de Goes e Vasconcellos (middle 19th century), Brazilian statesman: first and second ministries of, **21**, 176; third ministry of, 176
Zachariah (8th century B. C.), King of Israel: reign of, **1**, 393
Zacharias, Pope, 741–752 A. D.: reproves Rachis, **4**, 172; at war with the Lombards, **9**, 40; his relations with Pippin the Short, **18**, 76
Zacynthus, island off the coast of Greece: ravaged by Corinthians, **2**, 283; allied to Athens, 300; ravaged by Iphicrates, 431
Zafar Khan (14th century A. D.), Afghan general: becomes sovereign of the Deccan, **5**, 105
Zajaczek, Joseph (late 18th century), Polish general: commands Polish forces, **15**, 191; appointed viceroy of Poland, 264
Zaku Sadik (late 18th century), Shah of Persia: reign of, **5**, 355
Zalaca, Spain: battle of, **8**, 88
Zaldo, Carlos de (late 19th and early 20th centuries), Cuban statesman: chosen Secretary of State, **22**, 468
Zama, Africa: battle of (202 B. C.), **3**, 130
Zama (8th century A. D.), Arabian soldier: death of, **1**, 335
Zamojski, Prince Andrew (19th century), Russian reformer: sketch of, **15**, 325
Zamora, Spain: battle of, **8**, 134
Zanardelli, Giuseppi, Italian jurist, Premier of Italy, 1900–1903: ministry of, **4**, 405
Zannekin, Nicholas (11th century), Flemish soldier: at the battle of Cassel, **13**, 32
Zante (Zacynthus), island off the coast of Greece: in modern Greece, **2**, 549
Zanyon, Peace of, treaty between the Spanish government and the Cuban insurgents (1878), **20**, 328
Zanzan, Persia: siege of (1848), **5**, 362
Zanzibar, Africa: conditions in, **19**, 206; secured by the Portuguese, **20**, 46
Zanzibar Protectorate: description of, **20**, 262
Zapolski, John Sigismund: see **Szapolyai, John Sigismund**
Zapolya, John: see **John (I) Szapolya,** King of Hungary
Zapotecs, tribe of Mexican Indians: account of, **23**, 6
Zara, sea-port of Dalmatia: taken by the Venetians, **17**, 54
Zaragoza, General (middle of 19th century), Mexican soldier: in the Reform War, **22**, 383; at the battle of Puebla, 384
Zarephathites: see **Philistines**
Zassulitch (early 20th century), Russian general: his services in the Russo-Japanese War, **7**, 309
Zavadovski, Count Peter Vassilivitch (1738–1812), Russian statesman: favorite of Catherine, **15**, 174; labors of, 195; his quarrel with Radistchev, 196
Zavala, Lorenzo de (early 19th century), Mexican revolutionist: leads rebellion, **22**, 268
Zavisa of Falkenstein (ca. 13th century), Polish nobleman: career of, **17**, 79
Zayd Aben Kesadi (early 8th century A. D.), Moorish general: besieges Malaga, **8**, 50
Zazan, Persia: battle of (521 B. C.), **1**, 95, 163

Zbynek (early 15th century), Archbishop of Prague: his relations with John Huss, **17**, 120

Zealots, a Jewish political party: rise of, **1**, 410

Zehra, Spain: constructed, **1**, 344

Zeid (7th century A. D.), Arabian servant of Mohammed: accepts the doctrines of Mohammed, **1**, 218; commands Mohammedan forces, 234

Zeid ben Cassim (9th century A. D.), Arabian soldier: assassination of, **8**, 74

Zeila, Africa: held by England, **19**, 85

Zeinos, Francisco de (16th century), Spanish statesman: member of governing audiencia, **22**, 119

Zeitoun (Lysimachia), southeastern Europe: surrendered to the Turks (1424), **14**, 60

Zeman, (19th century), Amir of Afghanistan: reign of, **5**, 216

Zemstvas, Russian provincial assemblies: created, **15**, 324; Alexander's attitude toward the, 346; their agitation for more power, 356, 359

Zen Sect, religion introduced from China into Japan: teachings of, **7**, 80

Zend Dynasty, reigning family of modern Persia: reign of, **5**, 355

Zend-Avesta, religious book of Persia: compiled, **5**, 316

Zenger, Peter (18th century), American journalist: contends for freedom of the press, **23**, 190

Zeno, Emperor of the East, 474–491 A. D.: as Byzantine Emperor, **2**, 532; gives Theodoric permission to conquer Italy, **4**, 155, **18**, 45

Zeno, Carlo (14th century), Venetian admiral: comes to the relief of Venice, **4**, 241

Zenobia, a famous and ambitious Queen of Palmyra: was a daughter of Amroo, an Arab chief; was renowned for her beauty, learning, and martial and political abilities; was mistress of the Greek, Latin, Syriac, and Egyptian languages; her husband, Odenathus, King of Palmyra, died about 266 A. D. and she then assumed the title of Queen of the East; Aurelian conducted in person an army against her and defeated her forces in two battles near Antioch and Emesa; he then besieged Palmyra, which she defended for a long time with heroic courage but it was taken in 272 or 273 and she was carried to Rome fettered with golden chains, and walked before Aurelian's chariot on his triumphal entry into Rome in 273; he gave her a villa at Tibur, where she passed the rest of her life with her children; died, 273 A. D.

Invades Egypt, **1**, 35; captured by Aurelian, **2**, 525, **4**, 111

Zenta, Hungary: battle of (1697), **13**, 246, **14**, 263, **17**, 231, **18**, 304

Zeriksee, Netherlands: battle of (1303), **9**, 87

Zerotin, Charles of (17th century), Moravian religious leader: leads Bohemian Brothers, **17**, 198; remains loyal after the defenestration of Prague, 204; emigrates from Moravia, 210

Zeugites, member of the second lowest class of Athenian society: archonship opened to, **2**, 252

Zeus, Greek god: oracle of, at Dodona, **2**, 8; in Greek theology, 39; and Olympian Games, 42; Lycurgus enjoins worship of, 63; temple of, commenced by Peisistratus, **2**, 111; temple of, finished by Hadrian, **2**, 523

Zevin, Turkey: battle of (1877), **15**, 335

Zeyad (8th century A. D.), Evali of Barcelona: career of, **8**, 219

Zhelabovski, A. J. (d. 1881), Russian conspirator: execution of, **15**, 339

Zhelnikov (d. 1881), Russian conspirator: assassinates the tsar, **15**, 339

Zhukovski, Vassili Andreivitch (1783–1816), Russian poet: sketch of, **15**, 243, 269

Zichy (late 19th century), Hungarian artist: sketch of, **17**, 416; in Dr. Wekerle's ministry, 447

Ziegenbalg (early 18th century), Dan-

ish evangelist: missionary efforts of, 5, 171, 16, 237
Ziegler, William (1843–1895), American capitalist: supports polar expedition, 16, 328
Ziela, Asia Minor: founded, 3, 275; battle of (48 B. C.), 354
Zieten, Hans Joachim von (1699–1786), Prussian general: campaigns of, 18, 335, 337, 341
Ziklag, Judaea: under David's rule, 1, 383
Zimisces, John I: see John (I) Zimisces
Zimmermann, General (late 19th century), Russian soldier: his campaign against Turkey, 15, 333
Zimri (d. 929 B. C.), King of Israel: usurps throne, 1, 389
Zimrida (ca. 13th century B. C.), King of Sidon: besieges Tyre, 1, 122
Zingg, Michael (late 17th century) Swiss ecclesiastic and mathematician: persecution of, 13, 483
Zintgraff (late 19th century), African explorer of German birth: his expedition in Africa, 19, 178
Zinzendorf, Count (late 18th century), Austrian statesman: aids Joseph II in his commercial enterprises, 15, 143, 17, 269
Zip, Netherlands: battle of the (1799), 10, 403
Zisca or Ziska: see Zizka, John
Zizan, southwestern Asia: battle of (1827), 5, 359
Zizka (Zisca, Ziska), John (ca. 1360–1424), Hussite and Bohemian soldier: instructs the Bohemians in the art of war, 4, 256; becomes a leader of the people, 17, 127; sketch of, 18, 206; death of, 17, 133
Zoan (Tanis or Raamses), Egypt: capital of Egypt, 1, 21; built, 27
Zobeir (7th century A. D.), Arabian chief: rebels against Ali Tahib, 1 245; at the battle of Tripoli, 302
Zofingen, Association of, Swiss scientific and patriotic association: work of, 13, 530
Zoller, Matthias (ca. 15th century), Swiss poet: sketch of, 13, 427
Zollverein: see Tariff Union, [illegible]
Zoltan (10th century A. D.), Magyar chieftain: rule of, 17, 43
Zoraya (15th century), wife of Abul Hassan, Moorish ruler: leads rebellion, 8, 121
Zorilla, Manuel Ruiz (1834-1895), Spanish politician: made minister of commerce in provisional government, 8, 510; prime minister under Amadeus, 512
Zorich (late 18th century), Russian courtier: favorite of Catherine, 15, 175
Zorndorf, a village in Brandenburg, Prussia: battle of (1758), 9, 245, 15, 148, 18, 338
Zoser (ca. 30th century B. C.), King of Egypt: reign of, 1, 15
Zoutman, Admiral (late 18th century), Dutch naval officer: at battle of Dogger Bank, 13, 258
Zringi (d. 1671), Hungarian conspirator: leads conspiracy, 17, 229
Zrinyi (Zrinski or Zriny), Helen (17th century), Hungarian popular heroine: heroism of, 17, 230
Zrinyi (Zriny, Zrinski), Nicholas (1518–1566), Ban of Croatia: resists Turkish invasion, 14, 175, 17, 219
Zrinyi, Nicholas (1616–1664), Ban of Croatia: his campaign against the Turks, 17, 228
Zschokke, Johann Heinrich Daniel (1771–1848), German popular writer: sketch of, 13, 531
Zubov, Count Plato (late 17th century), Russian soldier: his campaign against Persia, 5, 358; implicated in the assassination of Paul, 15, 208
Zug, canton of Switzerland: a member of the Swiss republic, 18, 196; uprisings in, 13, 501; siege of (1847), 13, 552
Zuheir (7th century A. D.), governor of Egypt: rule of, 1, 305
Zul-fikar Khan (d. ca. 1712), Indian general: controls the Mogul emperors, 5, 125
Zuloaga, General (early 19th century), Mexican military commander: re-

forms of, **22**, 382; in the Reform War, 383

Zumalacárregui (1788–1835), Spanish soldier: successes of, **8**, 497

Zumarraga, Juan de (early 15th century), Archbishop of Mexico: sketch of, **22**, 75

Zuñiga, Alvaro Enrique de, Marques de Villa Manrique, Spanish statesman, viceroy of Mexico, 1585–1589: administration of, **22**, 134

Zuñiga, Doña Juana (born ca. 1510), Spanish lady: marries Cortéz, **22**, 71

Zuñiga Acebedo, Gaspar de, Count of Monterey, Viceroy of New Spain, 1595–1603: his administration as viceroy of Mexico, **22**, 140; made viceroy of Peru, 143

Zurawua, Peace of, treaty between Poles and Turks (1676), **14**, 246

Zurich, Switzerland: a member of the Swiss confederation, **13**, 376, **18**, 196; sieges of (1351), **13**, 376; (1352), 377; (1354), 378; (1444), 401; insurrection of (1489), 415; battles of (June 4, 1799), 516; (September 26, 1799), **9**, 310, **10**, 407; **13**, 516, **18**, 362; siege of (1802), **13**, 518

Zurich, Compromise of, a union made between the Calvinistic and Zwinglian churches (1549), **13**, 450

Zurich, League of, Swiss confederation, **13**, 385

Zurich, Peace of, treaty between Austria and France (1859), **4**, 374, **17**, 385

Zuriczee, Netherlands: siege of (1575), **13**, 120

Zutphen, Netherlands: battle of (1586), **13**, 151

Zuyder Zee, bay indenting the coast of Holland: battles of (1573), **13**, 114; (1666), **11**, 387

Zvonimir (Svinimir) (11th century A. D.), King of Dalmatia: sketch of, **17**, 38

Zwentebold (9th century A. D.), King of Bohemia: his war with Ludwig the German, **18**, 96; his war with Arnulf, 97

Zwier, General (17th century), Swiss soldier: at the battle of the Bridge of Gislikon, **13**, 473

Zwingli, Ulrich or Huldreich (1484–1531), Swiss religious reformer: sketch of, **18**, 246; founds the Swiss Reformation, **13**, 433; death of, 444

WORLD CHRONOLOGY

WORLD CHRONOLOGY

B. C.	
5867.	Menes unites Upper and Lower Egypt
2300.	Elamites invade Babylonia
2250.	Code of Hamurabi, King of Babylonia, compiled
ca. 1921.	Call of Abraham
ca.1706–1491.	Sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt
ca.1095–1055.	Saul, King of the Jews
ca. 1048.	Jerusalem made capital of Judæa by David
ca.1048–1015.	David, King of all Israel
ca.1015–975.	Solomon, King of all Israel
ca. 1012.	Temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon
975–721.	Kingdom of Israel
971–587.	Kingdom of Judah
743–668.	Messenian Wars
594.	Solon gives laws to Athens
586–519.	Babylonish captivity of the Jews
546.	Sardis taken by Cyrus
544.	Poems of Theognis of Megara
538.	Babylon taken by Cyrus
560–527.	Peisistratus, Tyrant of Athens
515.	Temple of Jerusalem restored
510.	Hippias driven out of Athens
510.	The Tarquinii driven out of Rome
490.	Battle of Marathon
480.	Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis
479.	Battles of Plataea and Mycale
477.	Greek Confederacy under Athens
472–388.	Early Greek dramatic poets
444–429.	Leadership of Pericles at Athens
431.	Beginning of the Peloponnesian War
ca.431–411.	Thucydides
415.	Athenian expedition against Syracuse
413.	Battle of Syracuse
ca.410–362.	Xenophon
406–367.	Dionysius I, Tyrant of Syracuse
405.	Battle of Aegospotami
404.	Government of the Thirty at Athens
403.	Deliverance of Athens by Thrasybulus
399–394.	Spartan campaigns in Asia Minor
396.	Veii taken by Camillus
390.	Battle of the Allia; Rome taken by the Gauls
394.	Corinthian War
387.	Peace of Antalcidas
382.	Cadmeia of Thebes taken by the Spartans
379.	The Spartans driven out of Thebes; leadership of Pelopidas and Epaminondas
379.	Olynthian confederacy suppressed by Sparta
371.	Battle of Leuctra
369.	The Arcadian League; foundation of Megalopolis

B. C.

369. Restoration of Messene
367–356. Dionysius II, Tyrant of Syracuse
366. Lucius Sextius, first Plebeian Consul
362. Battle of Mantinea; death of Epaminondas
359. Philip, King of Macedonia
ca.356–322. Demosthenes
347. Olynthus taken by Philip
343. First Samnite War
340. Latin War
338. Battle of Chaeroneia
336. Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia
335. Thebes destroyed by Alexander
334. Battle of the Granicus
333. Battle of Issus
332. Foundation of Alexandria
331. Battle of Arbela
326. Second Samnite War
323. Death of Alexander
323. The Lamian War
322. Submission of Athens to Antipater
ca.310–286. Agathocles, Tyrant of Syracuse
301. Battle of Ipsus
298–290. Third Samnite War
295. Pyrrhus, King of Epirus
294. Demetrius Poliarcetes
281. War between Pyrrhus and the Romans
280. Gaulish Invasion of Greece and Macedonia
280. Revival of the Achæan League
280. Beginning of Kingdom of Pergamus
279. Gaulish Settlement in Asia
275. Battle of Beneventum
272. Death of Pyrrhus at Argos
270–216. Hiero II, King of Syracuse
264–241. First Punic War
251. Sicyon joins the Achæan League
250. Rise of the Parthian Dynasty
247. Aratus, General of the Achæan League
236. Cleomenes, King of Sparta
229. War between Rome and Illyria
227. War between Sparta and the Achæan League
223. Corinth given up to Antigonus Doson
221. Battle of Sellasia
221. Death of Cleomenes
220–217. The Confederate War
218. Second Punic War
218–206. The Scipios in Spain
217. Battle of Lake Trasimene
216. Battle of Cannae
213–205. First Macedonian War
207. Battle of Metaurus
206–201. Publius Cornelius Scipio in Africa
202. Battle of Zama
200. Second Macedonian War
197. Battle of Cynoscephalae
191. Defeat of Antiochus the Great at Thermopylæ
191. Roman Conquest of Cisalpine Gaul
191. Defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia

B. C.

189. Roman Conquest of Ætolia
ca.182–146. Polybius
171. Third Macedonian War
168. The Lycian League
168. Battle of Pydna
149. Third Punic War
149. Fourth Macedonian War
148. Macedonia becomes a Roman Province
146. Carthage taken by the Romans
146. War between Rome and Achæa; destruction of Corinth
133. Attalus bequeaths Pergamus to the Romans
133. Roman Conquest of Numantia
133. Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus
125. First Roman Province in Transalpine Gaul
123. Tribunate of Caius Gracchus
111–106. Jugurthine War
109. Invasion of Gaul by Cimbri and Teutons
107. Caius Marius, Roman Consul
102. Defeat of the Teutons at Aquæ Sextiæ
101. Defeat of the Cimbri at Vercellæ
90. The Social War
88–82. Civil War between Marius and Sulla
88. First Mithridatic War
87. Battles of Chaeroneia and Orchomenus
82. Dictatorship of Sulla in Rome
74–64. Second Mithridatic War
64. Roman Conquest of Syria
63. Jerusalem taken by Pompeius
58–51. Conquests of Cæsar in Gaul
55–54. Cæsar's Invasions of Britain
54–53. Parthian Expedition and Death of Crassus
49. Civil War of Pompeius and Cæsar in Rome
48. Defeat of Pompeius at Pharsalus
45. Perpetual Dictatorship of Cæsar
44. Death of Cæsar
43. Second Civil War in Rome
42. Battle of Philippi
32. War between Octavius and Antonius
31. Battle of Actium
27. Title of Augustus taken by Octavius
27. Beginning of the Roman Empire
11–9. Campaigns of Drusus and Tiberius in Germany
ca. 4. Jesus Christ born.

A. D.

9. Defeat of Varus by Arminius
13. Germanicus leads the Romans into Germany
14. Tiberius, Emperor of Rome
15–16. Campaigns of Germanicus
33. Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ
37–41. Caligula, Emperor of Rome
41–54. Claudius, Emperor of Rome
42–66. St. Peter, first Bishop of Rome
43. Claudius in Britain
54–68. Nero, Emperor of Rome
66–78. St. Linus, Bishop of Rome
68–69. Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Emperors of Rome
69–70. Revolt of Civilis

A. D.	
70–79.	Vespasian, Emperor of Rome
70.	Destruction of Jerusalem
78–91.	St. Cletus, Pope of Rome
79–81.	Domitian, Emperor of Rome
81–96.	Titus, Emperor of Rome
84.	Final Conquest of Britain by Agricola
86.	Dacian War
91–100.	St. Clement II, Pope of Rome
96–98.	Nerva, Emperor of Rome
98–117.	Trajan, Emperor of Rome
100-109.	St. Evaristus, Pope of Rome
109–119.	St. Alexander, Pope of Rome
117–138.	Hadrian
119–127.	St. Sixtus I, Pope of Rome
127–139.	St. Telesphorus, Pope of Rome
138–161.	Antoninus Pius
139–142.	St. Hyginus, Pope of Rome
142–157.	St. Pius, Pope of Rome
157–168.	St. Anicetus, Pope of Rome
161–180.	Marcus Aurelius, Emperor of Rome
168–177.	St. Loterus, Pope of Rome
177–193.	St. Eleutherius, Pope of Rome
180–193.	Commodus, Emperor of Rome
193–211.	Septimius Severus, Emperor of Rome
193–202.	St. Victor I, Pope of Rome
202–219.	St. Zephyrinus, Pope of Rome
211–217.	Antoninus Caracalla, Emperor of Rome
219–222.	St. Calixtus, Pope of Rome
222–235.	Alexander Severus, Emperor of Rome
223–230.	St. Urban I, Pope of Rome
226.	Sassanid Dynasty in Persia
230–235.	St. Pontianus, Pope of Rome
235–236.	St. Anterus, Pope of Rome
236–250.	St. Fabian, Pope of Rome
251.	St. Cornelius, Pope of Rome
252.	St. Lucius, Pope of Rome
253–260.	Valerian, Emperor of Rome
253–257.	St. Stephen I, Pope of Rome
257–258.	St. Sixtus II, Pope of Rome
259–269.	St. Dionysius, Pope of Rome
260–268.	Gallienus, Emperor of Rome
261.	Kingdom of Palmyra formed
268–270.	Claudius II, Emperor of Rome
269–270.	Defeats of the Goths by Claudius
269–275.	St. Felix I, Pope of Rome
270–275.	Aurelian, Emperor of Rome
273.	Overthrow of the Kingdom of Palmyra
275–283.	St. Eutychianus, Pope of Rome
283–296.	St. Caius, Pope of Rome
284–305.	Diocletian, Emperor of Rome
286–305.	Maximian, joint Emperor of Rome with Diocletian
296–304.	St. Marcellinus, Pope of Rome
308–310.	St. Marcellus, Pope of Rome
311–314.	St. Miltiades, Pope of Rome
314.	Commencement of temporal power of the Popes
314–336.	St. Silvester, Pope of Rome
323–337.	Constantine the Great, sole Emperor of Rome

A. D.	
324.	Foundation of Constantinople
325.	Council of Nicaea
336–337.	St. Marcus, Pope of Rome
337–352.	St. Julius I, Pope of Rome
350.	Constantius becomes sole Emperor of Rome
352–355.	Liberius, Pope of Rome
355–358.	Felix II, Pope of Rome
356–360.	Campaigns of Julian in Gaul
359–365.	Liberius again Pope of Rome
360–363.	Julian, Emperor of Rome
366–367.	St. Damascus becomes Pope; opposes the Arians; St. Jerome, his secretary, corrects Latin Bible
367–384.	Ursinus, Pope of Rome
376.	The Goths cross the Danube
376.	Russia invaded by the Huns
378.	Battle of Hadrianople
384–398.	Siricius, Pope of Rome
393.	Theodosius the Great becomes sole Emperor of Rome
395.	Roman Empire divided
398–402.	St. Anastasius, Pope of Rome
402.	Alaric in Italy
402–417.	St. Innocent I, Pope of Rome
403.	Stilicho defeats Alaric
410.	Rome taken by Alaric
410.	The Roman Legions leave Britain
414.	Beginning of the Gothic Kingdom in Spain and Gaul
417–418.	St. Zozimus, Pope of Rome
418–422.	St. Boniface I, Pope of Rome
422–432.	St. Celestine I, Pope of Rome
429.	Settlement of the Vandals in Africa
432–440.	Sixtus III, Pope of Rome
440–461.	St. Leo (I) the Great, Pope of Rome
445.	Attila founds the city of Buda
449–547.	Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain
451.	Defeat of Attila at Châlons
457–461.	Majorian, Emperor of the West
461–468.	St. Hilary, Pope of Rome
468–483.	St. Simplicus, Pope of Rome
476.	Reunion of the Roman Empires under Zeno
476.	Odoacer extinguishes the Roman Empire
483–492.	St. Felix III, Pope of Rome
492–496.	St. Gelasius, Pope of Rome; fixes canon of Scriptures
493–526.	Reign of Theodoric in Italy
496–498.	St. Anastasius II, Pope of Rome
498–514.	Symmachus, Pope of Rome
514–523.	Hounisdas, Pope of Rome
523–526.	John I, Pope of Rome
526–530.	Felix IV, Pope of Rome
527–565.	Justinian, Emperor of the East
530–533.	Boniface II, Pope of Rome
531–579.	Chosroes (Khusru) or Anushirwan, King of Persia
533–535.	John (II) Mercurius, Pope of Rome
534.	Campaigns of Belisarius in Africa
535–536.	Agapetus, Pope of Rome
536–554.	Italy recovered by Belisarius and Narses
536–537.	St. Silverius, Pope of Rome
537–555.	Vigilius, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
555–560.	Pelagius I, Pope of Rome
560–573.	John III, Pope of Rome
568.	Lombard Settlements in Italy
569.	Birth of Mohammed
574–578.	Benedict (I) Bonosus, Pope of Rome
578–590.	Pelagius II, Pope of Rome
582–602.	Maurice, Emperor of the East
590–628.	Chosroes (Khusru) Parviz, King of Persia
590–604.	St. Gregory the Great, Pope of Rome
597–681.	Conversion of the English
602–610.	Phokas, Emperor of the East
604–606.	Sabinianus, Pope of Rome
606.	Boniface III, Pope of Rome
607–614.	Boniface IV, Pope of Rome
609.	Beginning of Mohammed's Mission
610–641.	Heraclius, Emperor of the East
611–615.	Campaigns of Chosroes
614–617.	St. Deusdedit, Pope of Rome
617–625.	Boniface V, Pope of Rome
623–628.	Heraclius overthrows the Persian power
625–639.	Honorius I, Pope of Rome
632.	Death of Mohammed; Abu-Bekr Caliph
632–639.	Saracen Conquest of Syria
632–651.	Saracen Conquest of Persia
638.	Saracen Conquest of Egypt
640.	Library at Alexandria burned
640.	Severinus, Pope of Rome
640–642.	John IV, Pope of Rome
642–649.	St. Theodorus I, Pope of Rome
647–709.	Saracen Conquest of Africa
649–654.	Martin I, Pope of Rome
654–657.	Eugenius I, Pope of Rome
657–672.	Vitalianus, Pope of Rome
672–676.	Adeodatus, Pope of Rome
673.	First Siege of Constantinople
676–678.	Domnus I, Pope of Rome
678–682.	St. Agathon, Pope of Rome
682–683.	St. Leo II, Pope of Rome
684–685.	Benedict II, Pope of Rome
685–686.	John V, Pope of Rome
686–687.	Conon, Pope of Rome
687–701.	Sergius, Pope of Rome
698.	Carthage taken by the Saracens
701–705.	John VI, Pope of Rome
705–708.	John VII, Pope of Rome
708.	Sisinnius, Pope of Rome
708–715.	Constantine, Pope of Rome
710–713.	Saracen Conquest of Spain
711.	Roderic, King of Spain
715–731.	St. Gregory II, Pope of Rome
716.	Second Siege of Constantinople
718–741.	Leo the Isaurian, Emperor of the East
728.	Iconoclast Controversy in Italy
731–741.	Gregory III, Pope of Rome
732.	Battle of Tours; defeat of the Saracens by Charles Martel
741–752.	St. Zacharias, Pope of Rome
741–775.	Constantine Copronymus, Emperor of the East

A. D.	
750.	End of the Ommiad Dynasty at Damascus
752.	Stephen II, Pope of Rome
752–768.	Pepin the Short, King of France
752–757.	Stephen II, Pope of Rome
753.	Pepin, King of the Franks
755.	Abd-al-rahman founds the Ommiad Dynasty in Spain
755.	The Saracens driven out of Gaul
757–767.	Paul I, Pope of Rome
767–768.	Constantine Theophylactus
768–772.	Stephen IV, Pope of Rome
768–814.	Charles the Great (Charlemagne), King of France
772–795.	Adrian I, Pope of Rome
774.	Charles the Great overthrows the Lombard Kingdom
795–816.	Leo III, Pope of Rome
800.	Charles the Great, Emperor of the West
802–837.	Ecgberht, King of West-Saxons
814–840.	Louis (I) le Debonnaire, King of France
816–817.	Stephen V, Pope of Rome
817–824.	Pascal I, Pope of Rome
823.	Saracen Conquest of Crete
824–827.	Eugenius II, Pope of Rome
827.	Valentinius, Pope of Rome
827–837.	Egbert, King of England
827–844.	Gregory IV, Pope of Rome
827–878.	Saracen Conquest of Sicily
837–857.	Ethelwolf, King of England
840–855.	Lothaire I, King of France
840–877.	Charles the Bald, King of France
843.	Treaty of Verdun
844–847.	Sergius II, Pope of Rome
847–855.	Leo IV, Pope of Rome
855–858.	Benedict III, Pope of Rome
855–875.	Louis II, King of France
857.	Ethelbald, King of England
858–867.	Nicholas I, Pope of Rome
860–866.	Ethelbert, King of England
862.	Rurik the Norman arrives at Novgorod
867–872.	Adrian II, Pope of Rome
867–1028.	The Macedonian Emperors in the East
871–901.	Alfred the Great, King of England
872–882.	John VIII, Pope of Rome
875.	Charles the Bald of France made Holy Roman Emperor
881–887.	Arnulf, King of Germany
882–884.	Martin II, Pope of Rome
884–885.	Adrian III, Pope of Rome
885.	Paris besieged by the Northmen
885–891.	Stephen VI, Pope of Rome
887.	Division of the Carolingian Empire
889.	Turks or Magyars colonize Hungary
891–896.	Formosus, Pope of Rome
894.	The Danes ravage Mercia
896.	Arnulf, King of Germany, crowned Emperor of Rome
896–897.	Boniface VI, Pope of Rome
897.	Stephen VII, Pope of Rome
897–898.	Romanus, Pope of Rome
898.	Theodorus II, Pope of Rome
898–900.	John IX, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
899.	Louis (III) the Blind, Emperor of Germany
899–911.	Louis (IV) the Child, King of Germany
900–903.	Benedict IV, Pope of Rome
901–925.	Edward the Elder, King of England
903.	Leo V, Pope of Rome
903.	Christopher, Pope of Rome
904–911.	Sergius III, Pope of Rome
911–913.	Anastasius III, Pope of Rome
911–918.	Conrad I, King of Germany
913.	Settlement of Rolf in Gaul
913–914.	Landonius, Pope of Rome
914–928.	John X, Pope of Rome
918–936.	Henry (I) the Fowler, King of Germany
922–923.	Robert, King of France
924.	Edward the Elder, Lord of all Britain
925–940.	Athelstan, King of England
928–929.	Leo VI, Pope of Rome
929–931.	Stephen VIII, Pope of Rome
931–936.	John XI, Pope of Rome
936–939.	Leo VII, Pope of Rome
936–973.	Otho (I) the Great, King of Germany
939–942.	Stephen IX, Pope of Rome
940–946.	Edmund I, King of England
942–946.	Martin III, Pope of Rome
946–955.	Eadred, King of England
946–956.	Agapetus II, Pope of Rome
955–958.	Edgar the Peaceable, King of England
956–963.	John XII, Pope of Rome
962.	Otho I, King of Germany, crowned the Holy Roman Emperor
963–964.	Leo VIII, Pope of Rome
964–965.	Benedict V, Pope of Rome
965–972.	John XIII, Pope of Rome
972.	Otto II, Holy Roman Emperor
972–974.	Benedict VI, Pope of Rome
974–975.	Domnus II, Pope of Rome
975–979.	Edward the Martyr, King of England
975–984.	Benedict VII, Pope of Rome
977–995.	Hakon Jarl, King of Norway
979–1013.	Sweyn, King of England
983.	Otto III, Holy Roman Emperor
984.	John XIV, Pope of Rome
984.	John XV, Pope of Rome
985–996.	John XVI, Pope of Rome
986.	Louis (V) the Indolent, King of France
987–996.	Hugh Capet the Great, King of France
995–1000.	Olaf (I) Trygvaeson, King of Norway
996–999.	Gregory V, Pope of Rome
996–1031.	Robert (II) the Sage, King of France
999–1003.	Sylvester II, Pope of Rome
1000.	Leif Ericson winters in Vinland
1001–1026.	Mohammedan Invasion of India
1003.	John XVII, Pope of Rome
1003–1009.	John XVIII, Pope of Rome
1009–1012.	Sergius IV, Pope of Rome
1012–1024.	Benedict VIII, Pope of Rome
1013–1016.	Danish Conquest of England

A. D.	
1014–1035.	Canute, King of England
1024–1033.	John XIX, Pope of Rome
1024–1039.	Conrad (II) the Salique, King of Germany
1027.	Conrad (II), Holy Roman Emperor
1031.	End of the Ommiad Dynasty in Spain
1031–1060.	Henry I, King of France
1032.	Union of Burgundy with the Empire
1033–1044.	Benedict IX, Pope of Rome
1035.	Rise of the Seljuk Turks
1035–1040.	Harold I, King of England
1039–1056.	Henry (III) the Black, King of Germany
1040–1042.	Edward the Confessor, King of England
1042–1066.	Harold II, King of England
1044.	Sylvester III, Pope of Rome
1044–1046.	Gregory VI, Pope of Rome
1046.	Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor
1046–1047.	Clement II, Pope of Rome
1047–1048.	Benedict IX, Pope of Rome
1048.	Damasus II, Pope of Rome
1048–1054.	St. Leo IX, Pope of Rome
1055.	Togrel Beg helps the Caliph Al Kayem against the Dilemites
1055–1057.	Victor II, Pope of Rome
1056.	Henry IV, Holy Roman Emperor
1057–1058.	Stephen X, Pope of Rome
1058.	Benedict IX, Pope of Rome
1058–1061.	Nicholas II, Pope of Rome
1060–1090.	Norman Conquest of Sicily
1060–1108.	Philip (I) the Fair, King of France
1061–1073.	Alexander II, Pope of Rome
1066.	Battle of Senlac (Hastings); Norman Conquest of England
1066–1087.	William the Conqueror, King of England
1071.	Battle of Manzikert
1073.	Revolt of the Saxons against Henry IV
1073–1080.	St Gregory VII, Pope of Rome
1077.	Henry IV at Canossa
1080–1085.	Clement III, Pope of Rome
1084.	Alfonso of Leon takes Toledo
1087.	Dynasty of the Almoravides in Spain
1086–1088.	Victor III, Pope of Rome
1087–1100.	William (II) Rufus, King of England
1088–1099.	Urban II, Pope of Rome
1092.	Division of the Seljuk Empire
1095.	Council of Clermont
1095.	Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Besancon
1096.	The First Crusade
1099–1118.	Pascal II, Pope of Rome
1099.	Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders
1100–1135.	Henry (I) Beauclerc, King of England
1106–1125.	Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor
1108–1137.	Louis (VI) the Lusty, King of France
1118.	Alfonso of Aragon takes Saragossa
1118–1119.	Gelasius II, Pope of Rome
1118–1143.	John Comnenus, Eastern Emperor
1119–1124.	Calixtus II, Pope of Rome
1122.	The Concordat of Worms
1124–1130.	Honorius II, Pope of Rome
1125–1138.	Lothar of Saxony, Emperor

A. D.	
1130.	Norman Kingdom of Sicily
1130–1138.	Innocent II, Pope of Rome
1135–1154.	Stephen, King of England
1137–1180.	Louis (VII) the Young, King of France
1138–1257.	House of Hohenstaufen or Suabia rules in Germany
1138–1152.	Conrad III, Holy Roman Emperor
1138–1143.	Victor IV, Pope of Rome
1143–1180.	Manuel Comenus, Eastern Emperor
1143–1144.	Celestine II, Pope of Rome
1144–1145.	Lucius II, Pope of Rome
1145–1153.	Eugenius III, Pope of Rome
1146.	The Dynasty of the Almohades in Spain
1147.	The Second Crusade
1150–1177.	Henry II, Duke of Austria
1152–1190.	Frederick (I) Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor
1153–1154.	Anastasius IV, Pope of Rome
1154–1189.	Henry (II) Plantagenet, King of England
1154–1159.	Adrian IV, Pope of Rome
1156.	Austria became a duchy
1159–1181.	Alexander III, Pope of Rome
1167.	The Lombard League
1171.	English Conquest of Ireland
1171.	Saladin overthrows the Fatimite Dynasty
1176.	Manuel, Eastern Emperor, defeated by the Turks
1177–1194.	Leopold V, Duke of Austria
1180–1223.	Philip (II) Augustus, King of France
1181–1185.	Lucius III, Pope of Rome
1183.	Peace of Constance
1185–1187.	Urban III, Pope of Rome
1187.	Saladin takes Jerusalem
1187.	Gregory VIII, Pope of Rome
1187–1191.	Clement III, Pope of Rome
1189–1199.	Richad (I) Cœur de Lion, King of England
1190–1198.	Henry (VI) Asper, King of Germany
1191–1198.	Celestine III, Pope of Rome
1194.	Conquest of Sicily by Henry VI
1194–1198.	Frederic (I) the Catholic, Duke of Austria
1195.	Battle of Alarcon
1198–1216.	Innocent III, Pope of Rome
1198–1230.	Leopold (VI) the Glorious, Duke of Austria
1199–1216.	John, King of England
1201.	Alliance between the Crusaders and Venetians
1203.	First Latin Siege
1204.	Constantinople taken by Venetians and Crusaders
1206.	Invasion of the Mongols under Jenghiz Khan
1208.	Crusade against the Albigenses
1212.	Battle of Tolosa
1213–1276.	James the Conqueror, King of Aragon
1214.	Battle of Bouvines
1215.	Magna Carta granted by John
1215–1246.	Frederick II, King of Germany
1216–1227.	Honorius III, Pope of Rome
1216–1272.	Henry III, King of England
1217–1252.	Ferdinand III, King of Castile
1222.	Mongol Invasion of Persia
1222.	Andrew II signs the Golden Bull securing the liberty of Austria

A. D.	
ca. 1223.	Tartar conquests in Russia
1223–1226.	Louis (VIII) Cœur de Lion, King of France
1226–1270.	Louis IX (Saint Louis), King of France
1227–1241.	Gregory IX, Pope of Rome
1228.	Frederick II crowned King of Jerusalem
1229.	The Country of Toulouse joined to France
1230.	Ferdinand III permanently unites Castile and Leon
1230–1246.	Frederic (II) the Warlike, Duke of Austria
1232.	Gregory IX appoints inquisitors in Spain
1237.	Kingdom of Granada founded
1240.	Rise of the Ottoman Turks
1241.	Battle of Liegnitz
1241.	Celestine IV, Pope of Rome
1243–1254.	Innocent IV, Pope of Rome
1246–1276.	Interregnum in Austria
1248.	First Crusade of St. Louis of France
1250–1256.	Conrad IV, Holy Roman Emperor
1254–1261.	Alexander IV, Pope of Rome
1256–1273.	The Interregnum in Germany
1258.	Manfred, King of Sicily
1258.	End of the Bagdad Caliphate
1259–1282.	Michael Palaeologus, Eastern Emperor
1261.	Recovery of Constantinople from the Latins
1261–1265.	Urban IV, Pope of Rome
1265.	Battle of Evesham
1265.	Dante born
1265–1268.	Clement IV, Pope of Rome
1266.	Conquest of Sicily by Charles of Anjou
1270–1285.	Philip (III) the Hardy, King of France
1271–1276.	Gregory X, Pope of Rome
1272–1307.	Edward I, King of England
1273.	Rudolph, son of Albert IV, founds the Hapsburg Line
1276.	Vicedominus, Pope of Rome
1276.	Adrian V, Pope of Rome
1276.	Innocent V, Pope of Rome
1276–1277.	Nicholas III, Pope of Rome
1276–1282.	Rudolph I, Duke of Austria
1277–1280.	Nicholas III, Pope of Rome
1281–1285.	Martin IV, Pope of Rome
1282.	The Sicilian Vespers
1282.	Wales united to England
1282–1308.	Albert I and Rudolph II, Dukes of Austria
1284.	Genoese defeat the Pisans off Meloria
1285–1288.	Honorius IV, Pope of Rome
1285–1314.	Philip (IV) the Fair, King of France
1288–1292.	Nicholas IV, Pope of Rome
1291.	Acre taken by the Mohammedans
1291.	The Swiss cantons form a league for protection and coöperation
1292–1298.	Adolphus, King of Germany
1294.	St. Celestine V, Pope of Rome
1294–1303.	Boniface XI, Pope of Rome
1298–1308.	Albert I, King of Germany
1299–1326.	Othman, Emir of Turkey
1300.	Moscow made the capital of Russia
1302	Battle of Courtray
1305–1314.	Clement V, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
1307–1327.	Edward II, King of England
1308–1312.	Henry VII, Emperor of Germany
1308–1326.	Frederic I and Leopold I, Dukes of Austria
1309.	Robert, King of Naples
1309.	The Papal Seat removed from Rome to Avignon
1313.	Interregnum in Germany
1314.	Lewis of Bavaria, King of Germany
1314.	Philip the Fair annexes Lyons to France
1314–1316.	Louis (X) Huntin, King of France
1314–1330.	Louis IV of Bavaria and Frederick III of Austria, rival German Emperors
1315.	Battle of Morgarten
1316.	John I, King of France
1316–1322.	Philip (V) the Long, King of France
1316–1334.	John XXII, Pope of Rome
1322–1328.	Charles (IV) the Handsome, King of France; last of the House of Capet
1326–1330.	Frederic I, Duke of Austria (alone)
1326–1360.	Orchan, Sultan of Turkey
1327–1377.	Edward III, King of England
1328.	Lewis of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany
1328.	Independence of Scotland
1328–1350.	Philip (VI) de Valois, the Fortunate, King of France
1330–1339.	Albert II and Otho, Dukes of Austria
1330–1349.	Louis IV of Bavaria, German Emperor
1334–1342.	Benedict XII, Pope of Rome
1337.	English invasion of France, begins Hundred Years' War
1339–1358.	Albert II, Duke of Austria
1341–1347.	First Passage of the Turks into Europe
1342.	Louis, King of Hungary
1342–1352.	Clement VI, Pope of Rome
1343.	Joanna I, Queen of Naples
1346.	Battle of Creçy
1347.	Rienzi at Rome
1347–1378.	Charles (IV) of Luxemburg, German Emperor
1348.	Persecution of the Jews begun at Chillon
1350–1364.	John (II) the Good, King of France
1352–1362.	Innocent VI, Pope of Rome
1356.	Golden Bull, fundamental law of the German Empire
1356.	The Battle of Poitiers
1358–1365.	Rudolph IV, Duke of Austria
1360.	Peace of Bretigny
1360–1389.	Amurath I, Sultan of Turkey
1361.	Philip of Valois, Duke of Burgundy
1361.	Hadrianople taken by the Turks
1361.	King Waldemar wars against the Hanseatic League
1362–1370.	Urban V, Pope of Rome
1364–1380.	Charles (V) the Wise, King of France
1365–1395.	Albert III and Leopold II or III, Dukes of Austria
1366.	Battle of Najara
1370.	Rise of Timour
1370–1378.	Gregory XI, Pope of Rome
1376.	Return of the Popes to Rome
1377–1399.	Richard II, King of England
1378–1400.	Wenceslas, King of Bohemia
1378.	Urban VI, Pope of Rome
1378–1389.	Clement VII, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
1378.	Beginning of the Great Schism
1378.	Beginning of the War of Chioggia
1380.	Tartar war in Russia
1380–1393.	Timur conquers Persia
1383.	Moscow burned
1385.	John the Great, King of Portugal
1386.	Battle of Sempach
1386.	Union of Poland and Lithuania
1389–1397.	Margaret, Queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark
1389–1394.	Boniface IX, Pope of Rome
1389–1403.	Bajazet (I) Ilderim, Sultan of Turkey
1394–1404.	Benedict XIII, Pope at Avignon
1395.	Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan
1395–1411.	William I and his brothers and their cousin Albert IV, Dukes of Austria
1396.	Victory of Bajazet at Nicopolis
1397.	The Union of Calmar
1399–1413.	Henry IV, King of England
1402.	Bajazet defeated by Timur at Angora
1403–1410.	Solieman, Sultan of Turkey
1404.	John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy
1404–1406.	Innocent VII, Pope of Rome
1405.	Death of Timur
1406.	Pisa becomes subject to Florence
1406–1409.	Gregory XII, Pope of Rome
1409.	Sicily united to Aragon
1409.	Council of Pisa
1409–1410.	Alexander V, Pope of Rome
1410–1438.	Sigismund, King of Hungary and Holy Roman Emperor
1410–1413.	Musa-Chelebi, Sultan of Turkey
1410–1417.	John XXIII, anti-Pope
1411–1439.	Albert V, Duke of Austria
1412–1431.	Joan of Arc
1413–1421.	Mohammed I, Sultan of Turkey
1413–1422.	Henry V, King of England
1415.	Council of Constance
1415.	John Huss burned
1415.	Battle of Agincourt
1416.	Alfonso V, King of Aragon
1417–1424.	Martin V, Pope of Rome
1419.	Henry V takes Rome
1419.	Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy
1419.	Jane II, Queen of Naples
1420.	Treaty of Troyes
1421–1451.	Amurath II, Sultan of Turkey
1422.	Siege of Constantinople
1422–1461.	Henry VI, King of England
1422–1461.	Louis XI, King of France
1424–1429.	Clement VIII, Pope of Rome
1429.	Battle of Orleans
1431.	Council of Basle
1431–1439.	Eugenius IV, Pope of Rome
1435.	Treaty of Arras
1438.	Imperial House of Austria begins to rule in Germany with Albert II as Emperor
1439.	Council of Florence
1439–1449.	Felix V, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
1439–1457.	Ladislaus, Duke of Austria
1440–1493	Frederick (IV) the Pacific, Emperor of Germany
1444.	Battle of Varna
1444.	Battle of St. Jacob near Basle
1447.	Death of Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan
1447–1455.	Nicholas V, Pope of Rome
1448.	Christian I, King of Denmark
1448–1453.	Constantine Palaeologus, Emperor of the East
1450.	Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan
1451–1481.	Mohammed II, Sultan of Turkey
1452.	End of the Hundred Years' War
1453.	The Turks take Constantinople
1455–1458.	Calixtus III, Pope of Rome
1455–1485.	Wars of York and Lancaster
1456.	John Hunyady drives back the Turks from Belgrade
1457–1493.	Emperor Frederic III and Albert VI, Dukes of Austria
1458–1490.	Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary
1458–1464.	Pius II, Pope of Rome
1461.	Mohammed II conquers the Empire of Trebizond
1461–1483.	Edward IV, King of England
1461–1483.	Louis XI, King of France
1462.	Spaniards capture Gibraltar
1464–1471.	Paul II, Pope of Rome
1466.	Casimir IV, King of Poland, wins West Prussia from the Teutonic Knights
1471.	Union of Castile and Aragon
1471–1484.	Sixtus IV, Pope of Rome
1477.	Ivan Vasilovitch frees Russia from the Moguls
1480.	The Inquisition is established in Spain
1481–1512.	Bajazet II, Sultan of Turkey
1483.	Luther born
1483–1485.	Edward V, King of England
1483–1498.	Charles (VIII) the Affable, King of France
1484–1492.	Innocent VIII, Pope of Rome
1485–1509.	Henry VII, King of England
1486.	Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope
1492.	Granada taken by Ferdinand II
1492.	Christopher Columbus discovers America
1492–1503.	Alexander VI, Pope of Rome
1493–1519.	Maximilian I, Emperor of Germany
1493–1804.	Austria merged in Germany
1494.	Charles VIII of France enters Italy
1494.	Florence gets rid of the Medici
1494.	Pisa regains her liberty
1498.	Sebastian Cabot sails along the North American coast from Maine to Cape Hatteras
1498–1515.	Louis XII, King of France
1499.	Swiss Independence is established
1500.	Louis XII of France conquers the Duchy of Milan
1501.	Shah Ismail, first Sopli of Persia
1503.	Pius III, Pope of Rome
1503–1513.	Julius II, Pope of Rome
1504.	Ferdinand of Spain and Sicily conquers Naples
1507.	Luther consecrated as a priest
1508.	Luther becomes professor in the University of Wittenberg
1508.	League of Cambray
1508.	Maximilian I takes the title of Emperor-elect

WORLD CHRONOLOGY

A. D.	
1509.	Accession of Henry VIII, King of England
1511.	Pope Julius II forms the Holy League
1512.	Ferdinand conquers Navarre
1512.	Battle of Ravenna
1512.	The Medici return to Florence
1512.	Germany divided into Circles
1512.	Luther returns from an embassy to Rome disgusted with the frivolity of the clergy
1512–1516.	Ferdinand V, King of all Spain
1512–1520.	Selim (I) the Inflexible, Sultan of Turkey
1513.	James IV of Scotland defeated by the English at Flodden Field
1513–1522.	Leo X, Pope of Rome
1513–1523.	Christian II, King of Denmark and Norway
1515.	Battle of Marignano
1515–1547.	Francis I, King of France; ideas of the Renaissance introduced
1516–1556.	Charles I, King of Spain
1517.	Luther, opposing the sale of indulgences, issues his ninety-five propositions
1519.	Charles I of Spain elected Emperor as Charles V
1519.	In consequence of the Leipzig controversy, Luther excommunicated
1519.	Magellan sails in the expedition that first circumnavigates the globe
1519.	Ulrich Zwingli preaches at Zürich
1519–1521.	Mexico conquered by Hernando Cortéz
1520.	Christian II of Denmark becomes King of Norway
1520.	Christian II, King of Denmark and Norway conquers Sweden
1520–1566.	Suleiman (I or II) the Magnificent, Emperor of Turkey
1521.	Suleiman takes Belgrade
1521.	War between Charles V and Francis I
1521.	Luther before the Diet of Worms
1522.	Knights of St. John driven out of Rhodes
1522–1523.	Adrian VI, Pope of Rome
1523–1534.	Paul III (Alexander Farnese), Pope of Rome
1523.	Frederick I, King of Denmark and Norway
1523–1560.	Gustavus (I) Vasa, King of Sweden
1525.	Bourbon sacks Rome
1525.	Battle of Pavia
1525.	Foundation of the Duchy of Prussia
1526.	Lewis II of Hungary killed at the Battle of Mohacs
1527.	Sack of Rome by the Imperialists
1527.	The Medici driven out of Florence
1529.	Peace of Cambray
1529.	Diet of Speyer
1529.	Sultan Suleiman besieges Vienna
1530.	Henry VIII assumes the title of Supreme Head of the Church of England
1530.	Confession of Augsburg
1530.	Fall of Florence
1530.	Charles V crowned Emperor
1531.	Diet of Ratisbon
1531.	Union of Germany
1531.	The League of Schmalkalden
1531.	Death of Zwingli
1531.	The Portuguese colonize Brazil

A. D.	
1531–1537.	Alexander I, Duke of Tuscany
1532–1536.	Peru conquered by Francisco Pizarro
1533.	Cramner in opposition to the Pope declares the marriage of Henry VIII with Catherine of Aragon to be void
1533–1584.	Ivan (IV) the Terrible, Emperor of Russia
1534.	Authority of the Pope in England transferred to the Crown
1534.	Duke Charles of Savoy besieges Geneva
1536.	Calvin makes Geneva his home
1537–1569.	Cosmo de' Medici, Duke of Tuscany
1538.	Truce of Nice
1538.	Unfortunate German expedition to Algiers
1540.	The Society of Jesus founded by Ignatius Loyola
1541.	De Soto discovers the Mississippi
1542.	Birth and accession of Mary Queen of Scots
1543.	Nissa besieged by the Turks
1544.	Peace of Crespy
1545.	Council of Trent
1546.	Death of Luther
1547.	Battle of Mühlberg
1547.	Edward VI succeeds Henry VIII as King of England
1547–1559.	Henry II, King of France; civil wars in France
1550–1555.	Jules III, Pope of Rome
1552.	Treaty of Passau
1553.	Arctic Expedition under Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor
1553.	Calais taken by the English
1553.	Death of Edward VI of England
1553.	Lady Jane Grey claims the English crown
1553–1558.	Mary, Queen of England; persecution of English Protestants
1555.	Peace of Augsburg
1555.	The Fall of Sienna
1555.	Abdication of Charles V
1555.	Marcellus II, Pope of Rome
1555–1559.	Paul IV, Pope of Rome
1555–1564.	Ferdinand I, Emperor of Germany
1556.	Arctic Expedition under Stephens Burrough
1556–1598.	Philip II, King of Spain
1556.	Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan
1557.	Cosmo de' Medici, Duke of Florence, gets possession of Sienna
1557.	Battles of St. Quentin and Gravelines
1558.	Death of Charles V
1558.	The French take Calais
1558–1603.	Elizabeth, Queen of England; Protestantism restored in England
1559.	Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis
1559.	Frederick II of Denmark and Norway
1559–1560.	Francis II, King of France
1560.	Death of Gustavus Vasa
1560–1574.	Charles IX, King of France
1562.	Religious Wars in France begin
1562.	First French Settlement of Carolina
1564.	Shakespeare born
1564–1576.	Maximilian II, Emperor of Germany
1565.	St. Augustine founded
1566.	The Netherlands revolt against Philip II of Spain
1566–1572.	St. Pius V, Pope of Rome
1566–1574.	Selim II, Sultan of Turkey

A. D.	
1568–1586.	Mary Queen of Scots claims the English crown
1569–1574.	Cosmo de' Medici, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1571.	Cyprus taken by the Turks
1571.	Battle of Lepanto; Turkish naval power destroyed by the Holy League
1572.	Massacre of St. Bartholomew
1572–1585.	Gregory XII, Pope of Rome
1573.	The Polish Crown becomes purely elective
1574–1587.	Francis I, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1574–1589.	Henry III, King of France; last of the House of Valois
1574–1595.	Amurath III, Sultan of Turkey
1576.	Frobisher's attempt to discover a Northwest Passage
1576–1612.	Rudolf II, Emperor of Germany
1580.	Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy
1580.	Philip II annexes Portugal to Spain
1581.	Union of the Seven Provinces
1584.	Death of William the Silent
1584–1598.	Feodor or Theodor I, Emperor of Russia
1585.	Davis passes up Davis Strait to latitude 72° 41′ N
1585.	Sir Walter Raleigh founds the Colony of Virginia
1585–1590.	Sixtus V, Pope of Rome
1587.	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded
1587–1608.	Ferdinand I, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1588.	Philip II sends the Armada to England
1588–1648.	Christian IV of Denmark and Norway
1589.	End of the Dynasty of Rurik in Russia
1589–1610.	Henry (IV) the Great of Bourbon, King of France and Navarre
1590–1591.	Gregory XIV, Pope of Rome
1591.	Innocent IX, Pope of Rome
1592–1605.	Clement VIII, Pope of Rome
1594.	William Barents traces the course of Nova Zembla to latitude 77° N.
1595–1603.	Mohammed III, Sultan of Turkey
1598.	Edict of Nantes
1598–1605.	Boris-Godonof, Emperor of Russia
1598–1621.	Philip III, King of Spain
1601.	Treaty of Lyons
1603.	King James version of the Bible made
1603–1604.	Lady Arabella Stuart claims the English crown
1603–1617.	Achmet I, Sultan of Turkey
1603–1625.	James I, King of England
1605.	Jehangir, Emperor of Hindustan
1605–1606.	Feodor II, Emperor of Russia
1605–1621.	Paul V (Camille Borghese), Pope of Rome
1606–1610.	Vasali-Chouiski or Zouinski, Emperor of Russia
1607.	Jamestown founded
1608–1621.	Cosmo II, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1609.	Henry Hudson explores and names the Hudson River
1610.	Expulsion of the Moriscos from Spain
1610.	Henry Hudson explores Hudson Bay
1610–1613.	Ladislaus of Poland, Emperor of Russia
1610–1643.	Louis XIII, King of France; rule of Marie de' Medici and Richelieu
1611.	Union of Prussia and Brandenburg
1611–1632.	Gustavus (II) Adolphus the Great, King of Sweden
1612.	Evangelical Union and Catholic League; Revolt in Bohemia

A. D.	
1613–1645.	Michael-Feodorovitch of the house of Romanov, Emperor of Russia, begins the Romanov dynasty
1614.	The Dutch settle New York
1617.	Finland ceded to Sweden by Russia
1617–1618.	Mustapha I, Sultan of Turkey
1618–1622.	Osman II, Sultan of Turkey
1618.	Beginning of the Thirty Years' War
1619.	Negro slaves introduced into Virginia
1619.	Accession of Ferdinand II, who was resolved to suppress rebellion and to restore Catholicism
1620.	Frederick, Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, defeated in the Battle of Prague
1620.	Pilgrims land at Plymouth
1621–1623.	Gregory XV, Pope of Rome
1621–1665.	Philip IV, King of Spain
1621–1670.	Ferdinand II, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1622–1623.	Mustapha I, Sultan of Turkey
1623.	Massacre of Amboyna
1623–1640.	Amurath IV, Sultan of Turkey
1623–1644.	Urban VIII, Pope of Rome
1625.	Christian IV of Denmark, Head of the Protestant League
1625.	Accession of Charles I to the throne of England; struggles with people for royal prerogative
1626.	Peter Minuit founds New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island
1627.	Shah Jehan, Emperor of Hindustan
1630.	Gustavus Adolphus, Head of the Protestant League
1630.	Boston founded by Puritans
1631–1700.	John Dryden
1631.	Battle of Breitenfeld (Leipzig)
1632.	Gustavus Adolphus killed
1632.	Battle of Lützen
1632.	Christina, Queen of Sweden
1634.	First settlement in Maryland
1634.	Wallenstein disgraced and murdered
1637–1658.	Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor
1638.	Harvard College establised at Cambridge, Massachusetts
1638.	Colonies of Rhode Island and New Haven in Connecticut founded by settlers from Massachusetts
1639.	Beginning of the Dynasty of Braganza in Portugal
1639.	Free constitution of Connecticut
1640.	The Long Parliament meets
1640.	English Settlement at Madras
1040–1648.	Ibrahim, Sultan of Turkey
1643.	Louis XIV of France
1643–166[illegible].	Anne of Austria and Mazarin rule France
1643–1715.	Louis (XIV) the Great, King of France
1644–1655.	Innocent X, Pope of Rome
1645.	Charles I defeated by the English Commons at Naseby
1645.	War of Candia
1645–1676.	Alexis, Emperor of Russia
1648.	Peace of Westphalia secures religious toleration throughout Germany and limits the power of the Emperor
1648–1687.	Mohammed IV, Sultan of Turkey
1649.	Religious toleration proclaimed in Maryland
1649.	Charles I of England beheaded
1649–1658.	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England
1650–1651.	Charles II claims the English crown

WORLD CHRONOLOGY

A. D.	
1655–1667.	Alexander VII, Pope of Rome
1657.	Prussia independent of Poland
1657–1705.	Leopold I, Emperor of Germany
1658.	Death of Oliver Cromwell
1658.	Aurangzeb, Emperor of Hindustan
1659.	Peace of the Pyrenees
1660.	Denmark becomes an absolute Monarchy
1660.	Treaties of Olivia and Copenhagen
1660–1685.	Restoration of the Stuart Line in England with the reign of Charles II; change in national character
1663.	Charles II sells Dunkirk to Louis XIV
1664.	New York taken by the English
1664–1667.	War between England and the United Provinces
1665.	The Plague of London
1665–1700.	Charles II, King of Spain
1667–1670.	Clement IX, Pope of Rome
1668.	The Triple Alliance against Louis XIV
1669.	The Turks take Candia
1670–1723.	Cosmo III, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1670–1676.	Clement X, Pope of Rome
1672.	William (III) of Orange becomes Stadtholder of the Netherlands
1674–1696.	John Sobieski, King of Poland
1676–1682.	Feodor or Theodor II, Emperor of Russia
1676–1689.	Innocent XI, Pope of Rome
1678–1679.	Peace of Nymwegen
1681.	Louis XIV seizes Strassburg
1682.	La Salle explores the Mississippi
1682.	Philadelphia founded by William Penn
1682.	The Turks besiege Vienna
1682.	Sweden becomes an absolute Monarchy
1682–1689.	Ivan V and Peter I, Emperors of Russia
1685.	Argyle and Monmouth claim the English throne
1685.	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
1685–1689.	James II, King of England; attempts to restore Catholicism in England
1686.	The League of Augsburg
1687.	Louis XIV conquers Franche Comté and part of Flanders
1687–1691.	Suleiman (II or III), Sultan of Turkey
1687.	The Hungarian Crown becomes hereditary
1688.	Invasion of England by William of Orange
1688.	Louis XIV seizes Avignon
1689.	Tyranny of Andros in New England
1689.	William and Mary, King and Queen of England
1689–1691.	Alexander VIII, Pope of Rome
1689–1725.	Peter (I) the Great, sole Emperor of Russia
1691–1695.	Ahmed II, Sultan of Turkey
1691–1700.	Innocent XII, Pope of Rome
1695–1703.	Mustapha II, Sultan of Turkey
1696.	Russian Conquest of Azof
1697.	Peace of Ryswick
1697.	Augustus the Strong, King of Poland
1697–1718.	Charles XII, King of Sweden
1698.	English Settlement at Calcutta
1699.	Peace of Carlowitz
1700.	Peter the Great defeated by Charles XII at Narva
1700–1721.	Clement XI, Pope of Rome

A. D.	
1700–1724.	Philip V, King of Spain
1701.	Yale College, Connecticut, founded
1701.	Frederick I crowned first King of Prussia
1701–1713.	War of the Spanish Succession
1702–1714.	Anne, Queen of England
1703.	St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great as new capital of Russia
1703–1730.	Ahmed III, Sultan of Turkey
1704.	Stanislaus, King of Poland
1704.	Gibraltar taken by the English
1704.	Battle of Blenheim
1705–1711.	Joseph I, Emperor of Germany
1707.	Union of England and Scotland
1708.	Beginning of the East India Company
1709.	Charles XII defeated by Peter at Poltowa
1711–1740.	Charles VI, Emperor of Germany
1713.	Pragmatic Sanction
1713.	Treaty of Utrecht
1713.	Victor Amadeus II of Savoy, made King of Sicily
1713–1740.	Frederick William I, King of Prussia
1714–1727.	George I, King of England
1715.	War between Austria and Turkey
1715.	The Turks win back Peloponnesus from Venice
1715.	Jacobite Rebellion in England
1715–1774.	Louis (XV) the Well-beloved, King of France
1718.	Quadruple Alliance against Spain
1718.	Death of Charles XII of Sweden
1718.	Peace of Passarowitz
1718.	Jesuits expelled from Russia
1720.	Victor Amadeus II cedes Sicily to Austria and becomes King of Sardinia
1721–1724.	Innocent XIII, Pope of Rome
1723–1737.	John Gaston, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1724.	Klopstock born
1724–1730.	Benedict XIII, Pope of Rome
1724–1746.	Philip V, King of Spain
1725–1727.	Catherine I, Empress of Russia
1727–1730.	Peter II, Emperor of Russia
1727–1760.	George II, King of England
1730–1740.	Anne, Empress of Russia
1730–1740.	Clement XII, Pope of Rome
1730–1754.	Mahmud I (or Mohammed V), Sultan of Turkey
1733.	James Oglethorpe establishes colony at Savannah in Georgia
1733.	War of the Polish Succession
1737–1765.	Francis II, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1738.	Princeton College founded at Princeton, New Jersey
1739.	Peace of Belgrade
1740.	Frederick the Great conquers Silesia
1740.	Accession of Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Archduchess of Austria
1740–1741.	Ivan VI, Emperor of Russia
1740–1748.	War of the Austrian Succession
1740–1758.	Benedict XIV, Pope of Rome
1741–1762.	Elizabeth, Empress of Russia
1743.	Tcholyuskin reaches the most northern point of Siberia at latitude 77° 41′ N
1745.	Second Jacobite Rebellion

A. D.

1745–1765. Francis I, Emperor of Austria (co-regent with Maria Theresa)
1746. Battle of Culloden
1746–1759. Ferdinand VI, King of Spain
1749. Goethe born
1754–1757. Osman III, Sultan of Turkey
1755. Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne defeated by the French and Indians
1756. Suraj-ad-dowla takes Calcutta
1756–1763. Seven Years' War
1757. Battle of Plassey
1757–1774. Mustapha III, Sultan of Turkey
1758. Fort Duquesne captured by the English
1758–1769. Clement XIII, Pope of Rome
1759. Schiller born
1759. English Conquest of Canada
1759–1788. Charles III, King of Spain
1760–1820. George III, King of England
1761. The Family Compact
1762–1796. Catherine II, Empress of Russia
1763. Florida ceded to Great Britain by Spain
1763. Conspiracy of Pontiac to unite the Indian tribes in an endeavor to exterminate the white settlers in North America
1763. Peace of Paris
1765. England passes the Stamp Act
1765–1790. Joseph II, co-regent with Maria Theresa in the Austrian Monarchy
1765–1790. Leopold I, Grand-Duke of Tuscany
1766. England repeals the Stamp Act
1766. Annexation of Lorraine to France
1768. Annexation of Corsica to France
1769. Napoleon born
1769–1775. Clement XIV, Pope of Rome
1769–1784. Successful invasion of the Crimea by Russia
1770. The Boston Massacre
1771–1792. Gustavus (III) Adolphus, King of Sweden
1772–1795. Dismemberment of Poland
1773. Abolition of the Society of Jesus
1774. Russia by the treaty of Kutschouc Kainardji grants the independence of the Crimea and the freedom of the Black Sea
1774. The first Continental Congress in North America
1774–1775. Rebellion of the Cossacks
1774–1789. Abdul-Ahmed, Sultan of Turkey
1774–1793. Louis XVI, King of France
1775. Battles of Lexington and Concord
1775. The second Continental Congress
1775–1783. American colonies win their independence from England by the American Revolutionary War
1775–1800. Pius VI, Pope of Rome
1776. American Declaration of Independence
1777. Battle of Saratoga
1778. Captain Cook discovers Cape Prince of Wales
1779. John Paul Jones wins the first victory of the American navy
1780. Death of Maria Theresa
1781. Great Britain cedes Florida to Spain
1782. Independence of Ireland
1786–1797. Frederick William II, King of Prussia
1788–1808. Charles IV, King of Spain

A. D.

1789. Constitution of the United States
1789. Convocation of States-General in France
1789–1797. George Washington, President of the United States
1789–1807. Selim III, Sultan of Turkey
1790. The Quakers of Pennsylvania ask Congress to abolish slavery
1790–1792. Leopold II, Holy Roman Emperor
1790–1800. Ferdinand III, Duke of Tuscany
1792. National Convention in France
1792. Francis II succeeds Leopold II as Emperor of Germany
1792. Treaty of Jassy
1792. Battle of Valmy
1792. An order issued that the slave-trade should cease in all Danish possessions from the end of 1802
1792–1795. National Convention rules in France
1792–1809. Gustavus (IV) Adolphus, King of Sweden
1793. Eli Whitney invents the cotton-gin
1793–1795. Louis XVII, King of France
1793–1815. Wars of the French Revolution
1793. Second Partition of Poland
1793. Execution of Louis XVI
1793–1815. War between England and France; Nelson establishes England's naval supremacy
1795. Third Partition of Poland
1795. Batavian Republic
1795–1799. Directory reigns in France
1796–1801. Paul, Emperor of Russia
1797. Frederick William III, King of Prussia
1797–1801. John Adams, President of the United States
1798. Russian treaty with Austria and England
1798. French Fleet defeated at Aboukir
1798. Switzerland invaded by the French
1798. Helvetic Republic
1799. Napoleon abandons siege of Saint Jean d'Acre
1799–1804. Consulate rules in France
1800. Union of Great Britain and Ireland
1800. The American Congress meets at Washington for the first time
1800–1823. Pius VII, Pope of Rome
1801. Peace of Lunéville
1801. Rise of the Democratic party in the United States
1801–1809. Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States
1802. Napoleon makes a Concordat between the French nation and Rome
1802. Peace of Amiens
1803. Napoleon gives Switzerland a new constitution
1804–1814, 1814–1815. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French
1804–1835. Frances I, Emperor of Austria
1805. Battle of Austerlitz
1805. Battle of Trafalgar
1805. Peace of Pressburg
1805. Russia joins the coalition against France
1806. Great Britain acquires Cape Colony
1806. Francis I, Emperor of Germany, assumed the title of Francis II, Emperor of Austria
1806. Battle of Jena
1807. Peace of Tilsit
1807. Mahmud II, Sultan

A. D.	
1807–1808.	Mustapha IV, Sultan of Turkey
1808.	Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, forced to abdicate by Napoleon
1808.	The Peninsular War begun
1808–1813.	Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain
1808–1839.	Mahmud II (or Mohammed VI), Sultan of Turkey
1809.	Napoleon marries Marie Louise
1809.	Battles of Aspern and Wagram
1809.	Pope excommunicates Napoleon
1809–1817.	James Madison, President of the United States
1809–1818.	Charles XIII, King of Sweden
1810.	The Papal States added to France
1810.	Revolt of the Spanish Colonies in America
1810–1825.	Alexander I, Emperor of Russia
1812.	Louisiana admitted to the United States
1812–1814.	War between Russia and France
1812–1815.	War between the United States and England
1813.	Battle of Leipzig
1813–1833.	Ferdinand VII, King of Spain
1814.	First Peace of Paris
1814.	Napoleon retires to Elba
1814.	Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden
1814.	The British take Washington
1814–1824.	Louis XVIII, King of France; House of Bourbon restored
1815.	The Congress of Vienna makes of Germany a confederation of independent states under the hegemony of Austria
1815.	Corn Laws passed in Great Britain
1815.	Second Peace of Paris
1815.	Return of Bonaparte; Battle of Waterloo
1816.	Frederick William III of Prussia concludes the Holy Alliance with the sovereigns of Russia and Austria
1817–1821.	James Monroe, President of the United States
1818–1844.	Charles XIV (John Bernadotte), King of Sweden
1820.	Passage of the Missouri Compromise
1820–1829.	George IV, King of England
1821.	Florida acquired from Spain by the United States
1821.	Greek War of Independence
1821.	Nobility abolished in Norway
1822.	Separation of Brazil from Portugal
1823.	Reform of Criminal law in England
1823.	President Monroe formulates the Monroe Doctrine
1823–1829.	Leo XII, Pope of Rome
1824.	Death of Byron in Greece
1824–1830.	Charles X, King of France; last of the House of Bourbon on the French throne
1825–1829.	John Quincy Adams, President of the United States
1825–1855.	Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia
1826.	Franklin reaches the mouth of the Mackenzie River
1827.	Turkish naval power destroyed at Navarino
1828.	War between Russia and Turkey
1829.	Catholic Relief Bill passed in England
1829–1831.	Pius VIII, Pope of Rome
1829–1837.	Andrew Jackson, President of the United States
1829–1837.	William IV, King of England
1830.	French Revolution of July
1830.	Separation of Belgium from the Netherlands
1830.	War for the independence of Poland against Russia
1830–1848.	Louis Philippe, King of France

A. D.	
1831.	Insurrection in central Italy
1831.	Polish Revolution
1831–1846.	Gregory XVI, Pope of Rome
1832.	Reform Bill passed in England
1832.	Parry discovered the channel leading from the head of Hudson Bay
1832.	South Carolina attempts nullification
1832.	Poland united with Russia
1833.	Act for the Emancipation of Slaves passed in England
1833.	Oxford Movement begun in England
1833.	Civil War in Spain
1833–1870.	Isabella, Queen of Spain
1834.	System of national education begun in England
1835–1848.	Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria
1836.	South Australia first colonized
1837–1841.	Martin Van Buren, President of the United States
1837–1901.	Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India
1838.	Daguerre invents photography
1838.	Samuel F. B. Morse invents the telegraph
1839–1848.	Christian VIII, King of Denmark
1839–1861.	Abdul-Medjid, Sultan of Turkey
1840.	Frederick William IV, King of Prussia
1841.	Independence of Egypt
1841–1845.	William Henry Harrison, President of the United States
1844–1859.	Oscar I, King of Sweden
1845–1847.	Sir John Franklin practically accomplishes the Northwest Passage
1845–1849.	James Knox Polk, President of the United States
1846.	California acquired by the United States
1846.	The Corn Laws repealed in England
1846–1848.	War between the United States and Mexico
1846–1878.	Pius IX, Pope of Rome
1847.	War of the Sonderbund in Switzerland
1848.	Discovery of gold in California
1848.	On the abdication of Ferdinand I, Francis Joseph becomes Emperor of Austria
1848.	War beween Schleswig and Holstein
1848.	First War of Independence in Italy
1848.	Frederick William IV grants a Prussian constitution
1848.	Switzerland adopts a new constitution
1848–1852.	Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Second French Republic
1848–1863.	Frederick VII, King of Denmark
1849.	Battle of Novara
1849.	Fall of Rome and Venice
1849–1853.	Zachary Taylor, President of the United States
1850.	Fugitive Slave Law passed in the United States
1851–1878.	Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy
1852–1871.	Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France
1853–1857.	Franklin Pierce, President of the United States
1854.	Perry's mission to Japan induces that government to open its ports to commerce
1854.	The Missouri Compromise abolished
1854–1856.	The Crimean War
1855.	Siege of Sebastopol
1855.	Concordat between Austria and Rome giving the Roman clergy control over public instruction

A. D.	
1855–1881.	Alexander II, Emperor of Russia
1856.	Peace of Paris
1857.	The Dred Scott decision in the United States
1857.	Indian Mutiny
1857–1861.	James Buchanan, President of the United States
1858.	Jewish Relief Bill passed in England
1859.	Austria gives up Lombardy
1859.	Charles Darwin publishes his "Origin of Species"
1859–1872.	Charles XV, King of Sweden
1860.	Emperor of Russia protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples
1860.	Dr. Hayes reaches a latitude of 81° 35′ N
1860.	Garibaldi frees Sicily and Naples
1861.	Confederate States of America organized at Montgomery, Alabama
1861.	Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States of America
1861.	Decree for the total emancipation of slaves in Poland
1861.	Russian nobles sign a petition for a political constitution
1861–1865.	Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States
1861–1865.	Civil War in the United States
1861–1876.	Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey
1862.	Bismarck becomes first minister in Prussia
1863.	Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln
1863.	Insurrection in Poland
1863–1906.	Christian IX, King of Denmark
1864.	Provincial institutions established throughout Russia
1864.	In war with Prussia, Denmark loses Schleswig and Holstein
1865.	Lee's surrender at Appomattox
1865.	Assassination of Lincoln
1865.	Thirteenth amendment to the American Constitution adopted
1865.	Russian emperor refuses request of nobles for two houses of representatives
1865–1869.	Andrew Johnson, President of the United States
1866.	Trial by jury introduced into Russia
1866.	War between Prussia and Austria
1866.	Battle of Königsgrätz
1866.	Schleswig and Holstein joined to Prussia
1866.	Austria cedes Venetia to Italy
1867.	Amnesty in favor of the Poles on the part of Russia
1867.	Austria and Hungary united as a dual monarchy
1868.	Polish language interdicted in public places in Poland
1869.	Opening of the Suez Canal
1869–1877.	Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States
1870.	Loss of the temporal power of the Pope
1870.	Rome made the Capital of Italy
1870.	Hall reaches 82° 11′ N
1870–1871.	War between France and Prussia
1870.	Battle of Sedan
1870–1873.	Amadeo I, King of Spain
1870–1875.	Reconstruction troubles in the southern States of the United States
1871.	The Commune in Paris
1871.	Siege and capture of Paris
1871.	Peace of Frankfort
1871.	William I, King of Prussia, proclaimed German Emperor and the House of Hohenzollern begins to rule in Germany

A. D.	
1871–1873.	Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic
1872.	Accession of Oscar II, King of Sweden
1873.	Commercial crisis in the United States
1873–1880.	Marshal M. E. Patrice MacMahon, President of the French Republic
1874–1886.	Alfonso XII, King of Spain
1876.	Accession of Abdul-Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey
1877.	Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India
1877.	Trial of Nihilists for revolutionary propaganda in Russia
1877–1878	War between Russia and Turkey
1877–1881.	Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States
1878.	The Berlin Congress gives Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria
1878–1900.	Humbert, King of Italy
1878–1903.	Leo XIII becomes Pope
1880.	Revolt of the Boers of Transvaal
1880–1887.	François Paul Jules Grévy, President of the French Republic
1881.	Assassination of the Russian Emperor, Alexander II
1881.	James A. Garfield, President of the United States
1881–1885.	Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States
1881–1894.	Alexander III, Emperor of Russia
1882.	Greely reaches 83° 24′ N
1882.	Compulsory Education Act in force in France
1884.	Trades-unions legalized in France
1885–1889.	Grover Cleveland, President of the United States
1886.	Birth and accession of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain
1887–1894.	Marie François Sadi Carnot, President of the French Republic
1889.	Fridtjof Nansen journeys across Greenland
1889–1893.	Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States
1889.	Accession of Carlos I, King of Portugal
1890.	Bismarck resigns the Chancellorship of the German Empire
1891.	The Triple Alliance renewed
1891–1906.	Arctic explorations of Lieutenant Robert E. Peary
1892.	Bill passed in France for regulating the labor of women and children in factories
1893.	Columbian Exposition in Chicago
1893.	Commercial panic in the United States
1893–1897.	Grover Cleveland, President of the United States
1894.	Trial and sentence of Captain Dreyfus
1894.	Wilson Tariff passed
1894–1895.	Casimir Périer, President of the French Republic
1894.	Accession of Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia
1895.	Nansen reaches 86° 14′ N
1895–1899.	Félix Faure, President of the French Republic
1897.	Turkey at war with Greece
1897–1901.	William McKinley, President of the United States
1898.	Battleship "Maine" blown up in Havana Harbor
1898.	War between the United States and Spain
1898.	By the Treaty of Paris, Spain cedes the Spanish West Indies, Guam and the Philippines to the United States
1898.	The Hawaiian Islands annexed by the United States
1898.	The United States establishes military government in Cuba
1899.	Insurrection in the Philippines
1899–1902.	War between Great Britain and the two Dutch Republics in South Africa
1899.	Emile Loubet becomes President of the French Republic
1900.	Paris Exhibition
1900.	Accession of Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy
1901.	Accession of Edward VII to the throne of England
1901–1908.	Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States

A. D.

1902. Republic of Cuba established
1902. The Triple Alliance renewed
1903. Kishineff riots against the Jews
1903. Pius X becomes Pope
1904. Roald Amundsen in the "Gjöa" accomplishes the Northwest Passage
1904–1905. Russo-Japanese War
1905. Liberal proclamation issued by the Emperor of Russia
1906. Earthquake in San Francisco
1906. Vindication and release of Dreyfus
1906. Accession of Frederick VIII, King of Denmark
1907. Death of Oscar II, King of Sweden, and accession of Gustavus V
1908. Austria annexes the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina
1909. William Howard Taft inaugurated President of the United States
1909. Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. Navy, reaches the North Pole
1910. King Edward VII dies
1911. Captain Roald Amundsen reaches the South Pole
1912. The Allied Balkan States, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece, defeat Turkey and annex practically all of her European territory
1913. Woodrow Wilson inaugurated President of the United States
1913. Assassination of King George of Greece
1914. Opening of Panama Canal for regular traffic
1914. Assassination at Sarajevo, Bosnia, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, June 28
1914. Germany declares war on Russia, August 1
1914. Germany declares war on France, August 3
1914. German troops enter Belgium, August 4
1914. Great Britain declares war on Germany, August 4
1914. Austria declares war on Russia, August 5
1914. France declares war on Austria-Hungary, August 10
1914. Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary, August 12
1914. Japan declares war on Germany, August 23
1914. Destruction of Louvain by the Germans, August 26
1914. Benedict XV becomes Pope
1914. France and Great Britain declare war on Turkey, November 5
1915. "Lusitania" sunk by German submarine, 1,134 lives lost, May 7
1915. Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary, May 23
1916. Italy declares war on Germany, August 28
1916. Woodrow Wilson re-elected President of the United States
1916. Death of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria
1916. David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain
1917. Diplomatic relations broken off between the United States and Germany, February 3
1917. Beginning of Russian revolution, March 12
1917. Abdication of Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, March 15
1917. The United States declares war on Germany, April 6
1917. Russia declared a republic, September 15
1917. Lenin seizes power at Petrograd, Russia, displacing Kerensky, November 7
1918. The Fourteen Points formulated in President Wilson's message to Congress, January 8
1918. Peace treaty between Central Powers and Russian Bolshevist government signed at Brest-Litovsk, March 3
1918. General Foch made generalissimo of Allied armies in France, March 29
1918. Formation of first American army in France under General Pershing, August 12
1918. Signing of armistice between Allies and Austria-Hungary, November 3

A. D.

1918. Abdication of William II, Emperor of Germany, November 9
1918. Signing of armistice between Allies and Germany, and cessation of hostilities, November 11
1918. Abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria, November 12
1918. Austria declared a republic, November 14
1918. Hungary declared a republic, November 16
1918. Arrival of President Wilson in Paris, December 14
1919. Death of Theodore Roosevelt
1919. Friedrich Ebert elected first president of German Republic, February 11
1919. Adoption of revised Covenant of League of Nations, April 28
1919. U. S. seaplane NC-4 arrives at Lisbon, Portugal, completing first trans-Atlantic air flight
1919. Woman suffrage amendment to Constitution adopted by Senate, June 4
1919. Peace treaty between Allies and Germany signed at Versailles, June 28
1919. Lady Astor elected to Parliament; first woman to sit in House of Commons
1920. Eighteenth Amendment, providing for national prohibition, goes into effect
1920. General Obregon elected President of Mexico
1920. Millerand elected President of France
1920. Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge elected President and Vice-President of the United States
1920. First session of League of Nations assembly held at Geneva, November 15–December 18
1921. Inauguration of Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge
1922. Pius XI becomes Pope
1922. Fascist Ministry formed in Italy under Benito Mussolini
1922. First session of Permanent Court of International Justice opens at The Hague, February 15
1923. Death of President Harding; Vice-President Coolidge becomes President of the United States
1923. Yokohama and Tokio, Japan, ravaged by earthquake and fire
1923. Primo de Rivera appointed President of Military Directorate by King of Spain
1923. Turkey declared a republic; Mustapha Kemal, President
1924. Death of Lenin, Dictator of Soviet Russia
1924. Death of Woodrow Wilson
1924. General Calles elected President of Mexico
1924. First air flight around the world made by two U. S. Army airplanes
1924. Calvin Coolidge elected President of the United States
1925. Von Hindenburg elected President of Germany
1926. Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., makes airplane flight over North Pole
1926. Roald Amundsen crosses North Pole in airship "Norge"
1927. Charles A. Lindbergh flies alone across the Atlantic in "The Spirit of Saint Louis"
1927. Clarence D. Chamberlin as pilot and Charles A. Levine as passenger fly from New York to Germany
1928. German plane "Bremen" makes westward flight across Atlantic, landing in Labrador
1928. George H. Wilkins flies across North Pole region
1928. Herbert Clark Hoover elected President of the United States

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL NOVELS

INTRODUCTION

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY says "Novels are sweets. All people with healthy literary appetites love them; almost all women; a vast number of clever hard-headed men. Judges, bishops, chancellors, mathematicians, are notorious novel readers, as well as young boys and girls, and their kind tender mothers." No class of fiction is more enjoyed — and certainly none is more profitable — than that known as the Historical Novel. The background of fact has an attraction that no purely imaginary tale can ever hope to equal and though the chronology may be inaccurate and the statements biased, a good story will succeed in making a period live in our imaginations when text books are mere skeletons. This thought has been clearly expressed by Charles Reade in "The Cloister and the Hearth":—"Epitomes are not narratives, as skeletons are not human figures. Thus records of prime truths remain a dead letter to plain folks; the writers have left so much to the imagination, and imagination is so rare a gift. Here then, the writer of fiction may be of use to the public — as an interpreter."

In the pages following we have classified the books in chronological order under the name of the country in which their scenes are laid. The names of countries are arranged in the same sequence in which they are treated in volumes one to twenty-four of "The History of Nations." A star (*) indicates which books are considered as especially good; while those for children and the young are marked "(juv.)"— but because a book is designated as being suited to the younger people, it does not follow that their elders will not also find it interesting reading.

At the close of this Bibliography of Historical Novels will be found an Index of Authors and Titles which will prove very useful to the reader who wishes to find any particular novel of which he does not know the subject-matter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL NOVELS

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY

EGYPT

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Rameses II (Thebes, Syria, etc.)	*Uarda	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Rameses II (Israelites)	*The King's Treasure House	Wilhelm Walloth
Rameses XIII (struggle between the Secular and Ecclesiastical forces, 11th century B.C.)	*The Pharaoh and the Priest (Faraon)	A. Glovatski (trans.)
Amasis and Cambyses (6th century B.C.)	*An Egyptian Princess	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Ptolemy Philometer and Euergetes (2nd century B.C.)	The Sisters	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Latter years of Cleopatra	Cleopatra	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Alexandria in its early growth under the Ptolemies (3rd century B.C.)	Tychiades	Alfred Dickeson
Alexandria in time of Emperor Caracalla	Per Aspera	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Worship of Isis	The Epicurean	Thomas Moore
Alexandria, 391 A.D. (Time of Theodosius I)	Serapis	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Alexandria, early 5th century	*Hypatia	Charles Kingsley
643 A.D.	The Bride of the Nile	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Napoleon (1799–1800)	The Companions of Jehu	Dumas (trans.)

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

A tale of the priests of Baal	*Sarchedon	G. J. White Melville
Cyrus, Cambyses and the prophet Daniel play a part in this story	Istar of Babylon: a Phantasy	Margaret Horton Potter
The Fall of Babylon	Belshazzar	William Stearns Davis

PERSIA

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Times of Darius, Daniel, and Belshazzar	Zoroaster	F. Marion Crawford
Nestorians	Julamerk	Mrs. J. B. Webb
Omar Khayyám	Omar the Tentmaker	N. H. Dole
Life in early 19th century	*The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan	James Justinian Morier

ARABIA

Zenobia and Longinus	*The Last Days and Fall of Palmyra (Zenobia)	W. Ware
Chrysostom (late 4th–early 5th century)	Gathering Clouds	Dean Farrar
Haroun al Raschid (ca. 786–809)	Tales of the Caliph	H. N. Crellin
The story of a Saxon, who was carried into Asia by Turkish marauders and afterwards became the favorite officer of Ali Bey	*Hermann Agha: an Eastern Narrative	W. Gifford Palgrave
Mehemet Ali's conquest of Syria	The Honour of Henri de Valois	David M. Beddoe
The Syrian coast, Druses' massacre of Christians, and merchant life in Damascus	*Said the Fisherman	Marmaduke Pickthall
Oriental life	The Arabian Nights' Entertainments (Alif. Laila)	Anonymous

ISRAEL

Early history	Joseph the Dreamer	Robert Bird
Israel in Bondage	The Pillar of Fire (juv.)	J. H. Ingraham
The exodus of Israel from Egypt, the wanderings in the desert and the death of Moses	Pilgrimage of the Ben Beriah (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
The Exodus	Joshua, a tale of Biblical Times	Georg M. Ebers
Ahab and Jezebel	Jezebel	Miss L. McLaws
Death of Elijah, career of Elisha, Ahab and Jezebel, and the invasion of the Syrians	By the Ramparts of Jezreel	Arnold Davenport
Maccabæan Times	The Hammer	A. J. Church and R. Seeley
Maccabæan Times	Deborah	J. M. Ludlow
First century B.C.	The Glory of the House of Israel	F. A. Strauss
The Jews in the century before Christ	Helen's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem	F. A. Strauss.

ISRAEL — *continued.*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The story of Christ and life in the Holy Land; Herod, Pilate, etc.	Julian; or, Scenes in Judæa	William Ware
Scenes in the life of Christ	The Prince of the House of David (juv.)	J. H. Ingraham
The Christ	Jesus, the Carpenter of Nazareth	Robert Bird
A study of the life of Christ and his relations with his disciples	Emmanuel, the Story of the Messiah	William Forbes Cooley
Judas Iscariot and the man of Nain whom Christ raised from the dead	A Son of Issachar	Elbridge S. Brooks
The betrayal and crucifixion of Christ	Barabbas: a Dream of the World's Tragedy	Marie Corelli
The feast at Bethany, the death and restoration of Lazarus and the tragedy of Passion Week	The Life of Saint Mary Magdalen	Anonymous
The dawn of Christianity from the old Hebraic point of view	The Cross Triumphant	Florence Morse Kingsley
Memoirs of a disciple of the Lord	*Philochristus	Edwin A. Abbott
The days of the Messiah	*Ben Hur	Lew Wallace
Saint Stephen	Stephen, a Soldier of the Cross	Florence Morse Kingsley
Saint Paul	Paul, a Herald of the Cross	Florence Morse Kingsley
Saint Paul	Paul of Tarsus	Robert Bird
Memoirs of a disciple of St. Paul	*Onesimus, Christ's Freedman	Edwin A. Abbott
Early Christianity (54 A. D.)	As Others Saw Him	Anonymous
Early Christianity	Titus (juv.)	Florence Morse Kingsley
Wandering Jew	Salathiel, the Immortal or Tarry Thou Till I Come	George Croly
Fall of Jerusalem (1st century A.D.)	*The Gladiators	G. J. Whyte Melville
Fall of Jerusalem (1st century A.D.)	Pearl Maiden	H. Rider Haggard
The last days of Jerusalem (67–70 A.D.)	Naomi (juv.)	Mrs. J. B. Webb
The Crusades	The Brethren	H. Rider Haggard
Third Crusade (1188–1199)	Winning his Spurs (juv.)	G. A. Henty
A tale of the Crusades (1189)	Lady Sybil's Choice (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Crusades and Mongol conquest	The Blue Banner (juv.)	Leon Cahun (trans.)
St. Louis; Seventh Crusade (1248)	The Boy Crusaders (juv.)	J. G. Edgar
The Jews in Europe	*Dreamers of the Ghetto	Israel Zangwill
Jews in Prague (early 17th cent.)	Gabriel	S. Kohn

ISRAEL — *continued.*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The Jews in Europe	Poet and Merchant	Berthold Auerbach (trans.)
18th century beggars	*The King of Schnorrers	Israel Zangwill
A scheme for repossessing the Holy Land	Daniel Deronda	George Eliot
Partly Sweden, partly Jerusalem	*Jerusalem	Selma Lagerlöf
Marriage of a Jew with a Christian	The Zionists	Winifred Graham

GREECE

Mythical period	Wonder Book (juv.)	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Mythical period	Tanglewood Tales (juv.)	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Mythical period	The Heroes (juv.)	Charles Kingsley
The Life of Ulysses	The Story of the Odyssey	A. J. Church
Ulysses	The Boy's Odyssey (juv.)	Walter Copland Perry
The son of Ulysses in the quest for his father	The Adventures of Telemachus	F. de S. Fénelon
Mythical period	The World's Desire	H. R. Haggard and A. Lang
Ancient Hellas (551 B.C.)	Aphrodite	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
The private life of the ancient Greeks (551 B.C.)	Charicles	Wilhelm Adolf Becker
The philosophy of Plato	The History of Agathon	Christoph Martin Wieland
Abdera and its inhabitants at the time when the "laughing philosopher" Democritus was a citizen and Euripides and Hippocrates were visiting the metropolis	The Republic of Fools: being the History of the State and People of Abdera in Thrace	Christoph Martin Wieland
470 B.C.	Pausanias, the Spartan	Lord Lytton
The intellectual and social life of Athens in the golden age	*Pericles and Aspasia	Walter Savage Landor
Athens (469 B.C.)	Pericles	Anonymous
Great Athenian War (420–404 B.C.)	Alkibiades	Charles Hamilton Bromby
Peloponnesian War, Socrates and Alcibiades	Gorgo	Charles K. Gaines
Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great	Iskander	M. M. Kirkman
Alexander the Great	A Young Macedonian	A. J. Church
The later developments of Socratic thought, the Platonic, Cynic and Cyrenaic philosophies	Aristippus and his Contemporaries	Christoph Martin Wieland

GREECE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
A Lucianic dialogue	Peregrinus Proteus	Christoph Martin Wieland
Christians at Athens, Alexandria, Rome, etc. (ca. 160 A.D.)	Narcissus	W. Boyd Carpenter
In the days of the French Dukes of Athens	The Dryad	Justin Huntly McCarthy
The Siege of Rhodes	A Knight of the White Cross (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Greek and Turkish life (late 18th century)	*Anastasius; or Memoirs of a Greek	Thomas Hope
War of Independence	Loukis Laras	Demetrios Bikélas
War of Independence	A Daughter of the Klephts	Mrs. John R. Mayo
War of Independence	The Black Pilgrim	Michael Czajkowski
War of Independence	Tales from the Isles of Greece	Argyris Ephtaliotis
War of Independence	The Vintage Capsina	E. F. Benson
War of Independence	In Greek Waters (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Disorders of Modern Greece (ca. 1860)	*The King of the Mountains	Edmond About
Græco-Turkish War (1897)	Active Service	Stephen Crane

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY

Second Punic War	Anerœstes the Gaul	E. M. Smith
The Second Punic War	Kallistratus	A. H. Gilkes
Hannibal; Battle of Cannae	The Lion's Brood	Duffield Osborne
Fall of Carthage and Corinth	Lords of the World	A. J. Church
The Slave Revolt under Spartacus	*Prusias	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
Spartacus and Mithridates (73–71 B.C.)	Two Thousand Years Ago (juv.)	A. J. Church
Roman Life (73 B.C.)	Woe to the Conquered	Alfred Clark
Pompey and Cæsar (50–47 B.C.)	*A Friend of Cæsar	William Stearns Davis
Cæsar and the Gallic War	Marcus, the Young Centurion (juv.)	G. Manville Fenn
Manners and customs in the time of Augustus (ca. 31 B.C.–14 A.D.)	Gallus	Wilhelm Adolf Becker (trans.)
Rome under Tiberius (26 A.D.)	*Neæra	John W. Graham
Rome in the time of Christ	*Ben Hur	Lew Wallace
The banishment of the Jews, St. Paul's preaching, The Isthmian games and the exploits of a Greek athlete (ca. 41–48 A.D.)	The Crown of Pine (juv.)	A. J. Church

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY—*continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Persecutions under Nero	Darkness and Dawn	F. W. Farrar
Rome in the time of Nero (ca. 54–68 A.D.)	*Nero	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
Christianity in Rome and Britain	Pomponia (juv.)	Mrs. J. B. Webb
Rome in the time of Nero (64–70 A.D.)	The Burning of Rome	A. J. Church
Rome in the time of Nero (64–70 A.D.)	*Empress Octavia	Wilhelm Walloth
Paganism vs. Christianity (64–70 A.D.)	*Quo Vadis?	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)
Rome in the time of Nero (64–70 A.D.)	Acté	Hugh Westbury
The Reign of Terror under Domitian (67–96 A.D.)	Domitia	S. Baring-Gould
Rome and Judæa (69–70 A.D.)	The Gladiators	G. J. Whyte-Melville
Time of Vespasian (79 A.D.)	*The Last Days of Pompeii	Lytton
A Story of the Coliseum	Gaudentius (juv.)	G. S. Davies
Time of Domitian (67–96 A.D.)	Masters of The World	Mary A. M. Hoppus
Christians at Carthage	Lapsed, but not Lost (juv.)	Elizabeth Charles
Early Christians	The Victory of the Vanquished (juv.)	Elizabeth Charles
Time of Domitian (ca. 81–96 A.D.)	*Quintus Claudius	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
95–105 A.D.	Amor Victor: a Novel of Ephesus and Rome (juv.)	O. Kenyon
Persecution of Christians in time of Trajan (110 A.D.)	Valerius	John Gibson Lockhart
Christians and the Younger Pliny	To The Lions (juv.)	A. J. Church
Time of Hadrian (117–130 A.D.)	*Antinous	George Taylor (trans.)
Marcus Aurelius (161–180 A.D.)	The Emperor	Georg M. Ebers (trans.)
Life and manners during the time of Marcus Aurelius (161–180 A.D.)	*Marius The Epicurean	Walter Pater
The Decian and Valerian persecutions (early 3rd century)	Æmilius (juv.)	A. D. Crake
The Fall of Palmyra (ca. 225–270 A.D.)	*The Last Days and Fall of Palmyra (Zenobia)	William Ware
Persecutions of Christians under Aurelian (3rd century A.D.)	Aurelian	William Ware
An adventure in Rome in the reign of Diocletian (ca. 284–305 A.D.)	The Chaldean Magician	Ernst Eckstein (trans.)
The Church in the Catacombs (4th century)	Fabiola	N. Wiseman

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, AND ITALY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Tenth Persecution under Diocletian (303–313 A.D.)	The Egyptian Wanderers	J. M. Neale
Constantine the Great (early 4th century)	Evanus (juv.)	A. D. Crake
362 A.D.	Julian's Dream	G. S. Davies
The Emperor Julian	*The Death of the Gods	Dmitri Mérejkowski (trans.)
The Early Church and St. Augustine (late 4th century)	Alypius of Tagaste	Mrs. G. B. Webb
The Romans and the Alemanni (Germans), near Lake Constance; the poet Ansonius (378 A.D.)	*A Captive of the Roman Eagles	Felix Dahn (trans.)
Roman Society and the Christian Church in time of Jerome (362–403 A.D.)	Sancta Paula	W. Copland Perry
Early days of Papal Rome	Jovinian (juv.)	W. H. G. Kingston
St. Chrysostom (387–438 A.D.)	Gathering Clouds	F. W. Farrar
Invasion of Alaric (408–410 A.D.)	Antonina	Wilkie Collins
Jerome and St. Augustine (early 5th century)	Conquering and to Conquer (juv.)	Elizabeth Charles
The Invasion of the Huns (middle 5th century A.D.)	Attila; or the Huns	G. P. R. James
The German Migrations (476 A.D.)	*Felicitas	Felix Dahn
Overthrow of the Vandal King Gelimar by Belisarius (533–534 A.D.)	*The Scarlet Banner	Felix Dahn
The Ostrogoths and Belisarius (533–534 A.D.)	*A Struggle for Rome	Felix Dahn (trans.)
The Gothic invasion under Tobilas (544–546 A.D.)	Veranilda	George Gissing
Sicily in the Middle Ages	The Proud Prince	Justin Huntly McCarthy
Period of Emperor Frederick II	La Battaglia di Benevento	F. D. Guerrazzi
The career of Eccelin da Romano, Lord of Verona (1194–1259)	The Lord of the Dark Red Star	Eugene Lee Hamilton
In the days of the great houses in Florence	Buondelmonte's Saga	Maurice Hewlett
Conradin of Swabia and the battle of Tagliacozzo (1267–1268)	Cristina: a Romance of Italy in the Olden Days	Emily Underdown
Siena in the wars of Guelfs and Ghibellines (1268–1269)	Provenzano the Proud	Evelyn Gifford
The death of St. Francis of Assisi (1290)	The Story of Antonio	Madame James Darmesteter
Cola di Rienzi, the Tribune, and his fight for Italian freedom and unity (1313–1354)	*Rienzi, The Last of Tribunes	Lytton

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Castruccio Castracani, Duke of Lucca (Guelphs and Ghibellines, 14th century)	*Valperga	Mary Shelley
Milan about 1340	Margherita Pusterla	Cesare Cantù
Guelphs and Ghibellines in Milan and Lake Como District (early 14th century)	Marco Visconti	T. Grossi (trans.)
A romance of Siena in the 14th century	Felicità	Christopher Hare
Venice, late 14th century	*The Lion of St. Mark (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Milan (ca. 1390–1402)	*A Man-at-Arms	Clinton Scollard
Lippi the Painter (1412–1469)	*Fra Lippo Lippi	Margaret Vere Farrington
Sforza Period (ca. 1470)	*The Love Chase	Maurice Hewlett
The Medici (15th century	Isabella Orsini	F. D. Guerrazzi (trans.)
Venice, 1470	*Marietta	F. Marion Crawford
Life of the Middle Ages in Netherlands, Germany, France, and Italy	*The Cloister and the Hearth	Charles Reade
Genoa, Italy, and America (1485–1506)	Westward with Columbus (juv.)	W. Gordon Stables
14th century life	*Little Novels of Italy	Maurice Hewlett
Savonarola's crusade and death (ca. 1492–1498)	Agnes of Sorrento	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Charles VIII's invasion of Italy, Cæsar Borgia, and Leonardo da Vinci (1494–1495)	Leonora d'Orco; or, The Times of Cæsar Borgia	G. P. R. James
Character and career of Leonardo da Vinci (1494–1519)	*The Forerunner	Dmitri Mérejkowski
The Rome of the Borgias (1495)	Don Tarquinio: a Kataleptic Romance	Fr. Rolfe
Gonsalvo di Cordova (ca. 1496)	*The Challenge of Barletta	M. D'Azeglio (trans.)
Florence — Savonarola (1492–1509)	*Romola	George Eliot
The Borgias and Machiavelli (ca. 1500–1504)	*The Honour of Savelli	Sidney Kilner Levett Yeats
Early 16th century	The Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici	T. Adolphus Trollope
Adventures in Renaissance times	The Cloistering of Ursula	Clinton Scollard
The Borgias	*Valentino	William Waldorf Astor
ca. 1500	Cæsar Borgia	Emma Robinson
Florence — Savonarola (1509)	Desiderio	Edmund G. Gardner
Florence, 1529–1530	*The Maid of Florence (Niccolò de' Lapi)	M. D'Azeglio (trans.)

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Benevenuto Cellini (1540)	Ascanio	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Milan (16th century)	Sforza; a Story of Milan	W. W. Astor
Tasso and Leonora d'Este (ca. 1565–1571)	Commentaries of Ser Pantaleone	Anne Manning
Venice in time of Tintoretto	*The Master Mosaic Workers	George Sand (trans.)
Venice and Florence in the later days of the Renaissance (1578)	The Cardinal's Pawn	K. L. Montgomery
Late 16th century	Beatrice Cenci	F. D. Guerrazzi (trans.)
Republic v. Church in Venice (1565–1607)	*The Golden Book of Venice	Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull
Venice, time of Fra Paolo Sarpi (ca. 1600)	Signors of the Night	Max Pemberton
The Plague in Milan, 1630	*The Betrothed	Alessandro Manzoni (trans.)
1622–1685	*John Inglesant	J. H. Shorthouse
The ten days' revolt in Naples against the Spanish domination (1647)	The Company of Death	Albert Louis Cotton
1686	The Key to the Riddle (juv.)	Margaret S. Comrie
17th century	Paul (V), the Pope, and Paul the Friar	T. Adolphus Trollope
Rosicrucians (late 17th century)	Zanoni	Lord Lytton
War of Spanish Succession — Prince Eugene in Italy (1702)	*Lally of the Brigade	L. McManus
1721–1741	*The Fool Errant, being the Memoirs of Francis Strelley, Esq., Citizen of Lucca	Maurice Hewlett
Venice, Bohemia, Vienna, and Berlin (1740–1786)	*Consuelo *The Countess of Rudolstadt	George Sand (trans.)
Italian society at the time of the French Revolution (1774–1795)	*The Valley of Decision	Edith Wharton
Campaigns of Napoleon in Italy (ca. 1800)	Beatrice of Venice	Max Pemberton
1795–1815	The Key of Paradise	Sidney Pickering
1794–ca. 1809	His Eminence: a Story of the Last Century	Lady Helen Forbes
A French privateer and Nelson (1798–1799)	Wing-and-Wing; or Le Feu-follet	J. Fenimore Cooper
Battle of Maida (1806)	The Aide-de-Camp	James Grant
Private life and manners at Rome (early 18th century)	*Tolla the Courtesan	E. Rodocanachi

ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE, and ITALY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Apulia in the time of Franco-Austrian struggle	The Silver Skull	S. R. Crockett
Young Italy before the Revolution (1833–1846)	*The Gadfly	E. L. Voynich
The fortunes of a legitimate son of the young Pretender	Gerald Fitzgerald the Chevalier	Charles Lever
Life in 1835	Improvisatore; or, Life in Italy	Hans Christian Andersen
England and Italy (1835)	Clara Hopgood	W. Hale White [Mark Rutherford]
The agricultural, domestic, and religious life of the peasants of Romagna	Beppo the Conscript	Thomas Adolphus Trollope
Conspiracies and revolution (1831)	Lorenzo Benoni	Giovanni Domenico Ruffini
Italian Revolution (1848)	*Dr. Antonio	Giovanni Domenico Ruffini
1848–1859	Allegra	Mary West
1848–1864	The Rule of the Monk	Giuseppe Garibaldi
The battlefields of Montebello and Palestro (1859)	Silcote of Silcotes	Henry Kingsley
Life of Rome (1848)	*Manasseh	M. Jókaï (trans.)
Revolution (1848)	*Vittoria	George Meredith
Revolution (1848)	*Mademoiselle Mori	Margaret Roberts
Revolution (1848)	A Soldier for a Day	E. Spender
Venice in the Revolution (1848–1849)	Adria	Alexander Nelson Hood
Problems of modern Italy	Tolla	Edmond About
War of Liberation (1859)	Out With Garibaldi (juv.)	G. A. Henty
War of Liberation (1859)	*For Freedom	Tighe Hopkins
Annals of a princely house (1865–ca. 1900)	*Saracinesca Sant 'Ilario (sequel) Don Orsino (sequel) Corleone: a Sicilian Story (sequel)	F. Marion Crawford
The tradespeople and lazzaroni of Naples (1872–1878)	*Stories of Naples and the Camorra	Charles Grant
Bread Riots of 1898 and assassination of King Humbert	The Torchbearers	Mary Bradford Whiting
The Riots at Milan	Frederic Uvedale	Edward Hutton

INDIA

Queen Chand Beebee (16th century)	A Noble Queen	Meadows Taylor

INDIA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Rise of the Mahrattas (1657)	*Tara	Meadows Taylor
East India Company, 1697	*In Furthest Ind	Sydney C. Grier
Beginnings of English rule (1751–1757)	With Clive in India (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Black Hole of Calcutta and attendent incidences (1755–1757)	*Like Another Helen	Sydney C. Grier
Battle of Plassey (1757)	*Ralph Darnell	Meadows Taylor
Fifeshire and India (1780)	The Surgeon's Daughter	Scott
Native life and character (18th century)	Confessions of a Thug	Meadows Taylor
Warren Hastings (1779–1785)	*The Great Proconsul	Sydney C. Grier
The Nawab and The Begum of Bengal (late 18th century)	Chandra Shekhar	Rai Bahadoor Bankim Chandra Chatterjei
Wars in India (1788–1789)	*Tippoo Sultaun	Meadows Taylor
Hindustan (ca. 1795–1804)	A Free Lance in a Far Land	Herbert E. Compton
Tippoo and the siege of Seringapatam (1798–1799)	The Duke's Own (juv.)	J. Percy Groves
Mysore War (1799)	The Tiger of Mysore (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Mogul empire; fights under Lord Lake (ca. 1800)	Before the British Raj	Arthur Griffiths
Battle of Assaye	At the Point of the Bayonet (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Early 19th century	The Old Missionary	Sir William Wilson Hunter
Anarchy among the Mahrattas before British occupation (early 19th century)	Pandurang Hari	Anonymous
Ochterlony's victorious campaign against the Gurkhas (1814–1815)	The Prisoner of the Gurkhas (juv.)	Frederick P. Gibbon
ca. 1820–1830	The Young Zemindar	Horace Bickerstaff Rowney
The First Burmese War (1824–1826)	On the Irrawaddy (juv.)	G. A. Henty
First Afghan War	To Herat and Cabul (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Sikh War (1846)	Through the Sikh War (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Second Sikh War and battle of Chillianwallah (ca. 1849)	Oakfield	W. Delafield Arnold
Anglo-Indian life before the Mutiny (ca. 1845)	The Wetherbys	John Lang
The period just before the Mutiny	The Advanced Guard	Sydney C. Grier
Frontier life	The Warden of the Marches	Sydney C. Grier
The Mutiny in an up-country station (1857)	The Dilemma	Sir G. T. Chesney

INDIA — *continued.*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The eight days of the escape from Delhi (1857)	*Eight Days	R. E. Forrest
An English officer escaping from among the revolted Sepoys (1857)	The Sword of Azrael	R. E. Forrest
Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow (1857)	A Hero of Lucknow (juv.)	F. Brereton
The Mutiny (1857)	For the Old Flag	Clive Robert Fenn
The Mutiny (1857)	Terrible Times (juv.)	G. P. Raines
The Mutiny (1857)	Stretton	Henry Kingsley
The Mutiny	In Times of Peril (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Siege of Delhi and Massacre at Meerut (1857)	*On the Face of the Waters	Mrs. F. A. Steel
The Mutiny (1857)	Seeta	Meadows Taylor
Siege of Delhi (1857)	Flotsam	H. Seton Merriman
Siege of Delhi (1857)	Jenetha's Venture	A. F. P. Harcourt
The march to Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow (1857)	*The Peril of the Sword	A. F. P. Harcourt
The Mutiny, siege of Delhi; portraits of Nicholson Edwardes and the Lawrences (1857)	The Disputed V. C. (juv.)	Frederick P. Gibbon
Annexation of Oudh and the siege and relief of Lucknow (1850–1860)	With Sword and Pen	H. C. Irwin
The Mutiny in a small district	Brenda's Experiment	H. M. Greenhow
Anglo-Indian life at Simla (1869–1872)	A True Reformer	Sir George Tomkyns Chesney
Through Afghan Passes (1877–1878)	For Name and Fame (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Second Afghan War (1878–1879)	*Helen Treveryan	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand
Second Afghan War (1878–1880)	The Duke of Albany's Highlanders	James Grant
Afghan Life	*A Vizier's Daughter: a Tale of the Hazara War	Lillias Hamilton
The Burmese War	A Galahad of the Creeks; and other Stories	S. K. Levett Yeats
The wars in Chitral, Tirah, and Kumassi	Through Three Campaigns (juv.)	G. A. Henty

JAPAN

Feudal Age (early 17th century)	For his People: being the True Story of Sogoro's Sacrifice	Viscount Hayashi
Hōjō times	*The Stolen Emperor	Mrs. Hugh Fraser

JAPAN — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
In the fifties	Mito Yashiki	A. C. Maclay
Japan at the outbreak of the Russian war	The Breath of the Gods	Sydney McCall
Russo-Japanese War	*Brown of Mukden	Herbert Strang

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

St. Eucratida, one of the Martyrs of Saragossa (304 A.D.)	In Holiest Troth	Sister Mary Fidelis
Pedro the Cruel (1361)	Agénor de Mauléon	Alexandre Dumas
Period of Edward III of England (ca. 1363)	God, the King, my Brother (juv.)	Mary F. N. Roulet
Columbus and the Discovery of America (1469–1493)	Mercedes of Castile	J. Fenimore Cooper
Conquest of Granada (1491–1492)	Leila	Lytton
Jewish Persecution in Spain (ca. 1492)	*The Vale of Cedars	Grace Aguilar
Conquest of Granada (ca. 1492)	The Black Disc	Albert Lee
Conquest of Granada (ca. 1492)	Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada	Washington Irving
Legends and fairy tales of the Alhambra	The Alhambra	Washington Irving
Battle of Pavia (1525)	St. Leon	William Godwin
Flemish Struggle with Spain (1566)	L'Année des Merveilles (In't Wonderjaer)	Hendrick Conscience
Seville; The Inquisition (1559)	The Spanish Brothers (juv.)	Deborah Alcock
Moors and Christians in time of Philip II	In Fair Granada (juv.)	E. Everett Green
Time of Philip II	*In the Palace of the King	F. Marion Crawford
Spain and Portugal: Charles I and Buckingham in Spain (1643)	The Spanish Match	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Life of the people (ca. 1600)	*Don Quixote de la Mancha	Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra
In the days of the Inquisition (1687–1688)	A Flame of Fire	Joseph Hocking
Campaign of the Earl of Peterborough (1705)	The Bravest of the Brave; or, With Peterborough in Spain	G. A. Henty
Brazil, and Portugal, and the earthquake of Lisbon (1755)	Torn from the Foundations (juv.)	David Ker
Cartagena and Quiberon (1758)	Fortune's My Foe	J. Bloundelle Burton
The siege of Saragossa (1808–1809)	*Saragossa	B. Pérez Galdôs
Charles IV and Napoleon	Rafael	Ernest Daudet (trans. by Mrs. Cashel Hoey)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Peninsular War (Vittoria)	The Story of a Scout	J. Finnemore
A village in Andalusia (1804–1812)	The Three-cornered Hat	Don Pedro de Alarcon (trans. by Lady Goodenough)
Queen Cristina and the Carlists (ca. 1829–1840)	The Firebrand	S. R. Crockett
The Carlist insurrection (1829–1840)	Viva Christina (juv.)	Edith E. Cowper
The Carlist wars (1836)	With the British Legion (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Carlists	*In Kedar's Tents	H. S. Merriman
Carlist Insurrection (1868)	The School for Saints	Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes)
The Carlists (1870)	*The Velvet Glove	H. S. Merriman

FRANCE

Persecution of Christians at Nimes (beginning of 3rd century A.D.)	Perpetua	S. Baring-Gould
Time of Clovis (465–511 A.D.)	Ierne of Armorica	J. C. Bateman
The tale of Roncesvalles, and other episodes (8th century)	Stories of Charlemagne and the Twelve Peers of France (juv.)	A. J. Church
Exploits of a Norse hero on sea and land (8th century)	For the White Christ (juv.)	Robert Ames Bennet
Franks and Saxons in the Ardennes District (9th century A.D.)	*Passe Rose	A. S. Hardy
Normandy — Richard the Fearless (943–988 A.D.)	*The Little Duke	Charlotte M. Yonge
The Waldenses — Lyons in time of Pierre Waldo (ca. 1179)	*In His Name	Edward Everett Hale
Times of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (1188–1199)	*Richard Yea and Nay	Maurice Hewlett
Feudal France (ca. 1200)	*The Heart's Key	Maurice Hewlett
Struggle with John of England (ca. 1200–1214)	*Philip Augustus	G. P. R. James
Persecution of the Albigenses (1207–1218)	The Most Famous Loba	Nellie K. Blisset
The young St. Louis (ca. 1230)	Falaise of the Blessed Voice	William Stearns Davis
The Vaudois (middle 13th century)	Julio (juv.)	Mrs. J. B. Webb
Troubadours	The King's Fool	Michael Barrington
Obscure episodes in the history of the Middle Ages (1290–1595)	A Mediæval Garland	Madame J. Darmesteter (A. Mary F. Robinson)

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Gaston Phoebus, Count de Foix (1343–1391)	De Foix (juv.)	Mrs. Bray
Cressy and Poictiers, Manny and Chandos (1347–1365)	*Brakespeare; or, The Fortunes of a Free Lance	G. A. Lawrence
The Hundred Years' War and Jacquerie (1358)	The Jacquerie	G. P. R. James
The Hundred Years' War, the events of the Jacquerie, and old French family life, manners and customs (14th century)	The Cross of Pearls (juv.)	Mrs. Bearne
Women under feudalism (1380)	The Castle of Twilight	Margaret H. Potter
The Duke of Lancaster in France (1385)	*The White Company	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Time of Charles VI (ca. 1400)	A Lord of the Soil	Hamilton Drummond
Life of southern France (1424–1483)	By Weeping Cross	Lady Laura Ridding
Joan of Arc (ca. 1412–1431)	*Days of Jeanne d'Arc	Mary H. Catherwood
Joan of Arc (ca. 1412–1431)	Joan the Maid	Elizabeth Charles
Cherbourg at the time of Joan of Arc's rising (1429)	Philip the Leal	Madame James Darmesteter
Joan of Arc (1429–1431)	*A Monk of Fife	Andrew Lang
Joan of Arc (1410–1431)	Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte	Mark Twain
Joan of Arc	A Noble Purpose Nobly Won	Anne Manning
In Joan of Arc's days (ca. 1430)	The White Standard (juv.)	E. F. Pollard
Joan of Arc (1429–1431)	The Flower of France	Justin Huntly McCarthy
Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII (1431–1450)	Our Lady of Beauty	Lucas Cleeve
The Dauphin Margaret, daughter of James I of Scotland (1446)	The Ballads of the Dauphine	Madame James Darmesteter
Guienne — Time of Charles VII	Noémi	S. Baring-Gould
Mediæval Paris (15th century)	Perronelle	Valentine Hawtrey
Feudalism (1464)	The Countess of Dammartin	Madame James Darmesteter
France and Flanders — Louis XI (1468)	*Quentin Durward	Scott
Charles the Bold, Margaret of Anjou (1474)	*Anne of Geierstein	Scott
Life of the Middle Ages (ca. 1470)	*The Cloister and the Hearth	Charles Reade
Paris (late 15th century)	*Notre Dame	Victor Hugo (trans.)
Chevalier de Bayard, Battle of Ravenna (1512)	Under Bayard's Banner	Henry Frith

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Reign of Francis I (ca. 1515–1547)	A Ward of the King	Katherine S. Macquoid
Reign of Francis I (1518)	The True Story of White Rose and the Fair Sibyl	Madame J. Darmesteter
Period of Francis I (1520)	John of Strathbourne	R. D. Chetwode
Battle of Pavia, sack of Rome, Bayard (1523–1527)	The Constable de Bourbon	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Exploration of Canada	Marguerite de Roberval	T. G. Marquis
Benvenuto Cellini (1540)	Ascanio	Dumas (trans.)
Court life and adventure (ca. 1550)	Under the Rose	Frederic S. Isham
Jeanne, daughter of Marguerite d' Angoulême, sister of Francis I	The Gage of Red and White	Graham Hope
Francis I and Henri II of France (1521–1574)	The Two Dianas	Dumas (trans.)
Francis I and Henri II of France (1521–1574)	The Page of the Duke of Savoy	Dumas (trans.)
Geneva in the days of Calvin (ca. 1550–1560)	Under Calvin's Spell	Deborah Alcock
Diana of Poictiers and Henry II of France (1558–1559)	*The Brigand; or, Corse de Leon	G. P. R. James
The Huguenot conspiracy of Amboise (1560)	The Traitor's Way	S. K. Levett Yeats
Charles IX and the eve of St. Bartholomew (1550–1574)	*A Chronicle of the Reign of Charles IX	Prosper Mérimée (trans.)
Catherine de' Medici and her Policy (ca. 1570)	*About Catherine de' Medici	Balzac (trans.)
The Guises and the French Religious Wars (1562–1564)	A Cardinal and His Conscience	Graham Hope
Coligny and the Huguenots (1564–1568)	*For the Religion *A Man of His Age	Hamilton Drummond
St. Bartholomew (1564–1574)	Gaston de Latour	Walter Pater
Period of 1567–1573	St. Bartholomew's Eve (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Religious Wars (1558 *et seq.*)	*The Princess of Cleves	Marie de La Fayette
The third religious war and St. Bartholomew (1569–1572)	The Man at Arms; or, Henri de Cerons	G. P. R. James
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)	The House of the Wolf	Stanley Weyman
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)	*Count Hannibal	Stanley Weyman
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)	*The Chaplet of Pearls	Charlotte M. Yonge
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572)	Marguerite de Valois	Dumas (trans.)

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Court of Henry III (1578)	*La Dame de Monsoreau	Dumas (trans.)
Court of Henry III (1585)	*The Forty-Five	Dumas (trans.)
"The Admirable Crichton" (1560–1585)	*Crichton	Harrison Ainsworth
France and Poland (1570–1626)	The Lord of Lowedale (juv.)	R. D. Chetwode
Henry of Guise (1578–1589)	An Enemy to the King	Robert N. Stephens
Period of the League (1588–1589)	*A Gentleman of France	Stanley Weyman
Life at a ducal court (16th century)	The Secret of Narcisse	Edmund Gosse
Henry of Navarre	The King's Henchman Under the Spell of the Fleur de Lis	W. H. Johnson
Henry of Navarre (1584)	A King's Pawn	Hamilton Drummond
The Three Henries (ca. 1588)	Henry of Guise; or, the States of Blois	G. P. R. James
Henry of Navarre	Chevalier D'Auriac	S. Levett Yeats
Assassination of 2nd Duke of Guise and the battle of Ivry (1589–1590)	One in a Thousand	G. P. R. James
Battle of Ivry (1590)	Rose d'Albret	G. P. R. James
Henry of Navarre	The Helmet of Navarre	Bertha Runkle
Henry of Navarre	From the Memoirs of a Minister of France	Stanley Weyman
Early pioneers in Florida	Dominique's Vengeance	E. Everett Green
Struggles of the League and the Huguenots (late 16th century)	In Kings' Byways: Short Stories	Stanley J. Weyman
Religious wars (late 16th century)	The Abbess of Vlaye	Stanley J. Weyman
Richelieu (1602–1617)	His Heart's Desire	Katharine S. Macquoid
Strolling players (1610–1643)	*Captain Fracasse	Théophile Gautier
Richelieu and Anne of Austria (1625–1628)	*The Three Musketeers	Dumas
Scottish Guard (1634–1637)	Arthur Blane; or the Hundred Cuirassiers	James Grant
Time of Richelieu (ca. 1635)	*Under the Red Robe	Stanley Weyman
Time of Richelieu (1637)	The Man in Black	Stanley Weyman
Time of Richelieu — Conspiracy of Cinq Mars (1642)	*Richelieu	G. P. R. James
Conspiracy against Richelieu (1642)	*Cinq Mars	A. de Vigny (trans.)
Time of Mazarin, Anne of Austria, and Condé	Marie de Mancini	Madame Sophie Gay (trans.)
Mazarin and Madame de Chevreuse	*The Silver Cross	S. R. Keightley

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Paris in Mazarin's time and Canada	*The Grey Cloak	Harold MacGrath
Plots and Battles of the New Fronde (ca. 1642–1648)	John Marston Hall	G. P. R. James
Mazarin and Anne of Austria (ca. 1642–1655)	Sister Louise; or the Story of a Woman's Repentance	G. J. Whyte Melville
Early Louis XIV period	Captain Satan	Louis Gallet (trans.)
War of the Fronde. Sequel to "The Chaplet of Pearls" (1648–1653)	Stray Pearls (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Court intrigues in the days of Louis XIV (1648)	His Indolence of Arras	W. J. Eccott
Regency of Anne of Austria (1648–1649)	*Twenty Years After	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Imprisonment of the Prince de Condé (1650)	The War of Women	Alexandre Dumas
Time of Mazarin	The Lovers of Yvonne	Rafael Sabatine
Port Royal (ca. 1650)	The Friends of Pascal (juv.)	D. Alcock
Louis XIV and Mazarin's ministry (1660–1671)	*The Vicomte de Bragelonne	Alexandre Dumas
Turkish Wars (1663–1664)	The Golden Fleece	Amédée Achard (trans.)
Marquis de Brinvilliers, the poisoner (1665–1676)	The Marchioness of Brinvilliers	Albert Smith
Protestant religious story of the reign of Louis XVI (1675)	The Preacher and the King	L. F. Bungener
Louis XIV — Old and New World	*The Refugees	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
Louis XIV — Old and New World (ca. 1680)	The Black Wolf's Breed	H. Dickson
Old and New Worlds (ca. 1680)	Margot, the Court Shoemaker's Child	Millicent E. Mann
Madame de Maintenon — Huguenot family	The King's Signet (juv.)	Eliza Pollard
Wars of Turenne	The Clash of Arms	J. Bloundelle Burton
Old Anjou	The Heiress of the Forest (juv.)	Eleanor C. Price
Towards end of the Louvois Ministry (1687)	*In the Day of Adversity	J. Bloundelle Burton
The Dragonnades (1683–1687)	Asylum Christi (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Poitou at time of the Dragonnades and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685)	The Huguenot	G. P. R. James
Last days of the Dragonnades	Jacques Bonneval	Anne Manning
Henri de Tonti	A Rose of Normandy	William R. A. Wilson

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Ireland, Brittany, Paris and Martinique — The slave-market (1697–1699)	The Singer of Marly	I. Hooper
Persecution of the Huguenots, and Jean Cavalier's rising in the Cevennes (1702–1704)	The Scourge of God	J. Bloundelle Burton
The Camisards and their leader, Jean Cavalier (1702–1704)	Flower o' the Corn	S. R. Crockett
The close of Louis XVI's reign (1708–1716)	Sylvandire	Alexandre Dumas
Protestants in the Cevennes at time of Jean Cavalier and the Camisards — Louisiana under Iberville, Crozat, and Cadillac (ca. 1710–1720)	The Siege of Lady Resolute	Harris Dickson
Louis XIV's last days and the Regency of Orleans	Cerise	G. J. Whyte Melville
Conspiracy of Cellamare (1718)	*Le Chevalier d'Harmenthal	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Final stages of the conspiracy of Cellamare (1719)	*The Regent's Daughter	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
The Regency (ca. 1720)	From Behind the Arras	Mrs. Philip C. de Crespigny
The Orleans Regency; the plague at Marseilles (1715–1723)	Servants of Sin	J. Bloundelle Burton
John Law (1716–1720)	*The Mississippi Bubble	Emerson Hough
Mississippi scheme (1705–1729)	John Law, the Projector	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Reign of Louis XV	A Broken Rosary	Edward Peple
Time of Mme. de Pompadour	The Hand of Léonare	H. Noel Williams
The Court of Versailles, the Peace of Utrecht, and the Jacobites (1712–1722)	A Kent Squire / Gwynett of Thornhaugh	F. W. Hayes
Maurice Saxe, Adrienne Lecouvreur, and Voltaire	Francezka	Molly Elliot Seawell
Cardinal Fleury — the Jesuits (1727–1729)	*Olympe de Clèves	Dumas (trans.)
Rebellion in Corsica (1735)	King for a Summer	E. Pickering
Court of Louis XV and the camps and battlefields of the Low Countries (1740–1750)	"No. 101"	Wymond Carey
Versailles, Paris, and Maryland (1741–1748)	The House of Demailly	Margaret Horton Potter
Fontainebleau	The Little Huguenot (juv.)	Max Pemberton
Madame de Pompadour (Irish Brigade stories)	The Last Recruit of Clare's (juv.)	S. R. Keightley
Adventure in time of Louis XV	The Favor of Princes	Mark Lee Luther

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The reigns of Madame de Pompadour and Madame de Barry (1770–1774)	*Memoirs of a Physician	Dumas (trans.)
Court life at the close of Louis XV's reign (1774)	Monsieur de Chauvelin's Will	Dumas (trans.)
The Diamond Necklace Affair (1784–1785)	The Queen's Necklace	Dumas (trans.)
Early Revolutionary forces in Provincial France	*A Romance of Dijon	M. Betham Edwards
Church and State (1788–1789)	In Exitu Israel	S. Baring-Gould
Revolutionary period (1789–1815)	The Story of a Peasant	E. Erckmann and A. Chatrian
Storming of the Bastile (1789)	Ange Pitou	Dumas (trans.)
Hocke, Danton, and Robespierre (1789–1793)	Robert Tournay	William Sage
Valley of the Rhone (1789)	*The Red Cockade	Stanley J. Weyman
The Marseilles Battalion; the Terror; and the Royalists in the South (1792–1815)	*The Reds of the Midi *The Terror *The White Terror	Felix Gras (trans.)
The flight, the arrest, and the death of the King and Queen (1789–1794)	*La Comtesse de Charny	Dumas (trans.)
The Republic before the advent of Napoleon (1792–1793)	*Madame Thérèse (juv.)	Erckmann and Chatrian
Reign of Terror (1789–1794)	*A Tale of Two Cities	Dickens
Reign of Terror (1793)	The Woman with the Velvet Necklace	Dumas (trans.)
Aristocrats in captivity (1793)	A Girl of the Multitude (Eglée)	W. H. Trowbridge
The Chouans (1790–1793)	The Little Saint of God	Lady Fairlie Cunningham
The American Embassy at Paris during the Revolution	Calvert of Strathore	Carter Goodloe
La Vendée (1793)	*Ninety-three	Victor Hugo
Execution of Marie Antoinette (1793)	*Chevalier de Maison Rouge	Dumas (trans.)
The Reign of Terror (1793)	The Year One	J. Bloundelle Burton
The Rising in La Vendée (1791–1796)	No Surrender (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Guerrilla fighting in La Vendée (1791–1796)	Foes of the Red Cockade (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Caroline of Denmark and Marie Antoinette (1772–1793)	Two Queens	J. G. L. Hesekiel
Royalists in Paris (1793)	An Episode of the Terror	H. de Balzac
Camille Desmoulins	Crowned with the Immortals	Mrs. Hylton Dale

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The Terror	Nicole	Owen Johnson
Adventures of a Westminster boy	In the Reign of Terror (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Reign of Terror (1793)	In the Lion's Mouth (juv.)	Eleanor C. Price
Art student in the Terror (1793)	*The Atelier du Lys	Margaret Roberts
Gascony (1793)	On the Edge of the Storm	Margaret Roberts
Paris, Charlotte Corday, and the Luxembourg (1792–1793)	*Citoyenne Jacqueline	Sarah Tytler
Battle of Jersey and the French Revolution (1781–1815)	*The Battle of the Strong	Gilbert Parker
Marat, Robespierre and Camille Desmoulins	*Mademoiselle Mathilde	Henry Kingsley
Paris during the Terror (1777–1793)	*The Adventures of François Founder	S. Weir Mitchell
Normandy — time of Charlotte Corday	*The Dream Charlotte	M. Betham Edwards
Danton's career	*A Storm-Rent Sky	M. Betham Edwards
The Terror	The Adventures of the Comte la Muette	Bernard Capes
England, Bury St. Edmunds, and France	Our Lady of Darkness	Bernard Capes
The Terror — Batz conspiracy	The Red Shirts	Paul Gaulot (trans.)
Robespierre (1794)	*At the Sign of the Guillotine	Harold Spender
Son of Louis XVI (1795–1815)	*Lazarre	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
The Dauphin (Louis XVII)	The Shadow of a Throne	F. W. Hayes
The Dauphin (Louis XVII)	A Castle in Spain	Bernard Capes
Rise of Napoleon (1793–1799)	The Whites and the Blues	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Royalist Conspiracy under the Consulate	The Adventures of a Goldsmith	M. H. Bourchier
Royalist struggle in Brittany (1799–1800)	*The Chouans	Balzac (trans.)
Royalist insurrection in Vendée and Brittany (1799–1800)	The Companions of Jehu	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Napoleon and Josephine	Romance of the First Consul	Mathilda Malling (trans.)
Georges Cadoudal and the Breton peasantry's conspiracy against Napoleon (1803–1804)	General George	Moreton Hall
Napoleon and a Parisian actress (1804)	The Fortunes of Fifi	M. E. Seawell
Napoleonic schemes for Invasion of England	*Uncle Bernac	Sir A. Conan Doyle

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Napoleon, Fouché, etc. (1806–1815)	A Boy of the First Empire (juv.)	Elbridge S. Brooks
Westphalia under Jerome Bonaparte (1807–1813)	Love and Honour	M. E. Carr
French Wars, Consulate and Empire (1783–1812)	Tom Burke of "Ours"	Charles Lever
Napoleonic Wars, the French attempt in Ireland (1793–1809)	Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune	Charles Lever
Time of Napoleon	A Prisoner of War (juv.)	G. Norway
Time of Napoleon	The Island of the English	Frank Cowper
Places and manners in Auvergne (1804)	Madeleine; a Tale of Auvergne	Julia Kavanagh
The Chouans and Georges Cadoudal (1804–1814)	The House of the Combrays	G. Le Notre
Invasion of Tyrol (1809)	With the Red Eagle A Red Bridal (sequel)	William Westall
Russian campaign (1805–1820)	*War and Peace	Count L. Tolstoy (trans.)
Madame Walewska's self-abandonment to Napoleon for her country's sake (1806–1812)	Napoleon's Love Story	Waclaw Gasiorowski
Joseph Bonaparte's usurpation of the throne of Spain (1808–1813)	The King's Revoke	Margaret L. Woods
Peninsular War (1808–1810)	*Doña Ysabel	Mathilda Malling (trans.)
Anjou and contemporary politics (1811)	Angelot	Eleanor C. Price
Napoleon's Russian campaign	Kenneth (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Napoleon's Russian campaign	Through Russian Snows (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Napoleon and his time	Face to Face With Napoleon (juv.) In the Year of Waterloo (juv.)	O. V. Caine ker
Napoleonic Wars	*Exploits of Brigadier Gerard *The Adventures of Gerard	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Napoleon's Russian campaign	Barlasch of the Guard	Henry Seton Merriman
Jean Lafitte and Napoleon	Lafitte of Louisiana	Mary Devereu
Napoleon's Russian campaign (1812)	Moscow	Fred Whishaw
Mecklenburg during French occupation (1813)	In the Year '13	Fritz Reuter
Napoleon and his time	*The Conscript	Erckmann and Chatrian (trans.)
Invasion of France by the Allies	*The Blockade	Erckmann and Chatrian (trans.)
Napoleon at Elba	Vengeance is Mine	Andrew Balfour

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Napoleon at Elba	Grantley Fenton	M. M. Blake
The Hundred Days (1815)	*The Shadow of the Sword	R. Buchanan
Battle of Waterloo (1815)	*Waterloo	Erckmann and Chatrian (trans.)
Waterloo	*The Great Shadow	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Waterloo (1815)	*Les Misérables	Victor Hugo (trans.)
Napoleon's return (1815)	The Hundred Days	Max Pemberton
Duchesse de Berri (1831–1832)	The She Wolves of Machecoul	Alexandre Dumas (trans.)
Duchesse de Berri (1831–1832)	The Fiery Dawn	M. E. Coleridge
Society under Louis Philippe	Madelon	Edmond About
Revolution of 1848	*Journeyman Love	Maud Stepney Rawson
Louis Philippe and Napoleon III (1848–1868)	Ishmael	M. E. Braddon
Revolution of 1848	A Man of the People (juv.)	Erckmann and Chatrian
The court life of Louis Philippe and the sanguinary events of the Third Revolution (1848)	A Romance of the Tuileries	Francis Grible
The Coup d' Etat (1848)	The Mysteries of Marseilles	Emile Zola
The Dauphin, Louis XVII (1849–1850)	*The Last Hope	H. Seton Merriman
Effect of the Revolution of 1848 on the provinces	The Fortunes of the Rougons	Emile Zola
After the Coup d'état of 1848	*The Conquest of Plassans	Emile Zola
Eugene Rouher	*His Excellency	Emile Zola
Contrasts the old-fashioned noblesse with the bourgeois	Mlle. de la Seiglière	Jules Saudean
Manners and morals in mid-19th century Paris	The Sentimental Education	Gustave Flaubert
War with Algiers (1871)	A Campaign in Kabylia	Erckmann and Chatrian
Napoleon III	The Member for Paris	E. C. Grenville Murray
Corsica (1868–1870)	The Isle of Unrest	H. S. Merriman
Franco-German War from the standpoint of the ceded Provinces (1870–1871)	Story of the Plébiscite (juv.)	Erckmann and Chatrian (trans.)
The Commune (1870–1871)	The Dayspring	W. Barry
The Commune	The Parisians	Lytton
The Franco-German War and The Commune (1870–1871)	The Maids of Paradise	Robert W. Chambers
Franco-German War	*Lorraine	Robert W. Chambers

FRANCE — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Franco-German War — Wörth and Strassburg	The Garden of Swords	Max Pemberton
Siege of Strassburg (1871)	Max Kromer (juv.)	Hesba Stretton
Wissembourg and Wörth	The Castle of the White Flag (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
Mars la Tour, Gravelotte, and other battlefields in the Franco-German War	John of Gerisau	John Oxenham
Franco-Prussian War	The Young Franc-Tireurs (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Franco-German War — Sedan and Paris	*The Downfall	Emile Zola
Sedan	Valentin	Henry Kingsley
Metz and Sedan	*The Disaster	Paul and Victor Margueritte
Crown Prince of Germany	The Crimson Wing	H. C. Chatfield Taylor
Paris — Escape of the Empress	Ashes of Empire	Robert W. Chambers
The Commune	*The Commune	Paul and Victor Margueritte
Siege of Paris	Robert Helmont	Alphonse Daudet
Franco-German War	*The Attack on the Mill; and other Sketches of War	Emile Zola
Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871)	Under the War Clouds (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Paris life during the Siege	Workman and Soldier (juv.)	J. Cobb
Franco-German War and the siege of Paris	Under the Iron Flail	John Oxenham
Life in the provinces during Franco-Prussian War	Iseulte	C. L. H. Dempster
Brittany and the Franco-Prussian War	The White Month	Frances M. Peard
A tale of two sieges of Paris	A Woman of the Commune (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Paris Commune	*The Red Republic	Robert W. Chambers
Algerian war (1871)	*A Modern Legionary	John Patrick Le Poer

ENGLAND

Beowulf; Arthur and the Round Table; Treasure of the Nibelungs (Legendary)	Heroes of Chivalry and Romance (juv.)	A. J. Church
Roman invasion; Boadicea; Burning of Rome (ca. 60–70 A.D.)	Beric, the Briton (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Druids and Romans (middle 2nd century)	One Traveller Returns	David Christie Murray and Henry Herman

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Early Christianity in Britain (2nd century)	Daybreak in Britain (juv.)	O. E.
Early Christianity in Britain	Edol the Druid (juv.)	W. H. G. Kingston
3rd century	The Romans in Britain (juv.)	Mrs. Jerome Mercier
A tale of the tenth persecution in Britain (3rd century)	The Camp on the Severn	A. D. Crake
A tale of the Roman British Church (3rd century)	The Villa of Claudi	E. L. Cutts
Rome and Britain (3rd century)	No. XIII; or, The Story of the Lost Vestal	Emma Marshall
Roman occupation of Britain (4th century)	A Duke of Britain	Sir H. Maxwell
Evacuation of Britain by the Romans (306–451 A.D.)	The Count of the Saxon Shore (juv.)	A. J. Church and R. Putnam
King Arthur's father and mother (ca. 490 A.D.)	Uther and Igraine	Warwick Deeping
Arthurian legends	The Story of King Arthur and his Knights (juv.)	Howard Pyle
Briton and Angle in the days of the Saxon conquest of Deira (Yorkshire) (ca. 547)	Builders of the Waste	Thorpe Forre
Mission of St. Augustine (597 A.D.)	Imogene (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Old Grimsby and Lincoln (6th century)	Havelock, the Dane (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
The conversion of the Surrey Border in the time of Ethelbert	The Shaven Crown (juv.)	M. Bramston
Edwin of Northumbria (the Bretwalda), the introduction of Christianity into Deira, the coming of Augustine (ca. 600–630 A.D.)	The Paladins of Edwin the Great (juv.)	Sir Clements R. Markham
Early 7th century	Sketches of Christian Life in England in the Olden Time	Elizabeth Charles
Conversion of the early Saxons	St. Cedd's Cross (juv.)	E. L. Cutts
The conversion of Northumbria (7th century)	The Son of Ælla (juv.)	Gertrude Hollis
The times of St. Aidan (636–651 A.D.)	A Scholar of Lindisfarne (juv.)	Gertrude Hollis
The Saxons in the Isle of Wight	Cædwalla (juv.)	Frank Cowper
Days of the Heptarchy (ca. 792 A.D.)	A King's Comrade (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
Viking raids (middle 9th century)	A Thane of Wessex (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
The Vikings (middle 9th century)	The Thrall of Leif the Lucky	Ottilie A. Liljencrantz
Edmund the Martyr (9th century)	The Wooing of Osyth (juv.)	Kate T. Sizer
Alfred's boyhood	The King's Sons (juv.)	G. Manville Fenn

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Alfred's boyhood, St. Boniface, etc.	Annals of an Anglo-Saxon Family (juv.)	Elizabeth Charles
A Story of Saga the Dane (871–878 A.D.)	In Ælfred's Days (juv.)	Paul Creswick
Alfred's fights with the Danes in Wessex and elsewhere	Hastings the Pirate (juv.)	Paul Creswick
Edward Atheling, Siege of Rochester, and the refounding of London (885 A.D.)	*God Save King Alfred	E. Gilliat
Saxon and Dane (871–901)	The Dragon and the Raven (juv.)	G. A. Henty
First English Fleet	*King Alfred's Viking (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
Winchester, the Danes, etc.	A Hero King	Eliza F. Pollard
Alfred and his times (ca. 871–896 A.D.)	A Lion of Wessex	Tom Bevan
Early British Christians	Glastonbury (juv.)	Mrs. A. Payne
King Alfred's times	Twixt Daydawn and Light (juv.)	Gordon Stables
The Danes	The Black Danes (juv.)	Anonymous
The Northmen (913–945 A.D.)	*Thorstein of the Mere: a Saga of the Northmen in Lakeland	W. G. Collingwood
Dunstan (955–958 A.D.)	Edwy the Fair	A. D. Crake
The times of Dunstan	The Sins of a Saint (juv.)	J. R. Aitken
Saxon slavery in Sherwood Forest (late 10th century)	The Wages of Battle	W. H. Herbert
Her brave defence of Corfe Castle	Brave Dame Mary (juv.)	Anonymous
Last struggle of British against Danes (early 11th century)	King Olaf's Kinsman	C. W. Whistler
Danes in East Anglia	Wulfric the Weapon Thane	C. W. Whistler
Danes in Wessex; Canute (ca. 1016)	*Alfgar the Dane	A. D. Crake
Edmund Ironside and Canute	*The Ward of King Canute	Ottilie A. Liljencrantz
Edward the Confessor (middle 11th century)	Edward the Exile	Mary M. Davidson
The Norman Conquest (ca. 1066)	*Hereward the Wake	Charles Kingsley
The Norman Conquest (ca. 1066)	*Harold; or the last of the Saxon Kings	Lytton
The Norman Conquest (ca. 1066)	William the Conqueror	Sir Charles Napier
The Norman Conquest (ca. 1066)	Wulf the Saxon	G. A. Henty
The Norman Conquest (1070)	The Camp of Refuge	Charles Macfarlane
The Norman Conquest (1066–1099)	The Rival Heirs	A. D. Crake

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The last struggle against the Conqueror (1073–1096)	The Siege of Norwich Castle (juv.)	M. M. Blake
1087–1100	Rufus; or the Red King	J. Gregor Grant
Reign of William Rufus (ca. 1100)	In the Days of St. Anselm	Gertrude Hollis
The England of William Rufus (ca. 1100)	Count Robert of Paris	Sir Walter Scott
End of reign of William Rufus (1100)	The Red King's Burial (juv.)	H. Cadwallader Adams
The Norman Kings (1100–1135)	Pabo, the Priest	S. Baring Gould
Social conditions in the time of Stephen (1136)	The Serf	C. Ranger Gull
Wars of Stephen and Matilda; excellent description of the anti-Jewish outbreak at Norwich (1137–1146)	For King or Empress (juv.)	C. W. Whistler
Period of Stephen	The Knight of the Golden Chain (juv.)	R. D. Chetwode
Wars of Stephen and Matilda (1137–1158)	A Legend of Reading Abbey	Charles Macfarlane
Wallingford Castle (middle 12th century)	Brian Fitzcourt	A. D. Crake
Convent life (middle 12th century)	Westminster Cloisters	M. Bidder
Plantagenet Period	Court Life under the Plantagenets	Hubert Hall
Henry II, Hugh of Lincoln, Robin Hood, and Clym of the Clough (1186–1200)	Forest Outlaws (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Henry II — Wales (1187)	The Betrothed	Sir Walter Scott
Thomas à Becket	*Der Heilige	C. F. Meyer
Henry II, Richard I, and Robin Hood	*Maid Marian	Thomas Love Peacock
Richard as Prince and King — Europe and the East (1188–1199)	*The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay	Maurice Hewlett
Richard I — Yorkshire and Leicestershire (1194)	*Ivanhoe	Scott
Crusades	With Richard the Fearless: a tale of the Red Crusade (juv.)	Paul Creswick
The Third Crusade	Lady Sybil's Choice (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Rosamond and Becket (late 12th century)	The Lady and the Priest	Mrs. Maberley
The Third Crusade	Brothers in Arms (juv.)	F. B. Harrison
The Third Crusade	Sir Geoffrey de Skeffington	Bryan W. Ward
Reign of Henry II (late 12th century)	Fair Rosamond	Thomas Miller

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Londoners against their Norman oppressors (1192–1196)	Longbeard; or, the Revolt of the Saxons	Charles Mackay
Richard I — Robin Hood (1192)	In Lincoln Green (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Time of John — Robin Hood	Wolf's Head (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Manners, customs, dress, life, and ideas of the 12th and 13th centuries	*The Forest Lovers	Maurice Hewlett
Time of John — Papal Interdict (1208–1212)	Royston Gower	Thomas Miller
Monastic life in the time of King John	Uncanonized	Margaret H. Potter
Time of John — the Charter (1215–1218)	Runnymede and Lincoln Fair	J. G. Edgar
The Great Charter	Spurs and Bride (juv.)	Gertrude Hollis
Sherwood Forest (ca. 1200)	Robin Hood, Romance of the English Forest	A. Alexander
Sherwood Forest	Robin Hood; or, The Merry Men of Sherwood Forest	Pierce Egan the Younger
Robin Hood days	The Boy Foresters (juv.)	Anne Bowman
Robin Hood	The Romantic History of Robin Hood	Barry Pain
Robin Hood	The Life and Adventures of Robin Hood	John B. Marsh
Robin Hood	Merry Adventures of Robin Hood (juv.)	Howard Pyle
Robin Hood	Robin Hood and his Adventures (juv.)	Paul Creswick
Period of Henry III (1224–1227)	The Robber Baron of Bedford Castle	A. J. Foster and E. E. Cuthell
Period of Henry III — Hampshire and France	A Stout English Bowman (juv.)	E. A. Pickering
The days of Roger Bacon (middle 12th century)	John o' London	S. Gibney
Prince Edward Simon de Montfort; the Barons' Wars, and the Welsh marches (1262)	The Forest Prince	Bryan W. Ward
The Barons' Wars (1264–1265)	The Adventures of Humfrey Chatteris (juv.)	Sheila E. Braine
The Barons' Wars (1264–1265)	The House of Walderne (juv.)	A. D. Crake
The Barons' Wars (1264–1265)	How I Won My Spurs	J. G. Edgar
Oxford, Kenilworth, Battle of Lewes (1264)	*A Clerk of Oxford	E. Everett Green
Kenilworth in the time of the Barons' Wars	Princess Adelaide (juv.)	Emily S. Holt

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Henry III, De Montfort, Robin Hood (1265)	*Forest Days	G. P. R. James
Henry III and the 8th Crusade	*The Prince and the Page (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Hubert de Burgh	The Constable's Tower	Charlotte M. Yonge
Reign of Edward I (1273)	The Merchant and the Friar	Sir Thomas T. Palgrave
Welsh Wars (1275)	*The King's Reeve (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Welsh wars	The Lord of Dyneover (juv.)	E. Everett Green
Edward I's children	My Lady Joanna (juv.)	E. Everett Green
Edward II — Edward III	In the Shadow of the Crown	M. Bidder
Period of Edward III — Welsh border warfare	The Countess Alys (in "New Canterbury Tales")	Maurice Hewlett
Creçy, Poictiers, and Calais	In the Days of Chivalry (juv.)	E. Everett Green
Creçy and Poictiers	St. George for England (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Invasion of France and Battle of Creçy (1346)	With the Black Prince	W. O. Stoddard
The Black Prince	Creçy and Poictiers	J. G. Edgar
Black Prince, Van Artevelde, and Manny (1347)	Hugh the Messenger	Gertrude Hollis
Edward III's time — Black Death (ca. 1348–1350)	*The Gathering of Brother Hilarius	Michael Fairless
Black Prince in Spain (middle 14th century)	*The Lances of Lynwood	Charlotte M. Yonge
Black Prince in Spain	Agénor De Mauléon	Dumas (trans.)
Time of Edward III	God, the King, my Brother (juv.)	Mary F. Nixon Roulet
Edward III — Winchelsea and Rye (ca. 1377)	God Save England!	F. Breton
Sir John Chandos and other knights in England, France, and Spain	*Eric the Archer (juv.)	Maurice H. Hervey
Philippa de Rouêt, Chaucer's wife, and her sister, the wife of John of Gaunt (ca. 1360–1396)	In Chaucer's Maytime	Emily Richings
Peasant Revolt (1379–1385)	*Robert Annys, Poor Priest	Annie Nathan Meyer
Peasant Revolt — Kent, Wat Tyler, and Chaucer (1380)	John Standish	E. Gilliat
The Black Death and the Peasants' Revolt (1381)	Red Dickon the Outlaw (juv.)	Tom Bevan
Peasant Revolt in Herts and Essex (1381)	*The Banner of St. George	M. Bramston
Richard II, Will Langland, Chaucer, Wat Tyler, and the Peasant Revolt leaders (1381)	*Long Will	Florence Converse

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Peasants' Revolt (1381)	The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot	William Minto
Peasants' Revolt (1381)	*The Dream of John Ball	William Morris
Black Prince, Du Guesclin, and Chandos (1385)	*The White Company	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Peasant Revolt and Flanders	A March on London (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Battle of Otterbourne (1388)	Otterbourne	Edward Duros
Struggles on the Welsh and Scotch Borders (1400–1425)	Both Sides of the Border	G. A. Henty
Welsh rebellion against Henry IV: Hotspur, Glendower, and Mortimer (1400)	Cambria's Chieftain (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
The days of Prince Hal	*Every Inch a King	Josephine C. Sawyer
Henry IV to Henry V — Lyndhurst District and Winchester	In the Days of Prince Hal	H. Erlington
Sir John Oldcastle	A Champion of the Faith	J. M. Callwell
Falstaff and Agincourt (1413–1415)	Coronation	Bernard Hamilton
Henry V (1413–1415)	Agincourt	G. P. R. James
The White Hoods of Paris (1415)	At Agincourt (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Henry V and the Princess Catherine of France (1417)	When Spurs were Gold (juv.)	Russell M. Garnier
Bohemia, Prague, Burgstein, and England (1422–1432)	The Cardinal's Page	James Baker
Sisters of James II of Scotland	Two Penniless Princesses (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Wars of the Roses (1422–1435)	The Old English Baron	Clara Reeve
A Canterbury pilgrimage in the time of Jack Cade's rebellion (1450)	*Brazenhead the Great	Maurice Hewlett
Wars of the Roses — The Kingmaker, Charles the Bold, etc. (1467)	Grisly Grissell	Charlotte M. Yonge
Wars of the Roses — Richard of Gloucester (ca. 1471)	*The Black Arrow (juv.)	Robert Louis Stevenson
Struggle of Lancaster and York	The Wars of the Roses (juv.)	J. G. Edgar
Wars of the Roses — Richard of Gloucester	How Dickon Came by His Name (in "The Deserter and other Stories")	Harold Frederic
Wars of the Roses — Tewkesbury	*Where Avon Into Severn Flows (in "The Deserter and other Stories")	Harold Frederic
Prince Edward, son of Henry VI (1459–1485)	In the Wars of the Roses	Eveleyn Everett Green
Edward IV and Warwick the Kingmaker and the battle of Barnet (1467–1471)	*The Last of the Barons	Lytton

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Wars of the Roses	In Steel and Leather	R. H. Forster
Wars of the Roses	White Wyvill and Red Ruthven (juv.)	Eveleyn Everett Green
Margaret of Anjou	A Stormy Life	Lady Georgiana Fullerton
Margaret of Anjou	For the Red Rose (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Wars of the Roses	The Chantrey Priest of Barnet (juv.)	A. J. Church
Wars of the Roses	Red and White (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Wars of the Roses	The Queen's Man (juv.)	Eleanor C. Price
Battle of Tewkesbury (1471–1485)	Malvern Chase	W. S. Symonds
London, Wales, Brecknock Castle	Red Rose and White	Alfred Armitage
Battle of Bosworth (1483–1485)	The Woodman	G. P. R. James
Richard III — Henry VII	Perkin Warbeck	Mary Shelley
Time of Henry VII — Carisbrooke Castle (1488)	The Captain of the Wight	Frank Cowper
Time of Henry VII — Shrewsbury	Wild Humphry Kynaston	H. Hudson
Last years of Henry VII; with Henry VIII as Prince of Wales	*The Heir of Hascombe Hall (juv.)	Eveleyn Everett Green
The rising of Perkin Warbeck (1492–1499)	A Trusty Rebel (juv.)	Mrs. H. Clarke
Northumberland and the Border in reigns of Henry VII–VIII (1497–1513)	The Arrow of the North	R. H. Forster
Time of Wolsey — Field of the Cloth of Gold (1519)	*Darnley	G. P. R. James
Early years of reign of Henry VIII up to Fall of Wolsey	The Armourer's Prentices (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk and Mary Tudor	*When Knighthood Was in Flower	Charles Major
Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk	The White Queen	Russell M. Garnier
Wolsey, Cranmer, etc. (1527)	Westminster Abbey	Emma Robinson
More and Erasmus (1522–1535)	*The Household of Sir Thomas More	Anne Manning
The dawn of Protestantism; Canterbury	Tonford Manor: a pre-Reformation Story	Sardius Hancock
Anne Boleyn	My Friend Anne (juv.)	Jessie Armstrong
Wolsey, Anne Boleyn, and Jane Seymour (1529–1536)	*Windsor Castle	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Anne Boleyn and Wolsey (1529–1543)	Defender of the Faith	Frank Mathew

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Tyndal, Cardinal de la Pole, early years of the Reformation	Robert Aske (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Destruction of the Monasteries (1536)	Like a Rasen Fiddler	Mary E. Shipley
More, Fisher, and Cromwell (ca. 1535–1539)	The King's Achievement	Robert Hugh Benson
Thomas Cromwell	The House of the Wizard (juv.)	M. Imlay Taylor
Wolsey (1535)	The Last Foray	R. H. Forster
Pilgrimage of Grace in Lincolnshire (1536)	Dorothy Dymoke (juv.)	E. Gilliat
Destruction of the Monasteries (1539)	The Last Abbot of Glastonbury	A. D. Crake
The Marriage of Anne of Cleves (1539)	The Fifth Queen	Ford Madox Hueffer
Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary (1539–1558)	Pendower	Marianne Filleul
1543–1547	Henry VIII and His Court; or, Catherine Parr	Louise Mühlbach (trans.)
1546	Passages in the Life of the Faire Gospeller, Anne Askew (juv.)	Anne Manning
1546–1547	Lettice Eden; Tale of Last Days of Henry VIII (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Edward VI as prince and king	*The Prince and the Pauper	Mark Twain
Ket's Rebellion (1549)	The Maid of London Bridge	S. Gibney
Fall of the Protector Somerset (1549–1552)	The Constable of the Tower	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Edward VI and Mary	Seething Days (juv.)	Caroline C. Holroyd
Edward VI and Mary	*The Colloquies of Edward Osborne	Anne Manning
Lady Jane Grey (1537–1554)	The Tower of London	Harrison Ainsworth
Prelude to Mary's reign (1553)	*The Royal Sisters	Frank Mathew
Lady Jane Grey	A Queen of Nine Days (juv.)	Edith C. Kenyon
Wyatt's Attack on London	I Crown Thee King	Max Pemberton
Persecutions under Mary (1553–1558)	The Protestant	Anna Eliza Bray
Persecutions under Mary (1553–1559)	Lest We Forget	Joseph Hocking
The marriage of Philip of Spain and Mary (1554)	Cardinal Pole	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Times of Mary (1555–1558)	*The Story of Francis Cludde	Stanley Weyman
The wife of Cranmer	A Noble Wife	John Saunders

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Reigns of Mary and Elizabeth	England's Elizabeth: Memories of Matthew Bedale	E. A. Parry
The girlhood of Elizabeth	Tower or Throne (juv.)	Harriet T. Comstock
End of Mary's reign and beginning of Elizabeth's	*The Mischief of a Glove	Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny
Old Liverpool and the siege of Havre (1562)	Willoughby Manor	George Norway
Elizabeth and Leicester (1575)	*Kenilworth	Sir Walter Scott
Reign of Elizabeth	Sweet Dol of Haddon Hall	J. E. Muddock
Time of Elizabeth	Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall	Charles Major
Religious intrigues in early part of reign of Elizabeth	The Black Familiars	L. B. Walford
Drake's early voyages to the West Indies, action at Nombre de Dios, burning of Porto Bello and first sight of the Pacific (1557–1573)	At Sea under Drake (juv.)	C. H. Eden
Drake's third voyage to Darien, and the attack on Nombre de Dios (1572–1573)	Hurrah for the Spanish Main! (juv.)	Robert Leighton
The Spanish Main and Eldorado	The Splendid Knight (juv.)	H. A. Hinkson
Sir Francis Drake (1572–1586)	Under Drake's Flag (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Sir Francis Drake (ca. 1572–1588)	Drake and his Yeomen	James Barnes
Cambridge and West Indies — Drake	For God and Gold	Julian Corbett
Reign of Elizabeth (1571–1606)	*The Knight of the Needle Rock and his Days	Mary J. Wilson
England and Holland (1574)	Sons of Adversity	L. Cope Cornford
A Huguenot in Jersey and at the English Court	A Ladder of Swords: a tale of Love, Laughter and Tears	Gilbert Parker
The Armada and the Spanish Main (1575–1588)	*Westward Ho!	Charles Kingsley
The Devonshire Tinneries	Guavas the Tinner	S. Baring-Gould
Sir Philip Sidney (1581–1590)	Penshurst Castle (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Time of Sir Philip Sidney	A Gentleman of England (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Sir Philip Sidney's sister, the Countes of Pembroke, and her family	His Most Dear Ladye (juv.)	Beatrice Marshall
The Spanish Main (1583–1585)	Sir Mortimer	Mary Johnston
Mary Queen of Scots	One Queen Triumphant	Frank Mathew
Mary Queen of Scot's captivity in England (1568–1597)	Unknown to History	Charlotte M. Yonge

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The Freeing of the Netherlands (1585–1604)	By England's Aid (juv.)	G. A. Henty
War with Spain and the Civil War (1574-1658)	Stories of the Wars (juv.)	J. Tillotson
England and Ireland and the Armada	*Sir Ludar (juv.)	Talbot Baines Reed
The Spanish Armada (1588)	Clare Avery (juv.)	Emily S. Holt
Sir Richard Grenville and Raleigh (1591)	The Golden Galleon	R. Leighton
Elizabethan London	*Captain Ravenshaw	Robert N. Stephens
Shakespeare — Warwickshire and London (1596)	*Master Skylark	John Bennett
England and Scotland (1596)	Court Cards: chiefly the Knave of Hearts	Austin Clare
Warwickshire at the close of the Elizabethan Age	The Spanish Poniard	T. A. Pinkerton
Shakespeare (1601)	A Gentleman Player	Robert N. Stephens
London and neighborhood (1604)	*The Fortunes of Nigel	Sir Walter Scott
Witchcraft at Lancaster (1612)	*The Lancashire Witches	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Trial of Sir James Mompesson (1621)	The Star Chamber	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Peak of Derbyshire	The Black Tor (juv.)	G. Manville Fenn
Princess Elizabeth and Prince Henry (1602–1613)	The Young Queen of Hearts (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Time of James I (1603–1615)	*In The Days of King James	S. H. Burchell
Arabella Stuart (1578–1615)	Romance of the Lady Arbell	Mrs. F. T. Marryat
Arabella Stuart and William Seymour (1603–1615)	Arabella Stuart	G. P. R. James
The Gunpowder Plot (1605)	Guy Fawkes	W. Harrison Ainsworth
The Gunpowder Plot	Father Darcy (juv.)	Anne Marsh
The Gunpowder Plot	The Lost Treasure of Trevlyn (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
Stratford-on-Avon (ca. 1612)	Judith Shakespeare	William Black
The Duke of Buckingham (1624–1628)	*The Duke's Servants	S. H. Burchell
George Herbert (1613–1633)	*Under Salisbury Spire (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Earlier years of Charles I	Whitehall	Emma Robinson
Draining of the Fens by Cornelius Vermuyden (1627)	The MS. in the Red Box	John Arthur Hamilton
Earlier years of Charles I	In High Places	May E. Braddon
Bishop Hall of Exeter and Norwich (1637–1656)	Winifrede's Journal	Emma Marshall

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Lord Strafford (1639)	Anthony Everton (juv.)	J. S. Fletcher
Van Dyck (1620–1642)	Old Blackfriars	Beatrice Marshall
The Civil War — Naseby and the Storming of Bristol (1636–1645)	The Dogs of War (juv.)	Edgar Pickering
Strafford (1640–1645)	The Love of Comrades	Frank Mathew
Earlier stages of the Civil War	With the King at Oxford	A. J. Church
England and Ireland in Charles I-Cromwell period — Earl of Ormond (1633–1649)	Dauntless	Ewan Martin
Thomas, Lord Fairfax (1641–1644)	The Siege of York (juv.)	Beatrice Marshall
Charles I, Cromwell, and William Armstrong (1641–1645)	Over the Border	Robert Barr
In the service of the Charleses (ca. 1641–1660)	Silk and Steel	H. A. Hinkson
Parliamentarian Cambridge (1642)	The Lady of Loyalty House	Justin Huntly McCarthy
Early stages of the Civil War (1642)	Arrah Neil	G. P. R. James
Two sieges of Hull — the Protectorate and Charles II (1640–1678)	*Andrew Marvel and his Friends (juv.)	Marie Hall
Battle of Edgehill (1642)	*Hugh Gwyeth	Beulah Marie Dix
The Civil War — the campaign in Cornwall (1642–1643)	*The Splendid Spur	A. T. Quiller Couch
The Civil War (1642–1644)	Mistress Spitfire	J. S. Fletcher
Civil War: Cavaliers, Parliamentarians, and the battle of Lansdown (1596–1643)	Sir Bevill	Arthur Christopher Thynne
Cornwall (1643)	Captain Fortune	H. B. Marriott Watson
John Hampden	*To Right the Wrong	Edna Lyall
Civil War to the battle of Marston Moor (1640–1644)	Cromwell's Own	A. Paterson
Falkland, Laud, etc. (1640–1645)	*In Spite of All	Edna Lyall
Civil War to the battle of Marston Moor (1640–1645)	Follow the Gleam	Joseph Hocking
Civil War — Period between Marston Moor and Fall of Bristol (1644–1645)	Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse	Dora Greenwell McChesney
Marston Moor and siege of Pontefract (1632–1649)	*When Charles the First was King (juv.)	J. S. Fletcher
Civil War — From Edgehill to Naseby and Death of Charles I	Miriam Cromwell, Royalist	Dora Greenwell McChesney
Civil War — Raglan Castle and Newbury (ca. 1645)	St. George and St. Michael	George Macdonald
Civil War — Naseby	Stanhope (juv.)	E. L. Haverfield

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Montrose and the cavaliers in strife with the Presbyterians (1629–1645)	The Angel of the Covenant	J. MacLaren Cobban
Montrose, Argyle, and the battle of Inverlochy (1642–1645)	*John Splendid	Neil Munro
Civil War in Wales, Siege of Conway Castle, battle of Naseby (1641–1649)	*Battlement and Tower	Owen Rhoscomyl
Newbury, Naseby, and Charles' captivity and death (1644–1649)	*Holmby House	G. J. Whyte Melville
Cromwell and Charles — Carisbrooke (1644–1649)	*The Cavaliers	S. R. Keightley
Civil War — near Lymington (1647)	The Children of the New Forest (juv.)	F. Marryat
Cromwell from the Naseby period to his death (ca. 1646–1658)	King "By the Grace of God" (Von Göttes Gnaden)	J. Rodenberg (trans.)
John Milton — Oxfordshire and London (1643–1646)	*The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell	Anne Manning
The Vale of Belvoir (1642–1648)	A Cavalier Stronghold	Mrs. Chaworth Musters
Manners and atmosphere of the Great Civil War	*The Fair Maid of Graystones	Beulah Marie Dix
Nicholas Ferrar and the Quietists	A Haunt of Ancient Peace (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Nicholas Ferrar and the Quietists (1622–1685)	*John Inglesant	J. H. Shorthouse
Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration (1637–1650)	The Draytons and the Dananants On Both Sides of the Sea (sequel)	Elizabeth Charles
The war in Lancashire; siege of Manchester; Earl of Derby's exploits (1642–1651)	The Leaguer of Lathom	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Royalist and Parliamentarian (1642–1653)	Friends, though Divided (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The atmosphere of Puritanism	Dagonet the Jester	Malcolm MacMillan
The Great Civil War	Cavaliers and Roundheads (juv.)	J. G. Edgar
Plot for placing Prince Rupert on the English throne	Rupert, by the Grace of God	Dora Greenwell McChesney
Royalists and Roundheads (ca. 1645–1651)	Henry Masterton	G. P. R. James
Dutch Settlers in Bedford Level	The Settlers at Home (juv.)	Harriet Martineau
Assassination of Buckingham; death of Charles I (1629–1649)	Twenty Years After	Alexandre Dumas
Cromwell's Invasion of Ireland	In the King's Service (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Bristol (1636–1720)	In Colston's Days (juv.)	Emma Marshall
A Northumberland and Scots Border story (1649–1650)	Magnus Sinclair	Howard Pease

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Wanderings of Charles II after Battle of Worcester (1650–1651)	After Worcester	E. Everett Green
The King's flight after Worcester (1651)	Wanderer and King (juv.)	O. V. Caine
Wanderings of Charles II after Battle of Worcester (1651)	Patricia at the Inn	J. C. Snaith
Prince Charles's escape after Worcester (1651)	Boscobel, or the Royal Oak	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Wanderings of Charles II after Battle of Worcester	Ovingdean Grange	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Blake's pursuit of the Royalist fleet into the West Indies after death of Charles I (1651–1652)	Prince Rupert the Buccaneer	C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne
Cromwell and Charles II before the Restoration (1652)	Woodstock, or The Cavalier	Sir Walter Scott
The Commonwealth (1653)	John Gilbert, Yeoman	R. G. Soans
Salisbury and Holland (1655)	*Captain Jacobus (juv.)	L. Cope Cornford
Holland and England	*A Little Captive Lad (juv.)	Beulah Marie Dix
Holland, England, and America	*Penruddock of the White Lambs (juv.)	S. H. Church
Cromwell, Rupert, and Elizabeth of Bohemia	The Red Men of the Dusk	John Finnemore
Oliver Cromwell's later years	The Lord Protector	S. Levett Yeats
Death of Oliver Cromwell (1658)	*The Lion's Whelp	Amelia E. Barr
George Fox, the Quaker	*Friend Olivia	Amelia E. Barr
Quakers at the Restoration (ca. 1650–1660)	The Shadow of a Crime	Hall Caine
George Fox and William Penn	A Gallant Quaker	Margaret H. Roberton
The siege of Skipton Castle, Charles I and II, Falkland, Prince Rupert, Elizabeth of Bohemia and General Lambert (1642–1660)	The Last of the Cliffords (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Cavaliers and Roundheads	Brambletye House	Horace Smith
The Princess Elizabeth — Carisbrooke (ca. 1649)	The White King's Daughter (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Commonwealth — Charles II	God Save the King	Ronald Macdonald
James de la Cloche, Charles II's oldest natural son	Yesterday's To-morrow	Dora Greenwell McChesney
Period of Charles II — William III	A Reputed Changeling	Charlotte M. Yonge
Plague, Lady Castlemaine (1649–1678)	London Pride	Mary E. Braddon
Time of Charles II — Highwayman	I Lived as I Listed	Arthur L. Maitland
Time of Charles II — London and Holland	Silas Verney	Edgar Pickering

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
London, Somerset, and Devon (1664–1665)	*His Grace o' the Gunne	I. Hooper
Plague and Fire (1665–1666)	Cherry and Violet	Anne Manning
Lady Castlemaine, the Plague (1665)	Daniel Herrick	S. H. Burchell
The Plague (1665)	The Brave Men of Eyam (juv.)	E. N. Hoare
Italy and Plague at Eyam (1665)	The Dagger and the Cross	Joseph Hatton
The Plague (1665)	A Set of Rogues	Frank Barrett
The Plague (1665)	The Puritan's Wife	Max Pemberton
Plague and Fire (1665–1666)	*Old St. Paul's	W. Harrison Ainsworth
London Fire (1665)	When London Burned (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Time of Charles II — Court Life (ca. 1662–1665)	Sir Ralph Esher	Leigh Hunt
Milton and his daughters (1665)	*Deborah's Diary	Anne Manning
Great Fire and after (1666–1683)	*Whitefriars, or The Court of Charles II	Emma Robinson
De Ruyter and the Peace of Buda (1667)	The Dutch in the Medway	Charles Macfarlane
Time of Charles II — court life	Nell Gwynn, Comedian	Frankfort Moore
Charles II and his sister Henrietta (1669–1670)	The Silver Key	Nellie K. Blissett
Early Restoration Days in London and Chelsea — Isaac Newton (ca. 1678)	*My Lord Winchenden	Graham Hope
Time of Charles II — Derbyshire, Isle of Man, and London (1678)	*Peveril of the Peak	Sir Walter Scott
Time of Charles II — Nell Gwynne (1680)	*Simon Dale	Anthony Hope
Algernon Sidney's home-life at Knowle Park (ca. 1682)	In the Golden Days	Edna Lyall
Rye House Plot (1683)	Traitor or Patriot?	Mary C. Rowsell
Political intrigue in James II's reign (ca. 1680–1690)	Beaujeu	H. C. Bailey
Rye House Plot (1683)	In the Service of Rachel, Lady Russell (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Purcell the Composer (1658–1695)	In Westminster Choir (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Grinling Gibbons	The Carved Cartoon	Austin Clare
Rising at Taunton (1684)	*The Rebel	H. B. Marriott Watson
Wars of Turenne — John Churchill (1671–1702)	His Counterpart	Russell M. Garnier
Duke of Monmouth (1674–1686)	The Bâton Sinister	George Gilbert

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE.	AUTHOR
Bishop Ken (1637–1711)	*Winchester Meads (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Monmouth's Rebellion (ca. 1673–1687)	*Lorna Doone	R. D. Blackmore
Monmouth's Rebellion — Barbados (1662–1688)	*For Faith and Freedom	Sir Walter Besant
Monmouth's Rebellion (1678–1685)	*Urith	S. Baring-Gould
Monmouth's Rebellion	The Blue Flag	Max Hillary
Monmouth's Rebellion	In Taunton Town	Evelyn Everett Green
Monmouth's Rebellion (1685)	*Micah Clarke	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Dorsetshire in time of Monmouth's Rebellion	Deb Clavel	Mary E. Palgrave
Monmouth's Rebellion	Duke of Monmouth	Gerald Griffin
The Duke of Monmouth, Lady Wentworth — Judge Jeffreys and William of Orange	Fortune's Castaway	W. J. Eccott
The Bloody Assizes (1685)	Barbara Winslow, Rebel	Beth Ellis
Battle of Sedgemoor (1685)	Duke's Winton; a Chronicle of Sedgemoor	J. R. Henslowe
Monmouth's Rebellion and the Tyrol (1685–1687)	*The Courtship of Morrice Buckler	Arthur Edward Woodley Mason
Monmouth's Rebellion and Judge Jeffreys (1685–1689)	By Dulvercombe Water	Harold Vallings
Hampshire in the days following Monmouth's Rebellion (1685–1688)	*The Lover Fugitives	John Finnemore
William of Orange and James II of England (1678–1688)	*The Sword of the King	Ronald Macdonald
Accession of William of Orange, Jacobite conspiracies, and the Boyne campaign (1688–1690)	The Lifeguardsman	H. J. Schimmel (trans.)
Devonshire from landing of William of Orange to the burning of Teignmouth	In Jacobite Days (juv.)	Mrs. Henry Clarke
Judge Jeffreys, Marlborough, and accession of William of Orange (1685–1688)	Mistress Dorothy Marvin	John Collis Snaith
Marriage of Mary to William	My Mistress the Queen (juv.)	Mary Anna Paull
Jacobite plots (ca. 1689)	Hope the Hermit	Edna Lyall
William III — Hardwich, France, and The Hague (1673–1691)	*The Blue Pavilions	A. T. Quiller Couch
Seizure of the Bass Rock (1691–1694)	My Lady of the Bass	S. H. Burchell
Marlborough and the forger Young's plot against William III (1692)	The King's Agent	Arthur Paterson

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE.	AUTHOR
Cromwell's Granddaughter (1694–1729)	By the North Sea (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Mary Stuart (1696)	Kensington Palace	Emma Marshall
Conspiracy of 1696 against William III	A Woman's Courier	W. J. Yeoman
Conspiracy of 1696 against William III	The Jacobite	Harry Lindsay
Robert Ferguson, the Plotter	For Liberty's Sake	J. B. Marsh
Sir John Fenwick's Jacobite plot (1688–1713)	*Shrewsbury	Stanley J. Weyman
Conspiracy of 1696 against William III (1696–1697)	The King's Highway	G. P. R. James
Jacobite Plots	*Snarleyyow, or The Dog Fiend	F. Marryat
Social life (ca. 1690–ca. 1720)	A Lady of Quality	Frances Hodgson Burnett
Social life (ca. 1690–ca. 1720)	His Grace of Osmonde	Frances Hodgson Burnett
English buccaneers in the West Indies (ca. 1672–1700)	Leonard Lindsay; or, The Story of a Buccaneer	A. B. Reach
English buccaneers in the West Indies (1683)	The Hispaniola Plate	J. B. Bloundelle Burton
Welsh piracy; Sir Henry Morgan the Buccaneer (ca. 1670–1680)	*The Jewel of Ynys Galon	Owen Rhoscomyl
Darien Scheme (1698)	A Gentleman Adventurer	J. Bloundelle Burton
William Paterson and the Darien Scheme	Darien, or, The Merchant Prince	B. E. G. Warburton
Windsor — William III — Anne	*In King's Houses	Julia C. R. Dorr
A Christian slave in Morocco	The Fortunes of Farthings	A. J. Dawson
Reign of Queen Anne (1691–1714)	*Henry Esmond	William Makepeace Thackeray
Court of Queen Anne (1707–1714)	St. James's	W. Harrison Ainsworth
London and country life in reign of Anne	The Baronet in Corduroy	Albert Lee
Highwaymen in time of Anne	Tom Tufton's Travels Tom Tufton's Toll	Evelyn Everett Green
Wars with French and Spaniards (1702–1704)	*Across the Salt Seas	J. Bloundelle Burton
Battle of Ramillies	Fallen Fortunes (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
Peterborough in Spain	The Bravest of the Brave (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Duke of Marlborough (1702–1709)	The Cornet of Horse (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Marlborough's campaigns (ca. 1704)	The Adventures of Harry Rochester (juv.)	Herbert Strang

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Duke of Marlborough	A Lady's Honour	Bass Blake
Foreign Wars under Marlborough	In the Irish Brigade (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Kent and Spanish America (1709–1713)	The Queen's Serf	Elsa d'Esterre Keeling
Sir Christopher Wren (1709–1723)	Under the Dome of St. Paul's (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Swift and "Vanessa," Addison, Steele, Pope, and Bolingbroke (1712–1723)	*Esther Vanhomrigh	Margaret L. Woods
Jacobites and Marlborough (ca. 1712–1722)	A Kent Squire Gwynett of Thornhaugh	F. W. Hayes
Somersetshire in reign of Queen Anne	No Soul Above Money	Walter Raymond
Bolingbroke, Pope, Swift, Fielding, Steele, and Addison (ca. 1715)	Devereux	Lytton
The Stuarts in exile, St. Germains (1708–1712)	A Fair Jacobite (juv.)	H. May Poynter
Jacobite plots	The Heritage of Langdale	Mrs. Alexander
Battle of Sheriffmuir (1715)	Balmoral	A. Allardyce
Battle of Sheriffmuir (1715)	To Arms!	Andrew Balfour
Cornish Jacobites	Duance Pendray	G. Norway
Jacobite rebellion of 1715	Preston Fight	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Jacobite rebellion of 1715	Lucy Arden	James Grant
Lord Derwentwater and the Northumbrian rising (1715)	*Dorothy Forster	Sir Walter Besant
Jacobite rising (1715)	In the Fifteen (juv.)	H. C. Adams
Mar's Rebellion	A Loyal Little Maid	Sarah Tyler
Jacobite intrigues just before battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston (1715)	*Rob Roy	Sir Walter Scott
Jacobite atmosphere (1715–1719)	*Parson Kelly	A. E. W. Mason and A. Lang
Traditions of Rob Roy (ca. 1715)	Adventures of Rob Roy	James Grant
Period of Jacobite Rebellion	A Deal with the King	J. F. Findlay
Devon and Cornwall (1715)	Hartland Forest	Anna E. Bray
Jacobites in Northumberland	Strained Allegiance	R. H. Foster
The Swedish War (1699–1719)	*Monsieur Martin	Wymond Carey
The English and Continental Jacobites (1716–1719)	*For the White Rose	Wymond Carey
Stuarts in exile (1719)	Madamscourt; Adventures of a fugitive Princess (juv.)	H. May Poynter
The Old Pretender and Princess Clementina Sobieski (1720)	*Clementina	A. E. W. Mason

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Jane Stuart, natural daughter of James (II) Duke of York (1657–1745)	The Royal Quaker	Mrs. Bertram Tanqueray
Jacobite outbreaks of 1719 and the South Sea Bubble (1719–1720)	The Rose-Spinner	Mary Deane
Somerset at the time of the South Sea Bubble (1720)	Jacob and John	Walter Raymond
London in time of George I and II	French Nan	Agnes and Egerton Castle
Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Pope, Caroline of Anspach, and Prince George II (1720)	In Clarissa's Day (juv.)	Sarah Tytler
Dissenting life in the provinces (early 18th century)	The Courtship of Sarah (juv.)	Sarah Tytler
London in days of Bolingbroke and Walpole (1709–1727)	Mohawks	Mary E. Braddon
Social life (1732)	*The House Divided	H. B. Marriott Watson
Deptford (ca. 1740–1760)	The World Went Very Well Then	Sir Walter Besant
Spanish Main	Ned Leger (juv.)	G. Manville Fenn
Battle of Fontenoy (1745)	Treasure Trove	S. Lover
Bath, middle of 18th century	*The Bath Comedy Incomparable Bellairs	Agnes and Egerton Castle
The Jacobites — Yorkshire Moors (1745)	*Ricroft of Withens	Halliwell Sutcliffe
The Jacobites of England and France (1746)	Denounced	J. Bloundelle Burton
London and Epsom (middle 18th century)	*The Chaplain of the Fleet	Sir Walter Besant and J. Rice
Pirates (ca. 1750)	*Treasure Island (juv.)	Robert Louis Stevenson
Smugglers in Kent (middle 18th century)	*The Smuggler	G. P. R. James
The Gypsies (ca. 1750)	Smalilou	James Henry Yoxall
The Young Pretender's visit to London (1744–1750)	High Treason: a Romance of The Days of George II	Anonymous
Life (ca. 1750)	The Lady of Lynn	Sir Walter Besant
Social and political condition (ca. 1750)	Bernicia	Amelia E. Barr
The sister of the Wesleys (1723–1803)	Hetty Wesley	A. T. Quiller Couch
Methodist Revival (ca. 1750)	The Infidel	Mary E. Braddon
The Wesleys in a northern village	The Coming of the Preachers	John Ackworth
Whitefield and the Wesleys (1745–1750)	Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan	Elizabeth Charles

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Cornish people in Wesley's times (ca. 1750)	The Strange Adventures of Israel Pendray	S. K. Hocking
Wesley in Cornwall (ca. 1758)	The Birthright	Joseph Hocking
Smugglers in Dorsetshire (1757–1758)	*Moonfleet	J. Meade Falkner
Methodism (1758)	The Eveshams	James Blythe Patton
The Scots Greys in the Seven Years' War (1758–1759)	Second to None	James Grant
Eugene Aram (ca. 1759)	Eugene Aram	Lord Lytton
George III and Hannah Lightfoot (1760)	A Fountain Sealed	Sir Walter Besant
Newgate (ca. 1760)	*The Orange Girl	Sir Walter Besant
Society (ca. 1746–1811)	*Memoirs of Barry Lyndon	William Makepeace Thackeray
Exmoor gypsies (1763)	*Katerfelto	G. J. Whyte Melville
Last days of Chatham (1767)	*The Castle Inn	Stanley J. Weyman
Life at Olney — Cowper and John Newton (ca. 1767–1787)	On the Banks of the Ouse (juv.)	Emma Marshall
R. B. Sheridan and Johnson (1771–1773)	A Nest of Linnets	F. Frankfort Moore
Goldsmith, Garrick, Johnson, and Burke (1774)	*The Jessamy Bride	F. Frankfort Moore
Life in the Isle of Man (ca. 1775)	The Deemster	Hall Caine
Liverpool (1776)	Cap'n Nat's Treasure	Robert Leighton
The Attempt to fire Portsmouth Dockyard (1776–1777)	The King's Yard: a Story of Old Portsmouth	Walter Jeffery
Old Rye and its smugglers (1763–1779)	Denis Duval	William Makepeace Thackeray
Washington, Johnson, Fielding, and Richardson (1756–1783)	The Virginians	William Makepeace Thackeray
Siege of Gibraltar (1779–1783)	The Rock of the Lion (juv.)	M. E. Seawell
The Siege of Gibraltar	Held Fast for England (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Gordon Riots (1780)	*Barnaby Rudge	Charles Dickens
Art — Reynolds and Angelica Kauffman (ca. 1780–1781)	*Miss Angel	Miss Thackeray
Society (18th century)	The Fatal Gift	F. Frankfort Moore
Sir Joshua Reynolds and Miss Burney (1780)	L'Elève de Garrick	Augustin Filon
Slavery emancipation (1791)	*God's Providence House	Isabella Varley Banks
English Jacobin clubs (1793)	St. Katherine's by the Tower	Sir Walter Besant
Smuggling and life on the coast near Flamborough (1777–1805)	Mary Anerley	R. D. Blackmore

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
North Devon (1793)	*Ropes of Sand	R. E. Francillon
Capture of Guadeloupe (1794)	Oliver Ellis; or The Fusiliers (juv.)	James Grant
Reign of Terror at Paris, and Revolution of Naples (1793–1798)	The Extraordinary Confessions of Diana Please	Bernard Capes
Society life in George III's days (1796)	The Orangery: a Comedy of Tears	Mabel Dearmer
Mutiny at the Nore (1797)	The King's Own	Marryat
Sussex Smugglers and French Conspirators	A Business in Great Waters (juv.)	Julian Corbett
Gretna Green and Botany Bay (1799)	The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham	Herbert Compton
Hannah More	Bristol Diamonds (juv.)	Emma Marshall
William Crotch and Old Crome	Castle Meadow (juv.)	Emma Marshall
Iceland and the Isle of Man in the Napoleonic period (1800)	The Bondman	Hall Caine
Life (1800)	*Adam Bede	George Eliot
Life (1800)	*Silas Marner; the Weaver of Raveloe	George Eliot
Lychgate Hall	Lychgate Hall	M. E. Francis
Yorkshire moors (ca. 1800)	The Luck of Barerakes	Caroline Marriage
Battles of St. Vincent and Aboukir	Chris Cunningham (juv.)	Gordon Stables
Cape St. Vincent and Nelson in the Mediterranean	The Commander of the Hirondelle (juv.)	W. H. Fitchett
Nelson and Napoleon — the battle of the Nile	The Two Captains	Cyrus Townsend Brady
Battle of the Nile	In Press-Gang Days (juv.)	E. Pickering
Wars with France (1798–1801)	At Aboukir and Acre	G. A. Henty
Lead miners near Cheddar (early 19th century)	*Two Men o' Mendip	Walter Raymond
Wreckers and Smugglers in Cornwall	When George III was King	Amyot Sagon
Social Life (early 19th century)	Rodney Stone	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Nelson and the Baltic campaign (1803–1805)	*A Friend of Nelson	Horace G. Hutchinson
Nelson's campaigns (1803–1805)	Diana's Crescent	Anne Manning
Nelson, Napoleon, and the French attempt to invade England	*Springhaven	R. D. Blackmore
Hannah More and William Wilberforce (early 19th century)	Under Cheddar Cliffs, a Hundred Years Ago (juv.)	Edith Seeley
George III and family at Weymouth	The Trumpet-Major	Thomas Hardy
The riots caused by introduction of steam machinery (1780–1834)	*John Halifax, Gentleman	Dinah Mulock Craik

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Spanish War of Independence	*Trafalgar	B. Pérez Galdós (trans.)
Trafalgar	Afloat with Nelson (juv.)	C. H. Eden
Nelson and British naval victories (1797–1805)	By Conduct and Courage (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Life of Nelson	The Admiral	Douglas Sladen
Battle of Trafalgar (1805)	'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay	Besant and Rice
Battle of Maida (1806)	The Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp	James Grant
Impressment during the French wars	*Sylvia's Lovers	Mrs. Gaskell
Peninsular War and Waterloo (1795–1815)	The Follies of Captain Daly	F. Norreys Connell
Exmoor, the Peninsular War and Corunna (1808–1809)	The Drummer's Coat (juv.)	John W. Fortescue
Battle of Corunna and siege of Saragossa (1808–1809)	Boys of the Light Brigade (juv.)	Herbert Strang
Peninsular War	*Charles O'Malley	Charles Lever
Peninsular War and Napoleon (1783–1812)	Tom Burke of "Ours"	Charles Lever
Peninsular War and Waterloo campaign (1808–1815)	*The Romance of War	James Grant
Peninsular War	With Moore at Corunna (juv.) Under Wellington's Command (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Peninsular War — Sir John Moore (1808–1809)	*Sons of the Sword	Margaret L. Woods
Peninsular War	The Young Buglers (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Peninsular War, from Siege of Burgos to Vittoria (1812–1813)	The Story of a Scout (juv.)	John Finnemore
Peninsular War — Vittoria and Badajos	The Bivouac	W. H. Maxwell
Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo	The Adventures of Harry Revel	A. T. Quiller Couch
The war prison at Prince Town (1814)	The American Prisoner	Eden Phillpotts
Caroline of Brunswick and the Prince Regent (1810)	The Palace of Spies: an Episode	Herbert Compton
Smuggling (1811)	The Longshoremen	George Bartram
Luddite agitation (1811–1813)	*Bond Slaves	Mrs. G. L. Banks
The Orders in Council; Luddite agitation (ca. 1807–1812)	Shirley	Charlotte Brontë
Luddite riots	*Forest Folk	James Prior
Luddite riots	Through the Fray (juv.)	G. A. Henty

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Napoleonic Wars (1811–1814)	Alice Lorraine	R. D. Blackmore
Privateering in 1812	An Ocean Free Lance	Clark Russell
French invasion	The French Prisoner	Thomas A. Pinkerton
Napoleonic Wars (1804–1815)	One of the 28th (juv.)	G. A. Henty
French prisoner in England (1813–1814)	*St. Ives	Robert Louis Stevenson
Wars in India and the Peninsula (1795–1815)	A Royal Rascal	Arthur Griffiths
Napoleon at Elba (1814–1815)	Grantley Fenton	M. M. Blake
Waterloo	The Great Shadow	Sir A. Conan Doyle
Napoleonic Wars (1815)	From Powder-Monkey to Admiral (juv.)	W. H. G. Kingston
Smugglers and preventives in the Essex fens (1815)	Brown: a story of Waterloo Year (juv.)	Dorothea Moore
Waterloo (1815)	*Stories of Waterloo	W. H. Maxwell
The Hundred Days	The Light of Scarthey	Egerton Castle
French and English on Sussex coast (1815)	*The Bonnet Conspirators	Violet A. Simpson
The Fen Riots (1815)	Cheap Jack Zita	S. Baring-Gould
The Regency of George IV (1811–1820)	Twisted Eglantine	H. B. Marriott Watson
George IV, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and Beau Brummell	*Yeoman Fleetwood	M. E. Francis (Mrs. Blundell)
Time of George II — Dartmoor	Royal Georgie	S. Baring-Gould
Last Years of the Regency	Mis'ess Joy	John Le Breton
Queen Caroline — last few years of her life (1818–1821)	*A Lady of the Regency	Mrs. Stepney Rawson
The Peterloo Massacre and the Cato Street Conspiracy (1819)	Starvecrow Farm	Stanley J. Weyman
Admiral Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald (1818–1825)	With Cochrane the Dauntless (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Smugglers in Kent, and pirates in the West Indies (ca. 1825)	Romance	Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Hueffer
Brunel's Folly (ca. 1820)	Kitty Alone; a story of Three Fires	S. Baring-Gould
Manchester (1820)	Mervyn Clitheroe	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Manchester and Peterloo riots (1799–1831)	*The Manchester Man	Isabella Varley Banks
Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, and Brougham (1796–1821)	*The Queen can do No Wrong	Herbert Compton
Plot to rescue Napoleon (1821)	Taken from the Enemy	Henry Newbolt
Recollections of Althea Allingham (1785–1842)	In Four Reigns (juv.)	Emma Marshall

ENGLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Eastern Devon just before the Reform Bill of 1832	Perlycross	R. D. Blackmore
Rural life in Suffolk before the repeal of the Corn Laws	The Lord of the Harvest	M. Betham Edwards
Yorkshire woolcombers and the cotton industry in the days before machinery (1830)	Mistress Barbara Cunliffe	Halliwell Sutcliffe
Somerset rustics in the days before railways	*Good Souls of Cider Land	Walter Raymond
Bristol Riots (1831)	Under the Mendips	Emma Marshall
Reform Bill agitation (1831–1832)	I, Thou and the Other One	Amelia E. Barr
The aftermath of the Reform Bill (1832)	Felix Holt, the Radical	George Eliot
Yorkshire (1837)	The Plunder Pit	Keighley Snowden
London life (1833–1834)	Clement Lorimer; or The Book with the Iron Clasps	Angus Bethune Reach
Farmer class in Devon and Cornwall (ca. 1840)	*Red Spider	S. Baring-Gould
Seafaring life (ca. 1840)	*The Nigger of the Narcissus	Joseph Conrad
The miners of the Land's End peninsula (ca. 1840)	Esther Pentreath	J. H. Pearce
The struggle for life in the west country before the repeal of the Corn Laws (ca. 1850)	Driven	Margaret Watson
Portsmouth and the Crimea (1854–1855)	By Celia's Arbour	Sir Walter Besant
Crimean War (1854–1855)	*Sevastopol	Tolstoy (trans.)
Sebastopol and Balaclava (1854–1855)	A Gallant Grenadier (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Crimean War (1854–1855)	In the Trenches (juv.)	John Finnemore
Crimean War (1854–1855)	The Interpreter	G. J. Whyte Melville
Crimean War (1854–1855)	Lady Wedderburn's Wish Laura Everingham The Lord Hermitage One of the Six Hundred Under the Red Dragon	James Grant
Crimean War (1854–1855)	The Thin Red Line	A. Griffiths
Crimean War (1854–1855)	Jack Archer (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Crimean War (1854–1855)	True unto Death (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
The Lancashire cotton famine of 1863	Probation	Jessie Fothergill
The politics of Palmerston's period	The Mantle of Elijah	Israel Zangwill
British in China	With the Allies to Pekin (juv.)	G. A. Henty

WALES

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Legendary	The Misfortunes of Elphin	T. L. Peacock
Time of Henry I	Pabo the Priest	S. Baring-Gould
Border feud (1187)	*The Betrothed	Sir Walter Scott
The Welsh marches, the Cymry, the last of the Druids, battles of Lewes and Evesham (1262–1265)	The Forest Prince	Bryan W. Ward
Time of Edward II (ca. 1325)	*The Whistling Maid	Ernest Rhys
Rebellion against Henry IV — Glendower, Hotspur, and Mortimer (1400–1415)	Cambria's Chieftain (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
Owen Glendower	Hearts of Wales	Allen Raine
Tudor Epoch	The Shrouded Face (juv.)	Owen Rhoscomyl
Civil War and Battle of Naseby (1641–1649)	*Battlement and Tower	Owen Rhoscomyl
The Civil War	The Wonderful Story of Agnes and the White Dove: a Tradition of Wales	Z. Mather
Piracy and Sir Henry Morgan (ca. 1670–1680)	The Jewel of Ynys Galon	Owen Rhoscomyl
Jacobite Rebellion (1745)	*For the White Rose of Arno (juv.)	Owen Rhoscomyl
Smugglers, pirates and detectives of Lundy and the Severn (1745)	The Man at Odds	Ernest Rhys
Reform Bill (ca. 1832)	Trewern	R. M. Thomas
Pembrokeshire and the Rebecca riots (1843–1844)	In Dewisland	S. Baring-Gould
The Rebecca Riots (1833–1834)	*The Sheep Stealers	Violet Jacob
The Singing Revival (1904–1905)	A Prophet of Wales	Max Baring

IRELAND

Heroic legends	The Sons o' Cormac; an' Tales of other Men's Sons (juv.)	Aldis Dunbar
Heroic Age	The Coming of Cuculain	Standish O'Grady
Ireland and Northern Europe in second half of the 8th century	The Invasion	Gerald Griffin
Anglo-Irish History (1534–1537)	The Weird of Silken Thomas	R. Manifold Craig
Time of the Armada	Sir Ludar (juv.)	Talbot Baines Reed
The struggle between English and Irish	Grace O'Malley	Robert Machray
Elizabethan Ireland	The Spanish Wine	Frank Mathew
Desmond's rebellion and the sack of Youghal (1574–1580)	Ralph Wynward (juv.)	H. Erlington

IRELAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Irish Rebellion (1579)	*Maelcho	Emily Lawless
Connaught (1588)	A Queen of Men	William O'Brien
Social and political conditions under Elizabeth (1588–1591)	Red Hugh's Captivity	Standish O'Grady
The rebellion in Tyrone (1599)	*With Essex in Ireland	Emily Lawless
Philip III's Armada, battle of Kinsale and the clan feuds (1602)	Ulrick the Ready	Standish O'Grady
1637–1641	*Kathleen Clare	Dora G. McChesney
The Civil War (ca. 1641)	Silk and Steel	H. A. Hinkson
The Civil War (1640–1645)	The Love of Comrades	Frank Mathew
An Irish episode of the Great Civil War (1641)	Dauntless	Ewan Martin
Drogheda Massacre and battle of Clonmel (1649)	*Castle Omeragh	Frank Frankfort Moore
Cromwellian wars	John Marmaduke	S. H. Church
Cromwellian wars	In the King's Service (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Cromwellian wars	*Ethne	Mrs. E. M. Field
The Cromwellian settlement (1654)	*Nessa	L. MacManus
Protestants and Catholics in Ulster and siege of Londonderry (1689)	*A Man's Foes	Euphans H. Strain
Siege of Londonderry (1689)	*The Crimson Sign	S. R. Keightley
Siege of Londonderry (1689)	True to the Watchword	Edgar Pickering
The Boyne and Limerick (1689–1691)	Orange and Green (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Battle of the Boyne (1690)	*The Boyne Water	John Banim
Battle of the Boyne (1690)	The MacMahon	Owen Blayney
Siege of Limerick (1690)	The Wager	L. MacManus
Battle of Aughrim (1691)	Redmond, Count O'Hanlon, the Irish Rapparee	William Carleton
Siege of Londenderry (1691–1700)	In the Wake of King James	Standish O'Grady
The broken-down gentry of the early 18th century	*Castle Rackrent	Maria Edgeworth
Persecution of the priests (1745–1752)	Willie Reilly and his Dear Colleen Bawn	William Carleton
Dublin Society (ca. 1750)	A Left-handed Swordsman	George Newcomen
Gentry of the 18th century	The Point of Honour	H. A. Hinkson
Goldsmith, Burke, Garrick, and Johnson	In the Days of Goldsmith	M. McD. Bodkin
The '98 Rebellion	Two Chiefs of Dunboy	James Anthony Froude
Dublin in time of Grattan	The King's Deputy	H. A. Hinkson

IRELAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Protestant landowners and dispossessed Catholics in the north of Ireland (1761–1779)	*John Maxwell's Marriage	Stephen Gwynn
Political conditions (1780–1797)	*The Lost Land	Julia M. Crottie
The Rebellion of '98	*The O'Donoghue	Charles Lever
Curran	*Jack Hinton	Charles Lever
The French attempt on Ireland (1793–1809)	Maurice Tiernay	Charles Lever
Irish soldiers in the Napoleonic Wars (1783–1812)	Tom Burke of "Ours"	Charles Lever
Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1798)	A King's Woman (juv.)	H. A. Hinkson
Lord Edward Fitzgerald	*Kilgorman (juv.)	Talbot Baines Reed
Rebellion of '98	Lord Edward Fitzgerald	Matthias McDonnell Bodkin
Rebellion of '98	*Rory O'More	Samuel Lover
Wolfe Tone and the Rebellion of '98	Kathleen Mavourneen	Randal McDonnell
Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the Rebellion of '98	*The Rebels	Matthias McDonnell Bodkin
Rebellion of '98	*Up for the Green	H. A. Hinkson
Rebellion of '98	*Corrageen	Mrs. Orpen
The O'Hara Family	*The Croppy	John and Michael Banim
Rebellion of '98	*Croppies Lie Down: a Tale of 1798	William Buckley
United Irishmen (1798)	The Pikemen (juv.)	S. R. Keightley
French Expedition	The Round Tower	Florence Scott and Alma Hodge
Rebellion of '98 in Wexford	The Wood of the Brambles	Frank Mathew
Ireland at the Union (1800–1801)	My Lords of Strogue	Lewis Wingfield
Robert Emmet (1797–1808)	*The Island of Sorrow	George Gilbert
Peninsular War	Charles O'Malley	Charles Lever
Legislative Union (1808–1824)	The Knight of Gwynne	Charles Lever
Politics in Connell's time	A Lad of the O'Friels'	Seumas MacManus
A legendary daughter of Napoleon (1832)	Vive l'Empereur	Mary R. S. Andrews
The Famine and Smith O'Brien agitation (1846–1847)	*Castle Daly	Annie Maria Keary
The Irish Famine	Castle Richmond	T. Anthony Trollope
'48 and '49	The D'Altons of Crag	Dean O'Brien
Catholic society in Dublin (ca. 1850)	Hagan, M. P.	Mrs. Hartley
Fenians	A Fair Saxon	Justin McCarthy

IRELAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Secular rivalry	Christie Carew	Justin McCarthy
Fenians and Nationalist agitation	When We Were Boys	William O'Brien
The Land League	Norah Moriarty or, Revelations of Modern Irish Life	Amos Reade

SCOTLAND

Picts and Romans (4th century)	A Duke of Britain	Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell
Michael Scott, or Scot the famous scholar and magician (ca. 1175–1234)	Sir Michael Scot	Allan Cunningham
Norse Invasion (1263)	Sir Valdemar the Ganger (juv.)	Josephine Fothering-hame
Norse Invasion (1262–1263)	*The Thirsty Sword	Robert Leighton
Wallace and Bruce (1290–1315)	In Freedom's Cause (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Wallace and Bruce and the war of Scottish independence (1296–1314)	The Scottish Chiefs	Jane Porter
War of Independence (1298–1314)	*The Days of Bruce	Grace Aguilar
Scotch Wars — Ayrshire and Lanarkshire (1306–1307)	Castle Dangerous	Sir Walter Scott
War of Independence — Bannockburn (1314)	*The Chevalier of the Splendid Crest	Sir Herbert Maxwell
Aberdeen and Braemar district (end of 14th century)	Kate Cameron of Brux	J. E. Muddock
Speyside region and Morayshire (1388–1390)	The Wolfe of Badenoch	Sir Thomas Dick Lauder
Perthshire, in the reign of Robert III (1402)	*The Fair Maid of Perth	Sir Walter Scott
James I of Scotland and England (ca. 1407–1422)	*The Caged Lion (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Times of James I (15th century)	Catharine Douglas	Rachel Willard
William, 6th Earl of Douglas — Galloway, Stirling, Edinburgh, and Brittany (1439–1440)	*Black Douglas	S. R. Crockett
The Hebrides (Barra) and Stirling; times of James I and II (1448)	St. Clair of the Isles (juv.)	Elizabeth Helme
The Debatable Land	The Mawkin of the Flow	Lord Ernest William Hamilton
House of Douglas (1444–1455)	The Captain of the Guard	James Grant
Close of the reign of James III (1488)	*The Yellow Frigate	James Grant
James V	A Prince of Good Fellows	Robert Barr
Flodden Field (1503–1513)	For Stark Love and Kindness	Allan Macdonald

SCOTLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Flodden Field (1513)	The Braes of Yarrow	Charles Gibbon
Flodden Field (1513)	In The King's Favor	J. E. Muddock
James V's disasters (1537)	Jane Seton	James Grant
Dundee (1544)	No Cross, no Crown (juv.)	Deborah Alcock
Battle of Pinkie (1547)	Mary of Lorraine	James Grant
Melrose and District (1550)	*The Monastery	Sir Walter Scott
Mary Queen of Scots (1567–1568)	*The Abbot	Sir Walter Scott
John Knox (1547–1560)	Magdalen Hepburn	Margaret O. Oliphant
Mary Queen of Scots (1558–1565)	Basile the Jester (juv.)	J. E. Muddock
Mary Queen of Scots (1561–1567)	*The Queen's Quair	Maurice Hewlett
Mary Queen of Scots	*Queen Mary's Holdfast	Sir John Skelton
The attempt of Earl Gilbert to seize the properties of Crossraguel Abbey (1564–1571)	The Dule Tree of Cassillis	William Robertson
Career of Bothwell (1566–1577)	Bothwell; or the Days of Queen Mary	James Grant
Mary Queen of Scots — Holyrood and Arabella Stuart	The Queen's Maries	G. J. Whyte Melville
Captivity of Mary in England (1568–1597)	*Unknown to History (juv.)	Charlotte M. Yonge
Mary Queen of Scots — Moray, Darnley, and Mary Hamilton	Mary Hamilton	Lord Ernest Hamilton
The Babington Plot and execution of Mary Queen of Scots (1586)	One Queen Triumphant	Frank Mathew
Captivity of Mary Queen of Scots	The Master of Gray	H. C. Bailey
Fife, Devon, and West Indies — Drake (ca. 1585)	By Stroke of Sword (juv.)	Andrew Balfour
Border fighting in Elizabethan times	*Rosslyn's Raid; and other Tales	Beatrice Helen Barmby
Liddesdale and Border district (1587)	The Outlaws of the Marches	Lord Ernest Hamilton
The western Highlands	*The Lost Pibroch, and other Shieling Stories	Neil Munro
Lisbon, the Azores, and the Shetland Isles	The Treasure of Don Andres	J. Haldane Burgess
The Gowrie Conspiracy (1599–1600)	Gowrie	G. P. R. James
Galloway just after the Reformation (1601–1611)	*The Grey Man	S. R. Crockett
Montrose and the Covenant (1629–1645)	*The Angel of the Covenant	J. Maclaren Cobban
Solemn League and Covenant, Coronation of Charles II at Scone and other events of the Civil War (1632–1651)	Harry Ogilvie; or The Black Dragoons	James Grant

SCOTLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Montrose and the Covenant	*John Splendid	Neil Munro
Montrose's campaigns from Tippermuir to Philiphaugh (1644–1645)	The Red Reaper	John A. Stewart
Montrose and the Covenant (1645–1646)	*The Legend of Montrose	Sir Walter Scott
Montrose and the Covenant	Journal of the Lady Beatrix Graham	Mrs. Fowler Smith
Traditionary tales	The New Border Tales	Sir George Brisbane Scott Douglas
Kirk and Covenant — Cameronian rebellion of 1679 (1638–1680)	Adam Hepburn's Vow (juv.)	Annie S. Swan
The famous Warlock (1660–1670)	Major Weir	K. L. Montgomery
Montrose and the Covenant	The Cherry Ribband	S. R. Crockett
Bothwell Bridge (1679)	*Old Mortality	Sir Walter Scott
Bothwell Bridge	*Bible and Sword	P. Hay Hunter
Bothwell Bridge (1679)	*The Men of the Moss Hags	S. R. Crockett
The Covenanters (ca. 1678–1683	John Burnet of Barns	John Buchan
Persecutions of the Covenanters (1680)	For Crown and Covenant (juv.)	Cyril Grey
Witchcraft (late 17th century)	The Witch-Wife	Sarah Tytler
Persecutions of the Covenanters (ca. 1685–1690)	The Standard Bearer	S. R. Crockett
Battle of Killiecrankie (1688)	*Lochinvar	S. R. Crockett
The Covenanters, Grahame of Claverhouse, and Battle of Killiecrankie	Ronald Lindsay (juv.)	May Wynne
Battle of Killiecrankie (ca. 1688–1689)	*Ringan Gilhaize	John Galt
Battle of Killiecrankie (1689)	*The Scottish Cavalier	James Grant
East Lothian (1695)	The Bride of Lammermoor	Sir Walter Scott
Shetland and Orkney (ca. 1700)	The Pirate	Sir Walter Scott
Border country, Jacobite intrigues (1706)	The Black Dwarf	Sir Walter Scott
Jacobite intrigues (1715)	*Rob Roy	Sir Walter Scott
Rob Roy (ca. 1715)	The Adventures of Rob Roy	James Grant
Jacobites in London and Highlands (1715)	Balmoral	A. Allardyce
The Jacobites, Edinburgh, and Battle of Sheriffmuir (1715)	To Arms!	A. Balfour
Jacobite rebellion (1715)	Lucy Arden	James Grant
Mar's Rebellion	A Loyal Little Maid (juv.)	Sarah Tytler

SCOTLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Politics (1715–1745)	By Allan Water	Catherine Steuart
Solway Moss and the Border (ca. 1720–1730)	*The Raiders *The Dark o' the Moon	S. R. Crockett
Gentlefolk in Fife (ca. 1710–1740)	A Daughter of Strife	Jane H. Findlater
Porteous Riots (1736)	*The Heart of Midlothian	Sir Walter Scott
Fontenoy and Culloden (1728–1746)	Bonnie Prince Charlie (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Time of the '45 Rebellion (1745)	Thyra Varrick (juv.)	Amelia E. Barr
The Jacobites — Highlands and Edinburgh	A Lost Lady of Old Years	John Buchan
The Jacobites — Stirling, Edinburgh, London, and Preston-pans	*Waverley	Sir Walter Scott
Jacobite Intrigues in London (1745)	Sir Hector; the Story of a Scots Gentleman	Robert Machray
Welsh connection with the Derby March (1745)	For the White Rose of Arno	Owen Rhoscomyl
The Jacobites — Highland plots and campaign (1745–1746)	*Poor Sons of a Day	Allan McAulay
The march to Derby and the battle of Culloden	The Fortunes of Claude (juv.)	Edgar Pickering
Culloden (1745)	The Stone of Dunalter	William Robertson
Jacobite rebellion in Yorkshire (1745)	Ricroft of Withens Willowdene Will	Halliwell Sutcliffe
Flora Macdonald (1746)	The Macdonald Lass	Sarah Tytler
The Jacobites — The year after the '45	Sir Sergeant	W. L. Watson
The Jacobites — Culloden (1745–1746)	A Hero of the Highlands (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
The Jacobite rebellion and the Appin murder (1746–1751)	David Balfour Kidnapped Catriona	Robert Louis Stevenson
The Jacobites — Mission from Abroad to Charles Edward after Culloden (1744–1746)	Spanish John	William McLennan
The abduction of Lady Grange, kinswoman of the Earl of Mar, and the search for her among the Hebrides (1745–1746)	The Lady of Hirta	W. C. Mackenzie
The Jacobites in the years after the '45 (1745–1764)	*The Master of Ballantrae	Robert Louis Stevenson
A Jacobite refugee at Capetown (1746–1748)	*An Exiled Scot	H. A. Bryden
Jacobites and the Young Pretender (1755)	The Shoes of Fortune	Neil Munro
Jacobite exiles in Paris	Favours from France	Sarah Tytler
Jacobite plots (1763)	*Redgauntlet	Sir Walter Scott

SCOTLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Edinburgh, Robert Burns, and William Pitt (1768–ca. 1795)	Nancy Stair	Elinor Macartney Lane
Fifeshire, Isle of Wight, India; Hyder Ali, Tippoo Sahib (1780)	The Surgeon's Daughter	Sir Walter Scott
Fifeshire (late 18th century)	The Green Graves of Balgowrie	Jane H. Findlater
Life and manners (close of 18th century)	*The Antiquary	Sir Walter Scott
Robert Burns (1781–1796)	*The Rhymer	Allan McAulay
Manners and society in Edinburgh (late 18th century)	Lady Jean's Son	Sarah Tytler
Perthshire (ca. 1800)	Black Mary	Allan McAulay
Life in the Hebrides (ca. 1800)	Children of Tempest	Neil Munro
Life and manners on the east coast (1801–1802)	*The Interloper	Violet Jacob
Lord Braxfield (1813–1814)	*Weir of Hermiston	Robert Louis Stevenson
Adventure in Scotland and in France during the Hundred Days (1815)	Vengeance is Mine	Andrew Balfour
Highland village life just after Waterloo (1815–1816)	Gilian the Dreamer	Neil Munro
The Irvingite Church, and the passing of the Reform Bill (ca. 1830–1833)	Because of the Angels	Matilda Hope
The Disruption of the Kirk (1843)	Chronicles of Glenbuckie	Henry Johnston
The Disruption of the Kirk (1843)	Inchbracken	Robert Cleland
The Disruption of the Kirk (1843)	The Banner of Blue	S. R. Crockett
The Disruption of the Kirk (1843)	The Heritage of the Free; or, More than Conquerors	David Lyall
Struggle of the ministers after the great Disruption (1843 et seq.)	A Daughter of the Manse	Sarah Tytler

THE NETHERLANDS

Bruges and the Battle of Courtrai (1298–1302)	*The Lion of Flanders	H. Conscience (trans.)
Ghent in the days of Philip von Artevelde, and his defeat and death at the battle of Roosebeke (1380–1382)	A Turbulent Town (juv.)	E. N. Hoare
Revolt of the citizens of Ghent — Philip von Artevelde	The White Hoods (juv.)	Mrs. Bray
Rebellion in Flanders against Philip the Good of Burgundy (ca. 1450–1460)	Old Margaret	Henry Kingsley
The Revolt of Ghent (1456–1477)	Mary of Burgundy	G. P. R. James

THE NETHERLANDS — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Eve of the Reformation (ca. 1470)	*The Cloister and the Hearth	Charles Reade
Flemish Life (late 16th century)	Quentin Matsys	Caroline Pichler
Abdication of Charles V; growth of the Reformation (1528–1580)	The Page of the Duke of Savoy	Dumas
Flemish revolt against Philip II	*Lysbeth	H. Rider Haggard
Days of Philip II	The Merchant of Haarlem (juv.)	W. H. G. Kingston
Spanish reign of terror in the low countries (1559–1573)	Jan van Elselo	Gilbert and Marion Coleridge
The persecution of the Lutherans (1565)	A Woman and a Creed	H. Garton Sargent
Flemish rebellion against Spain (1576)	The Year of Miracles (juv.)	Hendrik Conscience
The Revolt and the Inquisition (1568–1570)	The Master Beggars	L. Cope Cornford
Antwerp and the Spanish occupation	Monsieur le Capitaine Douay	Seth Cook Comstock
The Revolt and Inquisition	The Scarlet Judges	Eliza F. Pollard
Confederacy of the Gueux (1568–1572)	The Beggars	Jacob B. de Liefde
The struggle with Spain; the Gueux; the terrible siege of Haarlem (1572–1573)	*Beggars of the Sea (juv.)	Tom Bevan
Alva and the revolt of the Gueux (1567–1575)	Ludovic and Gertrude	Hendrik Conscience
The Revolt and Inquisition (1567–1575)	True to the Prince	Gertrude Bell
Prince of Orange and Alva	My Lady of Orange	H. C. Bailey
The Siege of Leyden (1754)	Wind and Wave	H. E. Burch
The Siege of Leyden (1754)	The Burgomaster's Wife	Georg Ebers (trans.)
Margaret of Parma, Alva, and the Prince of Orange (1574 et seq.)	*In Troubled Times	A. S. C. Wallis (trans.)
Siege of Haarlem, Leyden, and Antwerp (1572–1585)	By Pike and Dyke (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Later years of the Prince of Orange (1576–1584)	For Faith and Fatherland (juv.)	M. Bramston
Siege of Antwerp (1585)	Shut In	E. Everett Green
Overthrow of Spain — Surprise of Breda (1585–1604)	By England's Aid (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The capture of Breda (1590)	Walter's Escape	Jacob B. de Liefde
William of Orange and the brothers De Witt (1672–1675)	*The Black Tulip	Dumas (trans.)
Spinoza the Philosopher (1632–1677)	*Spinoza	Berthold Auerbach (trans.)

THE NETHERLANDS — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Spinoza	*The Maker of Lenses	Israel Zangwill
Siege of Liege and Marlborough (1702)	The Sword of Gideon	J. Bloundelle Burton
Invasion of Belgium by the French (ca. 1793)	Veva; or the War of the Peasants	Hendrik Conscience
The French Revolution (1794)	The Fisherman's Daughter (juv.)	Hendrik Conscience
Life and manner (ca. 1800)	Kitwyk	Mrs. John Lane

SWITZERLAND

Prehistoric	Realmah	Sir Arthur Helps
Charles the Bold and the Switzers, Margaret of Anjou (1474)	*Anne of Geierstein	Sir Walter Scott
Reformation Time	*True Heart	Frederick Breton
The Reformation in Savoy	The Mountain Patriots	Mrs. Alexander S. Orr
Reformation	The City and the Castle	Annie Lucas
Geneva in Calvin's time	Under Calvin's Spell	D. Alcock
Defence of Geneva against the Savoyards (1602)	*The Long Night	Stanley J. Weyman
Thirty Years War — the Grisons district	*Jurg Jenatsch	C. F. Meyer
Franco-Austrian war (late 18th century)	The Rose of Disentis	J. H. D. Zschokke

RUSSIA

Zaporogian Cossacks (16th century)	*Taras Bulba	Nikolai Vasilievitch Gogol
Ivan IV	A Boyar of the Terrible	Fred Whishaw
Ivan IV	*The Terrible Czar	Count A. K. Tolstoy (trans.)
Ivan IV	The Tiger of Muscovy	Fred Whishaw
The false Dmitri (1603–1605)	A Splendid Imposter	Fred Whishaw
The false Demetrius (1602–1603)	*Dmitri	F. W. Bain
Peter the Great	*On the Red Staircase	M. Imlay Taylor
Peter the Great	The Lion Cub	Fred Whishaw
The Princess Sophia, the wars of the Naryshkins and the strelitz (1698–1704)	The Rebellion of the Princess	M. Imlay Taylor
Life in early 18th century	Peter and Alexis	Dmitri Merejkowski
Mazeppa and the Cossacks; Battle of Pultowa (1687–1709)	Mazeppa	Fred Whishaw

RUSSIA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Peter the Great	*An Imperial Lover	M. Imlay Taylor
Peter the Great and Alexis (1718)	She That Hesitates	Harris Dickson
Peter the Great and Alexis (1718)	*Near the Tsar, near Death	Fred Whishaw
Peter the Great	*The Triumph of Count Ostermann	Graham Hope
Middle 18th century	Ivan de Biron	Sir Arthur Helps
Court of Catherine the Great	Many Ways of Love	Fred Whishaw
Court of Catherine the Great	A Forbidden Name	Fred Whishaw
Court of Catherine the Great	The Turkish Automaton	Sheila E. Braine
Napoleon's Russian campaign — chiefly Dantzic	*Barlasch of the Guards	H. Seton Merriman
The French invasion (1812)	Moscow	Fred Whishaw
Austerlitz, Borodino, and Moscow (1805–1820)	*War and Peace	Tolstoy (trans.)
French invasion (1812)	The Shalonski Family	Eugenia Tur
Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow (1812)	Kenneth	Charlotte M. Yonge
Napoleon's Retreat	Through Russian Snows (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Nihilist conspiracy under Alexander I of Russia	*The Green Book	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Conspiracy of Redemski	Princess Jarakanova: a Dark Chapter of Russian History	G. P. Danilevski
Persecution of the Jews (ca. 1855)	By Order of the Czar	Joseph Hatton
Nihilists	On Peter's Island	A. R. and M. E. Ropes
Nihilist movement (1873–1875)	In Two Moods	V. Korolenko
Russo-Turkish campaign (1877)	*Stories	V. M. Garshin
Siberian fugitives	Sons of Freedom (juv.)	Fred Whishaw
Late 19th century	A Tsar's Gratitude	Fred Whishaw
Contemporary history	The White Terror and the Red	A. Cahan

POLAND

The Teutonic Knights (14th century)	*Knights of the Cross	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)
France and Poland (1570–1626)	The Lord of Lowedale (juv.)	R. D. Chetwode
Revolt of the Ukraine Cossacks	*With Fire and Sword	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)
Invasion of the Swedes (1654–1655)	*The Deluge	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)
War with the Tartars	*Pan Michael	H. Sienkiewicz (trans.)

POLAND — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
In the Carpathians, John Sobieski, and the Turks	The Wizard King (juv.)	David Ker
Court of Augustus the Strong (1706–1727)	The Countess Cosel	Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski
The fugitive Stuarts (1719)	Madamscourt: Adventures of a Fugitive Princess (juv.)	H. May Poynter
Princess Clementina Sobieski and the old Pretender to English throne (1720)	*Clementina	A. E. W. Mason
Wars with Catharine II of Russia (1775)	The Captain's Daughter	A. S. Pushkin
Madame Walewska's self-abandonment to Napoleon for her country's sake (1806–1812)	Napoleon's Love Story	Waclaw Gasiorowski
Count Thaddeus Sobieski (ca. 1830)	Thaddeus of Warsaw	Jane Porter
Insurrection of 1831	The Maid of Warsaw	Ernest Jones
Insurrection of 1860	*The Jew	Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski
Russian Nihilists and insurgent Poles	*The Vultures	H. Seton Merriman

TURKEY

First Crusade — Constantinople (1098)	Count Robert of Paris	Sir Walter Scott
Fall of Constantinople (1443–1456)	*Captain of the Janizaries	James Meeker Ludlow
Fall of Constantinople (1453)	*Theodora Phranza	J. M. Neal
Fall of Constantinople (1453)	The Fall of Constantinople (juv.)	A. Wall
Fall of Constantinople (1453)	The Prince of India	Lew Wallace
Siege of Rhodes (1480)	The Constable of St. Nicholas (juv.)	E. Lester Arnold
Siege of Rhodes (1480)	A Knight of the White Cross (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Louis XIV — the Turkish Wars (1663–1664)	The Golden Fleece	Amédée Achard
Life in Constantinople (17th century)	Romances of the Old Seraglio	H. N. Crellin
Stambul (1730)	Halil the Pedlar	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The struggle for religion and freedom in the Balkan peninsula	The Black Pilgrim	Michael Czajkowski
Ali Pasha of Janina (1819–1822)	*The Lion of Janina	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Bulgarian revolt (1875–1876)	*Under the Yoke	Ivan Vazoff
The Russo-Turkish War (1877)	The War Correspondent	V. Vereshchagin

TURKEY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878)	In the Track of the Troops	R. M. Ballantyne
Greco–Turkish campaign (1897)	Active Service	Stephen Crane

SCANDINAVIA

The Viking Age (3rd–4th century)	Ivar the Viking	Paul Du Chaillu
The days of trolls and giants	The Saga of Jarl the Neatherd (juv.)	H. Escott Inman
Times of Alfred the Great of England	Kormak the Viking (juv.)	J. F. Hodgetts
An old Norse tale	A Man's Fear	H. Drummond
The Vikings (early 10th century)	*Erling the Bold	R. M. Ballantyne
The Vikings (last quarter of 10th century)	The Vikings of the Baltic	Sir G. W. Dasent
Career of Olaf Tryggvason	Olaf the Glorious (juv.)	Robert Leighton
Olaf Trygvasson (ca. 995–1000)	*The Thrall of Leif the Lucky	Ottilie A. Liljencrantz
Pre-Columban Discovery of America (ca. 986–1006)	The Norsemen in the West (juv.)	R. M. Ballantyne
Life in the 10th century	Grettir the Outlaw (juv.)	S. Baring-Gould
Introduction of Christianity into Norway (ca. 1000–1030)	*The Fall of Asgard	Julian Corbett
Harold Haardraada; Battle of Stamford Bridge (1030–1066)	Harold the Norseman (juv.)	Fred Whishaw
Denmark (1204)	Waldemar	B. S. Ingemann (trans.)
The Black Death (ca. 1340)	*Singoalla: a Mediæval Legend	Viktor Rydberg
Reign of Gustavus Vasa (1523–1560)	Karine	Wilhelm Jensen (trans.)
Göran Perrson (ca. 1560)	*Royal Favour	A. S. C. Wallis (trans.)
Life of Gustaf Ericson Vasa (1568–1606)	Not for Crown or Sceptre (juv.)	D. Alcock
Dawn of the Gustavian period	The Times of Alchemy	Zachris Topelius
Charles X and Charles XI (1654–1697)	Times of Battle and Rest	Zachris Topelius
Charles XII (1697–1700)	A Jacobite Exile (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Charles XII (ca. 1697–1719)	*Times of Charles XII	Zachris Topelius
Charles XII; Battle of Pultowa (1697–1718)	*A King and His Campaigners	Verner von Heidenstam (trans.)
The Great Swedish War (1699–1718)	*Monsieur Martin	Wymond Carey

SCANDINAVIA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Life in the 18th century	The Snow Man	George Sand (trans.)
The period succeeding the reign of Charles XII (1741 et seq.)	The Times of Frederick I	Zachris Topelius
Progress of Industrialism (18th century)	The Barque Future; Life in the Far North	J. L. I. Lie
Caroline Matilda and Marie Antoinette (1772–1792)	Two Queens	J. G. L. Hesekiel
Events that led to the assassination of Gustavus III of Sweden (1789–1792)	*The King with Two Faces	M. E. Coleridge
The Isle of Man in the days of the Napoleonic Wars	The Bondman	Hall Caine
Struggle of the peasants against reaction	Emanuel; or, Children of the Soil The Promised Land (sequel)	Henrik Pontoppidan

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Hungary — the Tartar Invasion (13th century)	*'Neath the Hoof of the Tartar; or, The Scourge of God	Baron Nicolas Jôsika (trans.)
The Hussites wars in Bohemia (early 15th century)	*The Gleaming Dawn	James Baker
Bohemia, Prague, Burgstein, and England (1422–1432)	The Cardinal's Page	James Baker
Of Old Styria (1493)	The God Seeker	Peter K. Rosegger
Jews in Prague	Gabriel	S. Kohn
Elizabeth of Bohemia and offer of Crown to Charles	The Last of the Cliffords	Eliza F. Pollard
Hungary (middle 17th century)	Pretty Michal	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The Carpathian District — John Sobieski and the Turks	The Wizard King	David Ker
Transylvania and the struggle with the Turks (1666)	*'Midst the Wild Carpathians	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The Turks in Hungary (1674–1690)	*The Slaves of the Padishah	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The Tyrol (1685–1688)	The Courtship of Morrice Buckler	Arthur Edward Woodley Mason
Late 17th century life	Told by the Death's Head: a Romantic Tale	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Maria Theresa, Haydn, Metastasio, and Frederick the Great (1740–1786)	*Consuelo *The Countess of Rudolstadt (sequel)	George Sand (trans.)
Moravia (1771–1773)	*The Pride of Jennico	Agnes and Egerton Castle
Vienna in the last decade of the 18th century	The Hungarian Brothers	Anna Maria Porter
The Alpine forests (ca. 1800)	The Forest Schoolmaster	Peter Rosegger

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Hungary in Napoleonic period (1804–1809)	*The Nameless Castle	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Hungarian life (early 19th century)	The Day of Wrath	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Bavaria in Napoleon's time, and Hofer's insurrection in Tyrol	At Odds	Baroness Tautpheus
The Tyrolese struggle under Hofer (1809)	*With the Red Eagle *A Red Bridal (sequel)	William Westall
The insurrection in the Tyrol (1809–1810)	Andreas Hofer	Louise Muhlbach (Mrs. C. M. Mundt)
Life in Hungary (ca. 1822)	*An Hungarian Nabob	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Carpathian district (1835)	For the Right	Karl Emil Franzos (trans.)
Hungarian Revolution (1848)	The Baron's Sons	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Transylvania (1848–1859)	*Manasseh	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Political movements in Hungary (19th century)	*Eyes Like the Sea	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
Hungarian Revolution (1848)	Debts of Honour	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The Revolution in Vienna (1848)	The Storm Bird	Axel Lundegård
Hungarian Revolution (1848–1859)	*The New Landlord	Maurus Jôkaï (trans.)
The Crimean War period (1854–1855)	The Interpreter	G. J. Whyte Melville

GERMANY

From the great migration to the time of Charlemagne	*Our Forefathers (Die Ahnen)	Gustav Freytag (trans.)
Heidelberg under the Romans (4th century)	Jetta	George Taylor (trans.)
The German migrations (476 A.D.)	*Felicitas	Felix Dahn
Charlemagne (ca. 800)	*Passe Rose	A. S. Hardy
The Huns (10th century)	*Ekkehard	Johann Victor von Scheffel (trans.)
Black Forest — Frederick (I) Barbarossa (12th century)	Hohenzollern (juv.)	Cyrus T. Brady
Cologne and Robber Barons of the Rhine (12th century)	Farina	George Meredith
Robber Knights (beginning of 13th century)	The Castle of Ehrenstein	G. P. R. James
The Vehmgericht of Westphalia	The Strong Arm	Robert Barr
Thuringia and the suppression of the robber knights by Rudolf I (13th century)	The Saint of Dragon's Dale: a Fantastic Tale	William Stearns Davis

GERMANY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Nuremburg (early 15th century)	Margery, a Tale of Old Nuremberg	Georg M. Ebers (trans.)
Bohemia (middle of 15th century)	*The Cardinal's Page	James Baker
The father of Erasmus (ca. 1470)	*The Cloister and the Hearth	Charles Reade
Robber barons (1472–1531)	*The Dove in the Eagle's Nest	Charlotte M. Yonge
Charles the Bold, the Switzers, and Margaret of Anjou	Anne of Geierstein; or, The Maiden of the Mist	Sir Walter Scott
The Renaissance period	Joan of the Sword Hand	S. R. Crockett
Berlin (late 15th century)	The Burgomaster of Berlin	Wilibald Alexis (trans.)
Reformation times in Switzerland (1514–1525)	*True Heart	Frederick Breton
Nuremberg, prior to the Reformation (1517)	In the Blue Pike	Georg M. Ebers (trans.)
Wurtemburg (1519)	Marie of Lichtenstein	Wilhelm Hauff
Luther and His Family	*Chronicles of the Schönberg Cotta Family	Elizabeth Charles
The Peasants' War	In the Olden Time	Margaret Roberts
Manners in Pomerania (early 10th century)	Sidonia the Sorceress	J. Wilhelm Meinhold
Duke Maurice of Saxony, Charles V, and Luther (1539–1553)	The Duke's Page; or, In the Days of Luther	Sarah M. S. Clarke
Charles V and the Protestants (1546–1576)	Barbara Blomberg	Georg M. Ebers (trans.)
Erastus; Lutherans, Calvinists, and Catholics	Klytia	George Taylor (trans.)
Frederick V, Elector Palatine (1619–1622)	Heidelberg	G. P. R. James
Thirty Years' War; Tilly and Richelieu (1619–1648)	Baron and Squire	Wilhelm Noeldechen
Thirty Years' War — Scotch soldier of fortune (1626–1629)	Philip Rollo	James Grant
Pomerania in times of Gustavus Adolphus (late 17th century)	The Amber Witch	J. Wilhelm Meinhold
Gustavus Adolphus	*The King's Ring	Zachris Topelius (trans.)
The Finns and the Croats in the Thirty Years' War	A Trooper of the Finns (juv.)	Tom Bevan
Wallenstein and the siege of Stralsund (1628)	A Brave Resolve	Jacob B. de Liefde
Scotsmen in Army of Gustavus Adolphus	The Lion of the North (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Thuringia in the Thirty Years' War (1632)	My Lady Rotha	Stanley J. Weyman
Gustavus Adolphus in Germany (1632–1648)	*Memoirs of a Cavalier	Defoe

GERMANY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Thirty Years' War — Villingen (1633–1634)	Beleaguered	Herman T. Koerner
Thirty Years' War — just prior to the battle of Nordlingen (1633–1634)	Klosterheim	Thomas De Quincey
Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein	The Fortune-Hunter	Harold Molander
Thirty Years' War — the Dukes of Wolfmark	Red Axe	S. R. Crockett
Thirty Years' War — Turenne and Mazarin	Won by the Sword (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony, and King of Poland (1706–1727)	*The Countess Cosel	J. I. Kraszewski
Protestantism	Claude the Colporteur (juv.)	Anne Manning
Frederick William I of Prussia and his Giant Grenadiers	The King's "Blue Boys" (juv.)	Sheila E. Braine
Frederick William I of Prussia and the Giant Grenadiers (1730)	The Red Cravat	Alfred Tresidder Sheppard
Early life of Frederick the Great; the execution of Katte (1712–1730)	The Little Marquis of Brandenburg	W. R. H. Trowbridge
Maria Theresa; the Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	The Lively Adventures of Gavin Hamilton	Molly E. Seawell
The Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	Under which King?	Hubert Rendel
The Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	With Frederick the Great (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Frederick the Great and the battles of the Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	A Gendarme of the King	Philip L. Stevenson
The Seven Years' War (1756–1763)	*A Fallen Star	C. Lowe
Moses Mendelssohn (ca. 1729–1786)	Poet and Merchant	Berthold Auerbach
Frederick the Great and his Friends	Berlin and Sans Souci	Louise Muhlbach
Saxony during the Napoleonic Wars	The Fiddler of Lugau	Margaret Roberts
Bavaria in the Napoleonic Wars (1800–1809)	At Odds	Baroness J. von Tautpheus
Westphalia in time of Jerome Bonaparte (1807–1813)	Love and Honour	M. E. Carr
Napoleonic Wars (1812–1813)	Face to Face with Napoleon (juv.)	O. V. Caine
French occupation of Mecklenburg	*In the Year '13	Fritz Reuter (trans.)
French in Prussia (1814–1815)	*Regina	Hermann Sudermann
Foreign wars (1864–1870)	*Lay Down Your Arms	Baroness von Suttner (trans.)
Austro-Prussian and Franco-German Wars (1866–1870)	*John of Gerisau	John Oxenham

GERMANY — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Austro-Prussian War (1866)	*For Scepter and Crown	G. Samarow (trans.)
The Austrian War	Maid, Wife, or Widow?	Mrs. Alexander
Life in Mecklenburg (1870–1871)	*Seed Time and Harvest	Fritz Reuter
Social life in Germany (ca. 1873)	*The Breaking of the Storm	F. Spielhagen

AFRICA

Central Africa (ca. 1700)	The Golden Kingdom (juv.)	Andrew Balfour
A Jacobite refugee in the neighborhood of Capetown (1746–1748)	*An Exiled Scot: Passages in the Life of Ranald Cameron	H. A. Bryden
The Great Trek (1836)	Swallow	H. Rider Haggard
British South Africa in the Forties	The War of the Axe (juv.)	J. Percy Groves
Kaffir wars (1834–1851)	Sword and Assegai	Anna Howarth
Zulu Wars; Dingaan and Umzilikasi (1836–1840)	The Induna's Wife	Bertram Mitford
The great epidemic of small-pox (1859)	Katrina: a Tale of the Karao	Anna Howarth
Zulu and Boer Wars (1873–1879)	The Young Colonists (juv.)	G. A. Henty
The Ashanti War (1877)	By Sheer Pluck (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Kaffir Wars	'Tween Snow and Fire	Bertram Mitford
Zulus (1877–1878)	A Romance of the Cape Frontier	Bertram Mitford
Zululand (1870–1879)	The Gun-Runner	Bertram Mitford
Zululand	The Luck of Gerald Ridgeley	Bertram Mitford
Zulu War	The Word of the Sorceress	Bertram Mitford
Zulus	Haviland's Chum	Bertram Mitford
Zulu War, Isandhlwana, Rorke's Drift and Ulundi	*The Yellow Shield (juv.)	William Johnston
Boer War (1881)	Cease Fire	J. Mac Laren Cobban
Matabeleland (ca. 1890–1893)	The Sign of the Spider	Bertram Mitford
Matabeleland (1893)	The King's Assegai	Bertram Mitford
Matabeleland	The White Witch of the Matabele (juv.)	Fred Whishaw
Rhodesianism	Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland	Olive Schreiner
Atbara and Omdurman	With Kitchener in the Soudan (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Battle off Omdurman	The Four Feathers	Arthur Edward Woodley Mason

AFRICA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Cecil Rhodes (1853–1902)	The Colossus	Morley Roberts
Transvaal	Prinsloo of Prinsloosdorf	Douglas Blackburn
Life of Dutch and English in the Transvaal	Nora Lester	Anna Howarth
Transvaal	A Daughter of the Transvaal	Alys Lowth
Transvaal	*Under the Sjambok	George Hansby Russell
Boer invasion	Aletta	Bertram Mitford
Boer War (1900)	From the Front: Stories from the Seat of War	Anonymous
Magersfontein (1900–1901)	The Eternal Quest	J. A. Steuart
Boer War (1900–1902)	For the Queen in South Africa	C. D. Haskins
Boer War (1900)	Three Scouts (juv.)	Fred Wishaw
Boer War (1900–1901)	*Derwent's Horse	Victor Rousseau
Boer War (1900–1901)	Taken by Assault	Morley Roberts
Boer War (1900–1901)	One of the Fighting Scouts: a Tale of Guerrilla Warfare in South Africa (juv.)	F. S. Brereton
Boer War (1900–1901)	*Max Thornton (juv.)	Ernest Glanville
Boer War (1900–1901)	Driscoll, King of Scouts	A. G. Hales
Australians in the Boer War (1900–1902)	Plain and Veldt	J. H. M. Abbott
Boer War (1900–1902)	Abraham's Sacrifice	Gustaf Janson (trans.)

CANADA

Early Canada	Canadians of Old	S. A. de Gaspé
Jacques Cartier (ca. 1542)	Marguerite de Roberval	T. G. Marquis
The struggle between the Established Church and Puritanism in Bermuda (time of James I of England)	Mary Paget	Minna Caroline Smith
Quebec, New England and Acadia (1637–1647)	The Plowshare and the Sword: a Tale of Empire (juv.)	Ernest George Henham
Acadia (1645)	*The Lady of Fort St. John (juv.)	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Mme. Hutchinson and the Indians	The Golden Arrow	Ruth Hall
French in Canada (1660)	*The Romance of Dollard	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Old Indian wars	The White Islander	Mary Hartwell Catherwood

CANADA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
French wars	The Chase of Saint Castin	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
France and Acadia	A Daughter of France (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
The French and Indian Wars	The Prisoner of Mademoiselle	Charles George Douglas Roberts
French in Canada	A Daughter of New France	Mary C. Crowley
LaSalle (1678–1687)	*The Story of Tonty (juv.)	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
LaSalle and Henri de Tonty	A Rose of Normandy	William R. A. Wilson
French Occupation of Canada (1687)	The Road to Frontenac	Samuel Merwin
French Occupation of Canada (ca. 1690–1700)	*The Trail of the Sword	Sir Gilbert Parker
Quebec, in the days of Louis XV (1697)	*The Golden Dog (Le Chien d' Or)	William Kirby
The capture of Louisburg (1745)	Boys of 1745	James Otis
The capture of Louisburg	Fife and Drum at Louisbourg	J. Macdonald Oxley
The capture of Louisburg	Englishman's Haven (juv.)	W. J. Gordon
Acadia in the French and English wars (1746–1747)	*The Forge in the Forest	Charles George Douglas Roberts
Louisburg and Quebec (1746–1759)	The Span o' Life	William McLennan and Jean N. McIlwraith
Penrith, Westerham, and Canada; Wolfe	*Amyot Brough (juv.)	E. Vincent Briton
The Expulsion of the Acadians (1755)	A Sister to Evangeline	Charles George Douglas Roberts
Capture of Ticonderoga — Battle of Quebec; Montcalm and Wolfe (1758–1760)	*A Soldier of Manhattan	Joseph A. Altsheler
Wolfe's campaign (1755–1759)	With Wolfe in Canada (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Ticonderoga and Quebec (1758–1775)	*Fort Amity	A. T. Quiller Couch
Capture of Quebec (ca. 1759–1763)	The Quiberon Touch	Cyrus T. Brady
Capture of Quebec	*The Seats of the Mighty	Sir Gilbert Parker
Life in the northwest (early 19th century)	Old Kaskaskia (juv.)	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
French Refugees on the shores of Lake Ontario (early 19th century)	The Trail of the Grand Seigneur	Olin L. Lyman
The Hudson Bay Company	Conjurer's House	Stewart Edward White
Great fur-trading companies	*Lords of the North	Agnes C. Laut
Papineau's insurrection (1837)	The Pomp of the Lavilettes	Sir Gilbert Parker
Canadian Rebellion (1837–1838)	The Old Judge; or Life in a Colony	Thomas Chandler Haliburton

CANADA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Fenian movement	In the Midst of Alarms	Robert Barr
Hudson Bay Company (1867–1869)	*The Silent Places	Stewart Edward White
Louis Riel Rebellion (1869–1870)	Menotah (juv.)	Ernest G. Henham
Red River Expedition (1871)	The Red Man's Revenge (juv.)	R. M. Ballantyne
Lorne Administration in Newfoundland (1878–1883)	Under the Great Seal	Joseph Hatton
Riel's rebellion (1885)	The Prodigal's Brother	John Mackie

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

The Maoris (1777)	Outside and Overseas (juv.)	George Makgill
Founding of New South Wales (1764–1793)	*A First Fleet Family	G. Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery
The Mutiny of the "Bounty" (1789–1790)	*The Mutineer	G. Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery
Botany Bay	Helen Adair	G. Louis Becke
Botany Bay (early 19th century)	This Man's Wife	G. Manville Fenn
Tasmania (ca. 1830)	*For the Term of His Natural Life	Marcus A. H. Clarke
Norfolk Island	Tales of Early Australian Days	Price Warung
Norfolk Island	Tales of the Isle of Death	Price Warung
Early New South Wales	The Rogue's March	E. W. Hornung
Ballarat gold-fields, Inkerman, and England (1853)	Denis Dent	E. W. Hornung
Life of immigrants in Melbourne and at the Goldfields (ca. 1850)	Stephen Kyrle; an Australian Story	Mrs. T. R. Andrews
Victoria (ca. 1850)	The Wisdom of Esau	R. L. Outhwaite and C. H. Chomley
Australia in the Sixties	Euancondit	Henry Goldsmith
Maori War in New Zealand (the sixties)	War to the Knife; or, Taugata Maori	Rolf Boldrewood
The New Zealand War (the sixties)	Maori and Settler (juv.)	G. A. Henty

SOUTH AMERICA

Antiquarian discoveries	The Aztec Treasure-House: a Romance of Contemporaneous Antiquity	Thomas A. Janvier
Conquest of Peru (ca. 1524–1533)	The Inca's Ransom	Albert Lee

SOUTH AMERICA — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
The conquest of Peru (ca. 1524–1533)	The Virgin of the Sun	George Griffith
Peru after the conquest by the Spaniards (ca. 1561–1588)	Under the Southern Cross (juv.)	Deborah Alcock
The Peruvian struggle for Independence (1821–1824)	*At the Point of the Sword (juv.)	Herbert Hayens
The Pampas (1879)	*El Ombú	W. H. Hudson

MEXICO and CENTRAL AMERICA

Conquest of Mexico	By Right of Conquest (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Conquest of Mexico	The Fair God	Lew Wallace
Conquest of Mexico	Montezuma's Daughter	H. Rider Haggard
Cortez and his defeat of Montezuma (1519–1521)	The White Conquerors of Mexico (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Spain and Mexico; the daughter of Montezuma	The Spoils of Empire	Francis N. Thorpe
Yucatan (16th century)	Maya; a Story of Yucatan	William Dudley Foulke
The project for seizing Panama from the Spaniards (1698)	A Gentleman Adventurer	J. Bloundelle Burton
Maximilian's empire (1865–1867)	Roderick Taliaferro	George Oram Cook

WEST INDIES

Buccaneers (1672–ca. 1700)	Leonard Lindsay	A. B. Reach
Loss of the Hispaniola plate off San Domingo (1683)	The Hispaniola Plate	J. Bloundelle Burton
Martinique; the girlhood of Josephine, Empress of the French	Mamzelle Fifine	Eleanor Atkinson
Toussaint L'Ouverture; Hayti and France (1791–1803)	*The Hour and the Man	Harriet Martineau
Rebellion against the whites in Hayti	*Bug-Jargal	Victor Hugo
The Black Insurrection of Hayti (1791–1804)	A Roving Commission (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Martinique (1848)	Youma	Lafcadio Hearn
Cuba	Conspiracy	A. Badeau
Cuba (ca. 1858)	A Cuban Expedition	J. H. Bloomfield
Cuban Rebellion (ca. 1870)	Caóba, the Guerrilla Chief	P. H. Emerson

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Pre-Columban Discovery of America (986–1006)	The Norsemen in the West (juv.)	R. M. Ballantyne
Viking settlers	The Vinland Champions (juv.)	Ottilie A. Liljencrantz
Columbus's voyage (1469–1493)	Mercedes of Castile (juv.)	J. Fenimore Cooper
Christopher Columbus (1492)	Westward With Columbus	Gordon Stables
Columbus	Out of the Sunset Sea	Alboin W. Tourgée
Columbus	Columbia (juv.)	John R. Musick

THE UNITED STATES

Florida; Hernando de Soto (ca. 1519–1542)	Vasconcelos (juv.)	W. Gilmore Simms
The Huguenots in Florida (ca. 1564–1567)	*The Flamingo Feather (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Struggle between French and Spaniards for possession of Florida (1565)	The Sword of Justice	Sheppard Stevens
The Lost Colony (late 16th century)	John Vytal	William F. Payson
Dutch in New York	Knickerbocker's History of New York	Washington Irving
Pilgrim Fathers (ca. 1620)	*Standish of Standish (juv.)	J. G. Austin
The Pilgrims	Betty Alden	J. G. Austin
Colonial times	David Alden's Daughter	J. G. Austin
Miles Standish	*Soldier Rigdale	Beulah Marie Dix
Pilgrim Fathers	The Little Chief (juv.)	Eliza F. Pollard
Pilgrim Fathers; Indians	Longfeather the Peacemaker (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Old Virginia (1622)	*By Order of the Company To have and to Hold	Mary Johnston
Old Virginia (1622)	*The Head of a Hundred	Maud W. Goodwin
Plymouth Colony	Merry-Mount	J. L. Motley
Maryland (1636)	Mistress Brent	Lucy M. Thruston
Connecticut Valley (1638)	*The Bay Path	Josiah Gilbert Holland
Massachusetts and Rhode Island (1640–1650)	A New England Cactus	Frank Pope Humphrey
Maryland (1644)	*Sir Christopher	Maud Wilder Goodwin
Dutch Colonists in Hudson River Districts (1640–1650)	Antonia	Jessie Van Zile Belden
Quaker persecutions (ca. 1652)	*The Making of Christopher Ferringham	Beulah Marie Dix

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Indian warfare and conflicts between French and English on the frontier	The Block House on the Prairie	Friedrich Spielhagen
New Amsterdam and Long Island (middle 17th century)	Maid of Montauks	Forest Monroe
Puritans in Massachusetts (1650)	The Scarlet Letter	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Virginia under the Restoration	*The Old Dominion (Prisoners of Hope)	Mary Johnston
Founding of New York and Maryland (1664)	Barnaby Lee (juv.)	John Bennett
Devon settlers in old Virginia and Massachusetts Bay	*King Noanett	F. J. Stimson
La Salle (ca. 1669)	The Young Pioneers (juv.)	Evelyn Everett Green
La Salle	*With Sword and Crucifix	E. S. Van Zile
King Philip's War (ca. 1675–1676)	The Wept of the Wish-Ton-Wish (juv.)	J. Fenimore Cooper
King Philip's War (1675–1676)	Uncrowning a King	E. S. Ellis
Casco Bay, Maine; Indian raids (1676)	An Island Refuge (juv.)	James Otis [J. O. Kaler]
Bacon's rebellion in Virginia (1676)	*White Aprons	Maud W. Goodwin
Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia (1676)	Vivian of Virginia	Hulbert Fuller
Plymouth Colony (ca. 1675)	A Nameless Nobleman Dr. Le Baron and his Daughters (sequel)	J. G. Austin
La Salle	Robert Cavalier	William Dana Orcutt
Frontier life in Louisiana (ca. 1680)	The Black Wolf's Breed	Harris Dickson
Tobacco riots in Virginia (1682)	The Heart's Highway	Mary E. Wilkins
South Carolina (1684)	The Cassique of Kiawah (juv.)	W. Gilmore Simms
The Florida border (ca. 1685)	When the Land Was Young	Lafayette McLaws
Sir William Phips; witchcraft persecutions (1686)	The Coast of Freedom	Adèle Marie Shaw
Lincolnshire and America (1687–1697)	Children of Wrath	J. Provand Webster
Jacob Leisler and the militia insurrection (1688–1691)	In Leisler's Times (juv.)	Elbridge S. Brooks
Jacob Leisler and the militia insurrection (1689–1690)	The Begum's Daughter	Edwin L. Bynner
Witchcraft trials at Salem and Boston (1691–1692)	The Black Shilling (juv.)	Amelia E. Barr
Connecticut valley	Steadfast	Rose Terry Cooke

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
South Carolina, the Indian Conspiracy (1715)	The Yemassee	W. Gilmore Simms
Colonial New York (18th century)	*Free to Serve	E. Rayner
John Law (ca. 1704–1729)	The Mississippi Bubble	Emerson Hough
Mississippi scheme	John Law	W. Harrison Ainsworth
Boston (middle of 18th century)	*Agnes Surriage	Edwin L. Bynner
Boston (1755)	Free Soil, Free Soul	Lucas Cleeve
Valley of the Shenandoah (1748–1781)	Fairfax	John Esten Cooke
The early days of Washington (1755)	With Washington in the West	Edward Stratemeyer
Dutch society in New York (1757)	*The Domine's Garden	Imogen Clark
Dutch in New York (1756)	The Bow of Orange Ribbon	Amelia E. Barr
Washington and Braddock's defeat (1754–1773)	A Soldier of Virginia	Burton Egbert Stevenson
Frontier and Indian life (1756–1760)	*The Leatherstocking Romances	J. Fenimore Cooper
Struggles of French and English in the Mississippi Valley (1762)	A Spectre of Power	C. E. Craddock
Siege of Detroit by Pontiac (ca. 1763–1765)	At War with Pontiac (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Pontiac's War (1763–1765)	The Heroine of the Strait	Mary C. Crowley
Early career of Washington (1756–1783)	*The Virginians	William Makepeace Thackeray
The Pennsylvania woods and Bunker Hill (1760–1780)	The Road to Paris: a Story of Adventure	Robert Neilson Stephens
French War (1758)	*The Story of Old Fort London	C. E. Craddock
Roger's Rangers (1758–1759)	Ben Comee (juv.)	Michael Joseph Canavan
New England life (18th century)	*Twicetold Tales	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Indian war	*Mosses from an Old Manse	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Indian wars	Silence; and other Stories	Mary E. Wilkins
Pontiac (1763)	A Sword of the Old Frontier	Randall Parrish
Life in Virginia (1763–1765)	*The Virginia Comedians	John Esten Cooke
Colonial Period	Bonnybel Vane Leather Stocking and Silk Maurice Mystery My Lady Pokahontas Stories of the Old Dominion Surry of Eagle's Nest Virginia Bohemians	John Esten Cooke
New York before and during the Revolution	*Cardigan *The Maid at Arms	Robert W. Chambers

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Georgia and the Savannahs in the 18th century	Return	Grace MacGowan and Alice MacGowan Cooke
Outbreak of the Revolution, the state of public feeling, Boston Massacre, Tea Party, and battle of Lexington (1767–1776)	Daughters of the Revolution and their Times	Charles C. Coffin
Undergraduate life at Yale before the war, and adventures with the American Army	Brinton Eliot; from Yale to Yorktown	James Farmer
New England in the early days of the Revolution	From Kingdom to Colony	Mary Devereux
The Boston Tea-Party and the seige of Boston (1772–1776)	The Colonials	Allen French
Boston; Washington and Warren (1773–1776)	Old Boston (juv.)	A. de Grasse Stevens
Frontier fighting at the outbreak of the Revolution	Won in Warfare (juv.)	Charles Kenyon
Shenandoah (1774–1775)	Henry St. John	John Esten Cooke
The Revolution	True to the Old Flag (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Boston; battle of Bunker Hill (1775)	Lionel Lincoln	J. Fenimore Cooper
Benedict Arnold and Montgomery's failure before Quebec (1775)	At the Siege of Quebec	James Otis [J. O. Kaler]
The siege of Boston (1775)	My Lady Laughter	Dwight Tilton
The siege of Boston (1775)	Under Colonial Colours (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson
Ticonderoga and Burgoyne's invasion (1775–1777)	The Green Mountain Boys (juv.)	Daniel Pierce Thompson
The New Jersey Campaign (1776–1777)	Washington's Young Aids (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson
South Carolina (ca. 1776)	Doris Kingsley	Emma Rayner
South Carolina (1757–1780)	*Horse Shoe Robinson	J. P. Kennedy
North Carolina during the Revolution	Joscelyn Cheshire	Sara Beaumont Kennedy
The South in the Revolution	The Partisan Mellichampe Katherine Walton	William Gilmore Simms
The South in the Revolution	The Foragers Eutaw	William Gilmore Simms
Aaron Burr and Theodosia Prevost; Pennsylvania and New York (1777)	The Stirrup Cup	J. Audrey Tyson
The New Jersey campaign (1777)	In the Camp of Cornwallis (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson
George Rogers Clarke (1779)	The Rangers	N. P. Thompson

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Washington's campaigns from the battle of Brandywine to Valley Forge (1777–1778)	A Lieutenant under Washington (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson
Washington, Hamilton, Paul Revere, Nathan Hale	Guert Ten Eyck (juv.)	W. O. Stoddard
Capitulation of Burgoyne (1777)	*The Sun of Saratoga	Joseph A. Altsheler
Life among the Dutch of the Hudson Valley (1757–1780)	*In the Valley	Harold Frederic
Maryland and Connecticut (1769–1778)	Barbara Ladd	Charles George Douglas Roberts
Battle of Yorktown and St. Clair's Expedition (1776–1781)	The Heritage	Burton Egbert Stevenson
John Paul Jones (1778–1779)	*The Pilot (juv.)	J. Fenimore Cooper
Siege of New York (1779)	A Song of a Single Note (juv.)	Amelia E. Barr
John Paul Jones	The Tory Lover	Sarah Orne Jewett
Washington and other heroes of the Revolution (1780)	*The Spy (juv.)	J. Fenimore Cooper
Fort Vincennes; Clark's conquest (1780)	Alice of Old Vincennes	Maurice Thompson
Benedict Arnold and Major André (1780)	*A Great Treason	Mary A. M. Hoppus
West Point; time of Arnold's treachery (1780)	Cadet Days (juv.)	Charles King
Washington, Lafayette, and Benedict Arnold (ca. 1780)	In Blue and White (juv.)	Elbridge S. Brooks
Washington — New Jersey and New York	Janice Meredith	Paul Leicester Ford
Maryland and London	*Richard Carvel	Winston Churchill
George Washington — Philadelphia	*Hugh Wynne	S. Weir Mitchell
New York and London (1763–1786)	Philip Winwood	R. N. Stephens
New York and South Carolina	Scouting for Washington (juv.)	J. P. True
Greene and Morgan; Tarleton and Cornwallis (1780)	Morgan's Men	J. P. True
Greene's retreat through the Carolinas (1781)	On Guard Against Tory and Tarleton	J. P. True
Lafayette's campaign and the surrender of Cornwallis (1773–1781)	The Scarlet Coat (juv.)	Clinton Ross
Oneidas and Washington (1781)	The Reckoning	Robert W. Chambers
Massachusetts; Shays's Rebellion (1786–1787)	The Duke of Stockbridge	Edward Bellamy
George Rogers Clark	*The Crossing	Winston Churchill

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
New York (1791)	The Maid of Maiden Lane	Amelia E. Barr
New England settlers in Ohio (late 18th century)	East and West; a story of New Ohio	Edward Everett Hale
Campaign against the Indians in Ohio (1792)	On the Frontier with St. Clair (juv.)	Charles Wood
Virginia, England, and Continental Europe; the Prince Regent, Sheridan, Napoleon, and Goethe (ca. 1795)	*The Mills of God	Elinor Macartney Lane
Kentucky (1795)	The Choir Invisible	J. Lane Allen
Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804)	*The Conqueror	Gertrude Atherton
American quarrel with France (1798–1800)	Little Jarvis	Molly E. Seawell
The American quarrel with France (1799)	The Cruise of the "Enterprise"	James Otis [J. O. Kaler]
New York (ca. 1800)	Trinity Bells	Amelia E. Barr
America and Paris prior to the Louisiana purchase (1803)	In the Eagle's Talon	Sheppard Stevens
The Louisiana purchase (1803)	*Philip Nolan's Friends	Evelyn Everett Hale
Aaron Burr	Blennerhassett	C. F. Pidgin
Aaron Burr	A Son of the Revolution	Elbridge S. Brooks
Indian warfare in Kentucky	Nick o' the Woods; or, The Jibbenainosay	Robert Montgomery Bird
The western expedition of Aaron Burr (1804)	Zachary Phips	Edwin Lassetter Bynner
Social life in a Massachusetts village (ca. 1800)	Oldtown Folks Sam Lawson's Oldtown Fireside Stories	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Creole life in New Orleans	*The Grandissimes	George W. Cable
Newport (ca. 1800)	The Minister's Wooing	Harriet Beecher Stowe
The Dauphin Louis XVII (ca. 1803)	Lazarre	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Puritan life and character (ca. 1803)	The Beau's Comedy	Marie Beulah Dix and Carrie A. Harper
Kentucky; the battle of Tippecanoe	Round Anvil Rock	Nancy H. Banks
Indiana; Tippecanoe campaign (1811)	Roxy	Edward Eggleston
Pirates of the Gulf of Mexico and the defense of Orleans	Out of the Cypress Swamp	Edith Rickert
Jean Lafitte and Napoleon; France and New Orleans	Lafitte of Louisiana	Mary Devereux
Attack on Washington and the battle of New Orleans (1811–1815)	*A Herald of the West	Joseph A. Altsheler
War of 1812	Boy Soldiers of 1812 (juv.)	E. T. Tomlinson

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
War of 1812	A Loyal Traitor (juv.)	James Barnes
Duel between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere"	For the Freedom of the Sea (juv.)	C. T. Brady
Battle of Lake Champlain (1812)	Midshipman Paulding (juv.)	Molly E. Seawell
Fighting with Indians during War of 1812	The Big Brother	G. C. Eggleston
The Last Cruise of the "Essex" (1814)	Midshipman Stuart (juv.)	Kirk Munroe
Tecumseh and Tippecanoe (1812)	The Sign of the Prophet	James Ball Naylor
Massacre of Fort Dearborn (1812)	The Shadow of Victory: a Romance of Fort Dearborn	Myrtle Reed
War of 1812	Will o' the Wasp	Robert C. Rogers
Farragut and Porter (1812–1814)	Midshipman Farragut	James Barnes
British attack on Baltimore	Jack and his Island	Lucy M. Thruston
General Jackson; Mobile and New Orleans (1814)	The Errand Boy of Andrew Jackson (juv.)	W. O. Stoddard
Naval engagements (1811–1815)	*Smith Brunt	Waldron R. Post
War-period of 1812–1813	Within the Capes	Howard Pyle
Dutch in New York (1812–1814)	The Belle of Bowling Green	Amelia E. Barr
War with Tripoli (1815)	Decatur and Somers (juv.)	Molly E. Seawell
California war of independence (ca. 1830–1840)	John Charity	Gertrude Atherton
Southampton massacre (1831)	The Old Dominion	G. P. R. James
Far west in the thirties; Lincoln and Jefferson Davis	*The Romance of Gilbert Holmes	M. M. Kirkman
Texas — Rebellion against the Mexicans (1835–1836)	With Crockett and Bowie	Kirk Munroe
Florida — Second War with the Seminoles (1835–1842)	Through Swamp and Glade	Kirk Munroe
Texas revolution (1836)	Remember the Alamo	Amelia E. Barr
Catholic missions in California (early 19th century)	Isidro	Mary Austin
California under the Spaniards	The Valiant Runaways	Gertrude F. Atherton
Creoles in New Orleans	*Old Creole Days	G. W. Cable
Joseph Smith (1823–1844)	The Mormon Prophet	Lily Dougall
John Brown at Harper's Ferry	*Time and Chance	Elbert Hubbard
Illinois; Lincoln as a young man	Spanish Peggy	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Mexican War (1845–1846)	A Dream of a Throne	Charles Fleming Embru
The Mexican War (1846–1847)	In the War with Mexico (juv.)	Cyrus Townsend Brady

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Pioneer life in Indiana (ca. 1850)	*The Hoosier Schoolmaster	Edward Eggleston
Illinois pioneers; Abraham Lincoln (ca. 1850)	*The Graysons	Edward Eggleston
South Carolina; slave sentiment	Kate Beaumont	J. W. DeForest
California in the early fifties	*Gabriel Conway	Bret Harte
Slavery (ca. 1850–1851)	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Harriet Beecher Stowe
People and manners in Kentucky (ca. 1850)	A Kentucky Cardinal Aftermath (sequel)	James Lane Allen
Illinois in the pioneer days	Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring Country The M'Veys; an Episode	Joseph Kirkland
The Quakers on the Ohio	Down the O-hi-o	C. H. Roberts
Life on the James River (ca. 1850)	Homoselle	Mary Spear Nicholas Tiernan
Richmond before the war	*Suzette	Mary Spear Nicholas Tiernan
Life in Georgia	East Angels	Constance Fenimore Woolson
Life and manners in a country town in Kentucky	*Oldfield	Nancy H. Banks
Adirondacks: Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln	Eben Holden: a Tale of the North Country	Irving Bacheller
John Brown and the Abolitionists (1856)	Diane	Katharine Holland Brown
Country life in Tennessee (1861)	In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim	Frances E. Hodgson Burnett
St. Louis; Lincoln, Sherman, and Grant; causes of the Civil War (1860–1865)	*The Crisis	Winston Churchill
Causes of the Civil War	Pine and Palm	Moncure D. Conway
Georgian life before and after the Civil War	Free Joe	J. Chandler Harris
New Orleans before the war	Dr. Sevier	G. W. Cable
Life in Kentucky mountains; General Morgan	*The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come	John Fox
The Negro Question	Pactolus Prime	Albion W. Tourgée
The Civil War	Aladdin O'Brien	Gouverneur Morris
Virginia in the early days of the Civil War	The Master of Warlock	George Cary Eggleston
Bull Run to Gettysburg	*Who Goes There?	B. K. Benson
Civil War after Gettysburg (1863–1865)	*A Friend with the Countersign	B. K. Benson
Life in Cincinnati before and during the Civil War (1861–1862)	They that Took the Sword	Nathaniel Stephenson

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Stuart and Stonewall Jackson (1862)	Bayard's Courier	B. K. Benson
Burnside's expedition to North Carolina (1862)	The Drummer Boy (juv.)	J. T. Trowbridge
Gettysburg	Stonewall's Scout	Reginald Horsley
Stonewall Jackson (1861–1863)	Surry of Eagle's Nest	John Esten Cooke
The Army of the Potomac; Lincoln and Grant	The Iron Brigade (juv.)	Charles King
The Army of the Potomac	*The Captain	Churchill Williams
Confederate camp stories	Southern Soldier Stories	George Cary Eggleston
Civil War in Mississippi	The Cavalier	George W. Cable
Battle of Chancellorsville (1863)	*The Red Badge of Courage	Stephen Crane
The Gettysburg campaign (1863–1864)	Old Squire: the Romance of a Black Virginian	B. K. Benson
The Civil War (1863)	With Lee in Virginia (juv.)	G. A. Henty
Grant; Vicksburg and Richmond (1863–1865)	The Claybornes	William Sage
Charleston in the Civil War	A Little Traitor to the South (juv.)	Cyrus T. Brady
Blockade of Charleston	The Blockade Runners	Jules Verne
Blockade of Charleston (1863)	*Bale marked Circle X	George Cary Eggleston
New York State in the Civil War period	The Copperhead and other Tales	Harold Frederic
New York State in the Civil War period	Marséna and other Stories	Harold Frederic
Adirondacks in the Civil War period	The Deserter, and A Day in the Wilderness (In "The Deserter and other Stories")	Harold Frederic
Virginia, before and during Civil War	*The Battle Ground	Ellen Glasgow
Civil War period	On the Wing of Occasions	Joel Chandler Harris
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Tennessee in the Civil War period	The Three Scouts (juv.)	J. T. Trowbridge
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Children in the South during the war	Among the Camps (juv.)	Thomas Nelson Page
Lincoln and Judge Williams	The Vagabond	Frederick Palmer
Politics in Washington (1864)	*The Washingtonians	P. B. Mackie

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Campaign of General Nathan Bedford Forrest (1864)	*A Little Union Scout (juv.)	Joel Chandler Harris
Shenandoah (1864)	Hilt to Hilt	John Esten Cooke
Shenandoah (1864)	My Lady of the North	Randall Parrish
Mobile in the war-time (1864–1865)	The Southerners	Cyrus T. Brady
Richmond (1865)	Jack Horner	Mary S. Tiernan
Grant's advance upon Richmond, and the surrender of Lee (1865)	Before the Dawn	Joseph A. Altsheler
Last days of Lee	Mohun	John Esten Cooke
Virginia during and after War (1861–1866)	*Henry Bourland	Albert Elmer Hancock
Time of War and Reconstruction	Clarence	Bret Harte
Reconstruction period in Southern States	*Red Rock	Thomas Nelson Page
Reconstruction period (ca. 1865–1880)	Sketches from Old Virginia	A. G. Bradley
Reconstruction period	*John March, Southerner	George W. Cable
Virginia in the Reconstruction period	The Voice of the People	Ellen Glasgow
Mexican War of Independence	An Emperor's Doom (juv.)	Herbert Hayens
The Ku Klux Klan	The Clansman	Thomas Dixon, Jr.
The carpet-baggers (1865–1880)	*A Fool's Errand	Albion W. Tourgée
Social conditions in the South, resulting from slavery	Bricks without Straw	Albion W. Tourgée
Reconstruction period in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina	Rodman the Keeper	Constance Fenimore Woolson
Reconstruction period in Virginia	Throckmorton	Molly Elliot Seawell
Arkansas at close of the war	Expiation	Octave Thanet
Development of the West	The Girl at the Halfway House	E. Hough
The Santa Fé Trail in the seventies	Son of the Plains	Arthur Henry Paterson
Government policy toward the Indians	*Ramona	Helen M. Jackson
The Indian Question	*The Heritage of Unrest	Gwendolen Overton
Frontier wars with the Sioux	The Westerners	Stewart E. White
The defeat and massacre of Gen. Custer by the Sioux (1876)	Master of the Strong Hearts (juv.)	Elbridge S. Brooks
The Cuban War	Crittenden	John Fox

THE UNITED STATES — *continued*

SUBJECT	TITLE	AUTHOR
Spanish-American War (1898)	The Spirit of the Service	Edith Elmer Woods
Spanish-American War (1898)	Under the Spangled Banner	F. S. Brereton
Spanish-American War (1898)	Wounds in the Rain	Stephen Crane

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CENTRAL AMERICA: Cunningham, Eugene, "Gypsying through Central America." New York and London, 1922. (A whimsical account, illustrated with photographs, of the author's journey from Costa Rica through Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala.)—Thompson, Wallace,

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YUGOSLAVIA: *See* Balkan States.

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Request Form *for* 1938

REVISION SERVICE

The History of Nations

Date.....1939

P. F. Collier & Son Company
Sole Publishers of The History of Nations
250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Kindly send me Revision Service Sheets on The History of Nations, covering the year 1938. I subscribed for The History of Nations in.....(Month) 19.....(Year), and my address then was—

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You may send the above requested Revision Sheets to me at the following address:

Name.....

Address.....

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IMPORTANT *Mail this Request Form to P. F. Collier & Son Company, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., between March 1st and May 1st, 1939. It becomes void if not forwarded prior to December 31, 1939.*

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